

Green & Environment Audit Report



**Kristu Jayanti
(Deemed to be University)
Bengaluru**

PREPARED BY

NISARGA

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Green and Environment Audit Report

**Kristu Jayanti
(Deemed to be University),
Bengaluru**

By,

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GREEN AUDIT CERTIFICATE

This Certificate is Presented to

**Kristu Jayanti
(Deemed to be University)
Bengaluru**

Our team of Environmental Engineers have analyzed Green practices followed by the Institution.



PRADEEP N V

B.E., M.TECH. (ENV. ENGG.)

NISARGA ECO CONSULTANTS

AUDIT PERIOD: : 2024 - 2025



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ISO 9001:2015 CERTIFICATE NO. 9910024971 (NABCB, TUV SUD)

ISO 14001:2015 CERTIFICATE NO. E20240510205

ISO 17020:2012 CERTIFICATE NO. UQ-2024050701

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Acknowledgement

We express our gratitude for calling upon us for this audit, mainly the Kristu Jayanti (Deemed to be University), Vice Chancellor Rev. Fr. Dr. Augustine George who was the driving force behind this work. Green Audit Committee members, Green Audit Committee and all the team members, who were ever helpful and supported us with all the inputs needed for this audit. We thank all the teaching, non-teaching and students for helping us in conducting this audit.

Our Audit Team

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About the Institute

Kristu Jayanti (Deemed to be University), formerly Kristu Jayanti College (Autonomous), Bengaluru, was established in 1999 and is recognized under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956. Managed by the Carmelites of Mary Immaculate (CMI), the University offers 62 programmes across Arts, Science, Management, Commerce, and Law through 17 departments under 6 schools. The institution is NAAC reaccredited with an 'A++' grade (CGPA 3.78) and ranked 34th in NIRF 2025. With DBT Star College status and ACBSP-accredited management programmes, the University is known for academic excellence, innovation, and holistic development. Today, it stands as a vibrant centre of learning with 650+ faculty members, 15,000+ students, and a 50-acre green campus.

Vision

'Light and Prosperity': To provide intellectual and moral leadership by igniting the minds of youth to realize their potential and make positive contributions leading to prosperity of the society and the nation at large.

Mission

To provide educational opportunities to all aspiring youth to excel in life by nurturing academic excellence, fostering values, creating civic responsibility, inculcating environmental concern and building global competencies in a dynamic environment.

Introduction to Green and Environment Audit

Environmental conservation has become a global priority as nations, institutions, and communities collectively recognize the urgent need to mitigate environmental degradation. Among the various strategic tools developed to support this effort, the **Green and Environment Audits** stand out as a systematic, accountable mechanism that evaluates how effectively an institution manages its environmental responsibilities. Particularly within educational institutions, such an audit is not merely a compliance requirement but a transformative process that encourages a holistic shift toward sustainability, resource efficiency, and environmental stewardship.

A Green and Environment Audit provides a **comprehensive assessment** of an institution's ecological performance, examining how its operations, policies, and practices impact the environment. It acts as a mirror reflecting both the strengths and shortcomings of the institution's environmental management system. When performed regularly and meticulously, the audit becomes a powerful tool for fostering a culture of transparency, continuous improvement, and responsible decision-making.

Educational institutions, specifically schools, colleges, and universities, are ideal environments for initiating sustainable transformations. These campuses are microcosms of society—containing residential units, academic buildings, laboratories, administrative blocks, libraries, canteens, hostels, and recreational spaces. As such, they consume significant natural resources and generate waste, making them vital targets for structured environmental assessments. Conducting a Green and Environment Audit helps institutions minimize their ecological footprint while simultaneously creating learning environments that nurture ecological sensitivity among students.

A thorough Green and Environment Audit typically consists of several essential components, each serving a unique purpose in the overall evaluation process:

Identification of Environmental Elements

The first and foundational stage of a Green and Environment Audit involves **identifying all environmental elements** associated with the institution. These elements include, but are not limited to:

- Water consumption and distribution systems
- Energy usage patterns and energy-efficient initiatives
- Waste generation and management (solid, liquid, and e-waste)
- Air quality and ventilation
- Noise levels and their sources
- Biodiversity and greenery available on campus
- Use of environmentally friendly materials
- Transportation methods adopted by students and staff
- Availability of green spaces and natural resources

This stage is critical because it establishes the baseline for environmental performance. Without a clear understanding of existing environmental aspects, it is impossible to design effective strategies for sustainability. Institutions often discover that certain overlooked areas—such as rainwater harvesting, composting, or hazardous waste handling—require urgent attention. Thus, identification becomes the gateway to meaningful environmental improvement.

Recording, Data Collection, and Documentation

Once environmental aspects are identified, the next major component is the **systematic collection and documentation of data**. Meticulous data collection forms the backbone of the audit. It ensures that findings are accurate, verifiable, and useful for future planning.

This process may include:

- Water usage records
- Electricity consumption bills
- Waste disposal logs
- Records of cleaning and sanitation procedures
- Details of existing environmental facilities (e.g., STP, solar panels)
- Photographic evidence
- On-site measurements such as light intensity, air quality indices, and noise levels

Proper documentation helps in establishing benchmarks for comparison. It allows the audit team to measure the institution's performance periodically and identify any trends in environmental behavior—positive or negative. Over time, the documentation becomes a historical record that reflects the institution's sustainability journey.

Reporting and Analysis

After the collection and organization of data, the next phase involves **comprehensive reporting and analytical interpretation**. The audit report must present:

- Current status of environmental practices
- Gaps and deficiencies in the system
- Comparison with environmental standards
- Strengths of the institution
- Risks and potential areas of concern

Analysis may reveal inefficiencies such as excessive water usage, high energy consumption, inadequate waste management systems, or insufficient green cover. It may also highlight positive initiatives such as recycling programs, solar energy utilization, or well-maintained gardens. The reporting process thus becomes a tool not only for transparency but also for strategic planning.

Recommendations for Improvement

Based on the findings, the audit provides **actionable recommendations** to improve the institution's environmental performance. These recommendations are often categorized as short-term, medium-term, and long-term based on urgency, cost, and feasibility.

Examples may include:

- Implementing rainwater harvesting systems
- Enhancing waste segregation and recycling
- Reducing plastic usage on campus
- Promoting energy-efficient appliances
- Increasing green landscaping
- Incorporating environmental topics into curriculum
- Encouraging cycling and carpooling

Such recommendations serve as a roadmap for institutional improvement, helping administrators and stakeholders understand the specific steps needed to achieve sustainability goals.

Implementation and Monitoring

The true value of a Green and Environment Audit lies not just in identification or reporting but in the **actual implementation** of recommended measures.

Implementation requires active participation from:

- Management
- Teachers
- Students
- Support staff
- Local community stakeholders

Once the guidelines are implemented, consistent and periodic monitoring ensures that the improvements remain effective. Monitoring also enables

institutions to track progress, evaluate the success of implemented strategies, and undertake corrective actions whenever necessary.

Through monitoring, institutions can move steadily toward achieving their long-term vision of environmental sustainability.

Educational Value and Community Impact

Perhaps one of the most valuable aspects of conducting a Green and Environment Audit in educational campuses is its profound **educational impact**. Integrating students into the audit process:

- Encourages environmental learning
- Builds awareness and responsibility
- Enhances hands-on experience
- Promotes lifelong sustainable habits

Furthermore, institutions that embrace green practices often become **role models** within their community. Their actions inspire nearby schools, residential areas, and organizations to adopt similar environmentally responsible practices. Thus, the audit goes beyond campus boundaries and contributes to wider societal transformation.

Need for Green and Environment Auditing

In an era where climate change, pollution, and resource depletion pose serious threats to humanity, the need for structured environmental assessments has become more critical than ever. Green and Environment Auditing serves as a valuable tool for institutions to **assess, regulate, and improve their environmental performance**. The audit ensures that institutions contribute positively to environmental protection while also benefiting operationally from efficient resource management.

The necessity of Green and Environment Auditing stems from several compelling factors:

Assessing Resource Consumption

Institutions, especially those with large populations, consume considerable quantities of **water, electricity, stationery, and fuel**. Without proper monitoring, these resources are often used inefficiently, leading to wastage and unnecessary expenditure.

A Green Audit helps institutions:

- Identify consumption patterns
- Detect inefficient systems
- Understand peak usage times
- Design conservation strategies
- Monitor changes over time

By evaluating consumption, institutions gain the ability to manage resources intelligently and sustainably.

Resource conservation is one of the central goals of environmental sustainability. Through the audit process, institutions can pinpoint specific areas where resources are being wasted and take corrective measures.

Examples include:

- Fixing leaking taps and pipelines
- Switching to LED lighting
- Installing low-flow fixtures
- Utilizing renewable energy sources
- Implementing waste reduction programs

Conserving natural resources not only benefits the environment but also reduces operational costs, making institutions more efficient.

Continuous Monitoring and Regulation

Environmental improvements must be **continuous**, not occasional. Routine audits ensure that institutions stay aligned with evolving sustainability challenges and advancements.

Continuous monitoring helps track:

- Energy efficiency
- Water conservation outcomes
- Waste management performance
- Compliance with environmental regulations
- Functionality of eco-friendly systems

Regular audits allow for timely corrections before small issues escalate into major environmental problems.

Enhancing Institutional Accountability

Green auditing increases transparency and accountability within the institution. It ensures that environmental responsibilities are not neglected or treated superficially. With documented audits:

- Institutions are accountable for their environmental decisions.
- There is evidence of compliance with environmental norms.
- Administrators receive timely feedback on what is working well and what needs attention.
- Stakeholders, accrediting bodies, and government agencies gain confidence in the institution's commitment to sustainability.

This accountability is essential for strengthening the institution's reputation and credibility.

Aligning with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) highlight critical global priorities, including:

- Affordable and Clean Energy (SDG 7)
- Clean Water and Sanitation (SDG 6)
- Responsible Consumption and Production (SDG 12)
- Climate Action (SDG 13)
- Life on Land (SDG 15)

Green audits help educational institutions align their operations with these global goals, ensuring that they contribute effectively to environmental sustainability.

Goals of Green and Environment Audit

A Green and Environment Audit is driven by clear goals that ensure systematic evaluation and improvement of an institution's environmental performance. These goals guide the entire auditing process and provide a structured approach toward achieving sustainability.

Below are the major goals:

- Identifying Environmental Impact
- Assessing Compliance
- Promoting Resource Efficiency
- Reducing Environmental Footprint
- Identifying Cost-Saving Opportunities
- Fostering Environmental Awareness
- Setting Sustainability Goals
- Improving Environmental Performance

Objectives of Green and Environment Audit

While the goals define the broader vision, the objectives focus on practical, actionable tasks. The core objectives include:

- To inspect current campus practices that impact the environment
- To identify and analyze major environmental issues
- To establish and implement environment management practices in all departments
- To conduct continuous evaluation for improvement

These objectives ensure the audit remains structured, purposeful, and focused on measurable outcomes.

Executive Summary

A Green Campus, often referred to as an Eco-Friendly Campus, is an institution where sustainable practices are consciously integrated into everyday operations. Such a campus not only ensures responsible consumption of resources but also minimizes waste generation, promoting an overall culture of environmental stewardship.

Green and Environment Auditing is a scientific and structured process of evaluating how well an institution adheres to environmental norms and sustainable practices. Through this audit, an institution's environmental performance is analyzed with respect to factors such as:

- Water quality and conservation
- Waste management
- Air quality
- Light and ventilation
- Noise levels
- Green cover and biodiversity
- Energy usage patterns
- Environmental education and awareness

The findings of the audit offer clear insights into the existing environmental status of the campus. It highlights both areas of excellence and areas needing improvement.

During this audit process, environmental samples such as water, air, and noise levels are tested at multiple locations. Discussions with faculty, staff, and students supplement technical data, providing a holistic understanding of campus sustainability.

The audit concludes with a set of recommendations aimed at enhancing campus environmental quality. The recommendations focus on sustainable operations and long-term green development.

Objectives and Scope

The primary objective of the audit is to evaluate the environmental practices adopted across the campus and ensure adherence to sustainable principles.

The scope includes:

- Reviewing present environmental conditions
- Monitoring sustainable practices
- Evaluating the environmental management system
- Assessing environmental education initiatives
- Inspecting resource conservation practices
- Examining waste segregation and disposal systems
- Providing actionable recommendations

Based on the available data, observations, and interactions, this report presents a detailed analysis and provides suggestions for improving the environmental performance of the campus.

Audit Methodology

The Green, Energy, and Environment Audit was conducted in three systematic phases:

- Submission of Audit Questionnaire to the Institution
- Campus walkthrough and Data Analysis
- Report Preparation and Submission

Step 1: Submission of audit questionnaire

A comprehensive audit questionnaire was provided to the key stakeholders of the institution to facilitate data collection. The questionnaire covered the following domains:

- Institutional details
- Infrastructure specifications
- Waste management practices
- Energy management systems
- Eco-club structure and activities
- Water resource management
- Green cover and biodiversity details

Data collection was conducted in collaboration with the institution's teaching and non-teaching staff, ensuring comprehensive and accurate responses.

Step 2: Campus walkthrough and data analysis

A thorough Campus walkthrough (physical inspection) of the institution was undertaken to assess various campus facilities. This included identifying resource consumption patterns, evaluating waste management practices, and examining best practices such as rainwater harvesting and solar power systems.

Institutional representatives actively participated during the inspection process, demonstrating enthusiasm and a proactive approach in understanding and adopting the recommendations provided.

Initial meeting was conducted before starting Campus walkthrough. Subsequently, with the support of Mr. Binu with his team and our team conducted a detailed campus tour to collect essential data and perform a thorough assessment.

Step 3: Report Preparation and Submission

The audit process was completed within one month. The collected data was meticulously analyzed by the expert team at Nisarga Eco Consultants. A detailed audit report, including observations and actionable recommendations, will be submitted to the institution for implementation.

Summary of Findings

The audit revealed that most students and staff members possess general awareness about environmental conservation. Many green initiatives, such as:

- Water conservation
- Waste segregation
- Plantation activities
- Use of sewage treatment plants
- Cleanliness drives

are already practiced on campus.

However, there is still scope for improvement, such as:

- Strengthening waste management practices
- Enhancing energy-efficient systems
- Increasing awareness programs
- Regular maintenance of green facilities

With targeted efforts, the institution can steadily move toward achieving a model eco-friendly campus status.

Infrastructure and college details

- The institution is equipped with adequate and well-planned infrastructure to effectively support both curricular and co-curricular activities. The campus comprises a comprehensive range of academic, administrative, and support facilities, including classrooms, auditoria, library, departmental rooms, staff rooms, laboratories, and designated ladies' rooms.
- The library is adequately stocked with sufficient reading and reference materials to meet student academic requirements. Administrative areas such as the administrative office, Principal's chamber, office rooms, and departmental offices are strategically located and are well ventilated, ensuring a conducive working environment.
- The institution is supported by a reliable water supply system comprising borewells, underground water tanks, and overhead water storage tanks.
- Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure is robust, with a total of 1,774 computers installed across offices, the principal's chamber, departmental rooms, and the library. These systems are supported by high-speed internet connectivity through four leased ISP lines with bandwidth capacities of 500 Mbps, 200 Mbps, 200 Mbps, and 100 Mbps, ensuring seamless digital access across the campus.
- The campus spans an area of 185,649.7 sq. m, with a built-up area of 74,702.2 sq. m. The institute houses 188 classrooms and 38 staff rooms comprising a total of 748 cabins. Additionally, there are 60 well-equipped and adequately ventilated laboratories catering to various academic disciplines.
- The institution also offers extensive facilities for academic interaction and events, including 12 auditoria, 4 conference halls, 5 conference rooms, 3

panel rooms, 3 council rooms, 2 training halls, along with specialized spaces such as a conclave hall, plenary hall, senate hall, board room, and discussion room. Two student lounges with adequate amenities are available for student use.

- To promote physical fitness and overall well-being, the campus is equipped with sports facilities and gymnasiums.

Eco-club/Green club team

An Eco-Club or Green Club in the college functions as a student-driven forum dedicated to fostering environmental consciousness, sustainability, and responsible practices across the campus and the wider community. The institution has clearly structured its aims, initiatives, and action plans, as detailed below:

Objectives

- **Environmental Sensitization:** Create awareness among students and staff regarding environmental challenges and the need for sustainable lifestyles.
- **Sustainable Practices:** Encourage and implement environmentally responsible measures within the campus.
- **Community Participation:** Actively engage the college community in initiatives that promote environmental conservation and sustainability.
- **Environmental Advocacy:** Support and promote eco-conscious policies and practices at institutional and local levels.

Activities and Initiatives

- **Waste Management and Recycling:** Install and oversee recycling facilities, conduct awareness drives on waste segregation, and organize e-waste collection drives with disposal through authorized recyclers.
- **Green Infrastructure Development:** Promote eco-friendly construction practices, adoption of renewable energy sources such as solar power, and development of landscaped green areas.
- **Awareness Programs:** Conduct workshops, seminars, and talks on themes such as sustainable living, climate action, and biodiversity protection.
- **Cleanliness Campaigns:** Organize periodic campus and community cleanliness drives to reduce litter and enhance hygiene.
- **Afforestation Activities:** Carry out tree plantation programs to improve green cover and support ecological balance.

- Eco-Friendly Mobility: Advocate the use of bicycles, public transportation, and shared travel options among students and staff.
- Water Stewardship: Implement initiatives to minimize water wastage through maintenance measures, efficient fixtures, and awareness campaigns.
- Promotion of Green Products: Encourage the adoption of reusable, biodegradable, and environmentally safe products.
- Institutional Collaboration: Partner with environmental organizations, government departments, and NGOs to undertake large-scale environmental programs and campaigns.

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Table No. 1: Details of Green Club team and its members

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
1	Fr. Dr. Augustine George	Vice Chancellor (President)
2	Rev. Fr. Lijo P Thomas	Pro Vice Chancellor
3	Dr. Priya Jossan Akkara	Staff representative
4	Dr. Rituparna Saha	Staff representative
5	Dr. Indira M N	Staff representative
6	Dr. Anoja Kurian	Staff representative
7	Priyanka M	Student coordinator
8	Tharun Balaji N	Student representative
9	Arpita Priya	Student representative
10	Sunny Gabriel	Student representative
11	Pawani	Student representative

1

Green Initiatives

1. Green Initiatives

1.1 Details on Green Cover

Plants and trees play a vital role in creating a healthy and welcoming environment within an educational institution. A well-maintained green cover not only enhances the aesthetic appeal of the campus but also contributes to a positive and refreshing atmosphere for students. Regular planting of saplings and their continuous upkeep are essential for sustaining this greenery.

Observations:

The campus has a well-developed green area with a diverse collection of plant and tree species. The Green Club/Eco Club of the college actively contributes to creating a greener campus through various initiatives and plantation drives. The institution is rich in biodiversity.

The landscaping of the campus is impressive and reflects a strong aesthetic sense. The premises house a wide variety of trees, shrubs, herbs, ornamental potted plants, climbers, nursery plants, medicinal plants, and greenhouse species, all contributing to a cleaner and healthier environment. The lawns and trees provide ample shade and a pleasant ambience.

Green landscaping is carefully developed and maintained by trained gardeners under the supervision of the concerned staff. The college's Construction, Maintenance, and Beautification Committee oversees the development and upkeep of the greenery, ensuring that the campus remains well-maintained and visually appealing.

Table No. 2: Details of garden

Sl. No.	Name of the garden	Area (Sq. ft.)
1.	Garden in front of the Administrative Office	3150 Sq.ft
2.	Garden in Back of the Administrative Office	2400 Sq. ft.
3.	Garden on the side of the Administrative Office	1400 Sq.ft.
4.	Garden between Ground and Narayanapura road side	4800 sq.ft.
5.	Garden in front of the Main Block	4750 sq.ft.
6.	Medicinal garden	4400 sq.ft.
7.	Garden in front & back of the Humanities block	3750 Sq.ft.

Table No. 3: Details of trees in the campus

Sl. No.	Scientific Name	Common Name
1	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Gunj
2	<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i>	Red Lucky Seed
3	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Stone apple, Wood apple
4	<i>Alstonia schlorasis</i>	Devil tree
5	<i>Alstonia Venenata</i>	Poison devil tree
6	<i>Annona cherimola</i>	Cherimoya
7	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Soursop
8	<i>Annona reticulata</i>	Custard apple
9	<i>Araucaria araucana</i>	Monkey's puzzle tree
10	<i>Areca catechu</i>	Areca palm
11	<i>Arthrostylidium</i>	Climber bamboo
12	<i>Artocarpus altilis</i>	Bread fruit
13	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Jackfruit
14	<i>Arucaria</i>	Christmas tree
15	<i>Baliospermum montanum</i>	Red Physic Nut
16	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>	Bush bamboo
17	<i>Bauhinia phoenicea</i>	Crimson Mountain
18	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i>	Purple orchid tree
19	<i>Bauhinia tomentosa</i>	Yellow Bauhinia
20	<i>Butea capitata</i>	Pindo plam
21	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Flame of the Forest
22	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i>	Peacock flower
23	<i>Caesalpinia sappan</i>	Sappan Wood
24	<i>Callistemon rigidus</i>	Bottle brush

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25	<i>Calophyllum apetalum</i>	Konkan Beauty Leaf Tree
26	<i>Calophyllum calaba</i>	Santa-maria
27	<i>Carmona retusa</i>	Scorpion bush
28	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Golden shower
29	<i>Celastrus paniculatus</i>	Black oil plant
30	<i>Cestrum elegans</i>	purple cestrum
31	<i>Chinese palm</i>	Palm
32	<i>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens</i>	Areca palm
33	<i>Cinnamomum verum</i>	Cinnamon
34	<i>Citharexylum spinosum</i>	Fiddlewood
35	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Lemon
36	<i>Citrus X sinensis</i>	Orange
37	<i>Clusia rosea</i>	Autograph Tree
38	<i>Cocos capitata</i>	Pindo palm
39	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Coconut
40	<i>Commiphora agallocha</i>	
41	<i>Commiphora caudata</i>	Hill mango
42	<i>Cryptolepis buchanania</i>	Shyama.
43	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	Lemon cyprus
44	<i>Cupressus Sempervirens</i>	Pencil palm
45	<i>Cupressus torulosa</i>	Bhutan Cypress
46	<i>Elaeagnus conferta</i>	Bastard oleaster
47	<i>Elaeagnus kologa</i>	South Indian Wild Olive
48	<i>Erigeron belliloides</i>	Daisy feabane
49	<i>Eriobotrya japonca</i>	Loquat, Japanese medla

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50	<i>Ficus benamina</i>	Ficus
51	<i>Ficus hispida</i>	Hairy Fig
52	<i>Ficus lyrata</i>	Fiddle leaf fig
53	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>	Cluster fig
54	<i>Garcinia cowa</i>	Cowa mangosteen
55	<i>Hydrocotyle verticillata</i>	Whorled Marsh pennywort
56	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	Rose of india
57	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Bay Laurel
58	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>	Henna
59	<i>Litichi chinensis</i>	Litchi
60	<i>Maesa indica</i>	Wild berry
61	<i>Magnolia champaca</i>	Champaka
62	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mango
63	<i>Manilkara zapota</i>	Sapota
64	<i>Marjorana hortensis</i>	Sweet Marjoram
65	<i>Mentha spicata</i>	Mint
66	<i>Millettia laurentii</i>	African rose wood
67	<i>Millettia pinnata</i>	Pongame
68	<i>Mimusops elengi</i>	Spanish cherry (Elengi)
69	<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>	Noni
70	<i>Muntingia calabura</i>	Singapore cherry
71	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	Curry leaves
72	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	Orange jessamine
73	<i>Mussanda frondosa (small)</i>	Hairless Mussaenda
74	<i>Myrstica fragrance</i>	Nutmeg

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75	<i>Nothapodytes nimmoniana</i>	Ghanera
76	<i>Persea americana</i>	Butter fruit
77	<i>Phyllantas emblica</i>	Amla / Indian Gooseberry
78	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>	Indian Kino Tree
79	<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i>	Agati
80	<i>Simarouba glauca</i>	Bitter wood
81	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	African Tulip tree
82	<i>Sterospermum colais</i>	Yellow Snake Tree
83	<i>Streblus asper</i>	Sand Paper Tree
84	<i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i>	Nux vomica
85	<i>Symphorema involucreatum</i>	Bhingri
86	<i>syzgium companulatum</i>	Indonesia white
87	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Jamun Fruit
88	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Rose water apple
89	<i>Tabebuia aurea</i>	Silver Trumpet
90	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	Pink tree
91	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion
92	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak
93	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Arjuna
94	<i>Terminalia mantaly</i>	Umbrella tree
95	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	Indian almond
96	<i>Vitex leucoxylon</i>	White wood Chaste Tree
97	<i>Vateria indica</i>	White dammar
98	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexcian fan palm
99	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i>	Jujube red date

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Table No. 4: Details of medicinal plants in campus

Sl. No.	Scientific Name	Common Name
1.	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Gunj
2.	<i>Acalypha indica</i>	Indian Copper leaf
3.	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Prickly Chaff flower
4.	<i>Acorus calamus</i>	Sweet flag
5.	<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i>	Red Lucky Seed
6.	<i>Adhatoda zeyanica</i>	Adusa
7.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Stone apple, Wood apple
8.	<i>Aerva lanata</i>	Mountain Knot Grass
9.	<i>Allium nigrum</i>	Black Garlic
10.	<i>Aloe arborescens</i>	krantz aloe
11.	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Aloe vera
12.	<i>Alpinia calcarata</i>	Snap Ginger
13.	<i>Alpinia galanga</i>	Siamese ginger
14.	<i>Alpinia purpurea</i>	Red Ginger
15.	<i>Alstonia schlorasis</i>	Devil tree
16.	<i>Alstonia Venenata</i>	Poison devil tree
17.	<i>Alternanthera ficoidea</i>	Sanguinarea
18.	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	Stalkless Joyweed
19.	<i>Amorphophallus paeoniifolius</i>	Elephant Foot Yam
20.	<i>Andrographis panicutala</i>	Kariyat,
21.	<i>Annona cherimola</i>	Cherimoya
22.	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Soursop

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23.	<i>Annona reticulata</i>	Custard apple
24.	<i>Aplinia purpurea</i>	Red Ginger, Ostrich Plume
25.	<i>Areca catechu</i>	Areca palm
26.	<i>Artemisia abrotanum</i>	Southern wormwood
27.	<i>Artemisia distimilar</i>	Mugwort
28.	<i>Artemisia nilagirica</i>	Indian Wormwood
29.	<i>Artemisia sinensis</i>	Worm wood
30.	<i>Artocarpus altilis</i>	Bread fruit
31.	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Jackfruit
32.	<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>	Blood flower
33.	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	Satawari, buttermilk root,
34.	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i>	Violet Asystasia
35.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Neem
36.	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>	Brahmi
37.	<i>Bambusoideae bamboo</i>	Bamboo
38.	<i>Barleria lupulina</i>	Hop Headed Barleria
39.	<i>Barleria prionitis</i>	Kantajati
40.	<i>Bauhinia phoenicea</i>	Crimson Mountain
41.	<i>Bauhinia tomentosa</i>	Yellow Bauhinia
42.	<i>Begonia heracleifolia var. nigricans</i>	Star Begonia
43.	<i>Begonia rex</i>	King Begonia
44.	<i>Bougainvillea glabra</i>	Bougainvillea
45.	<i>Breynia androgyna</i>	Sweet leaf

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46.	<i>Budleja asiatica</i>	White butterfly bush
47.	<i>Butea capitata</i>	Pindo plam
48.	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Flame of the Forest
49.	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i>	Peacock flower
50.	<i>Callistemon rigidus</i>	Bottle brush
51.	<i>Calophyllum apetalum</i>	Konkan Beauty Leaf Tree
52.	<i>Calophyllum calaba</i>	Santa-maria
53.	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i>	Indian-laurel
54.	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	Crown Flower
55.	<i>Canna indica</i>	African Arrowroot
56.	<i>Caralluma umbellata</i>	Umbelled Caramulla
57.	<i>Cardiospermum helicacabum</i>	Balloon Vine
58.	<i>Carmona retusa</i>	Scorpion bush
59.	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Golden shower
60.	<i>Casuarina equisetialia</i>	Whistling pine
61.	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Vica rosea
62.	<i>Celastrus paniculatus</i>	Black oil plant
63.	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Indian pennywort
64.	<i>Centratherum punctatum</i>	Peppermint
65.	<i>Cestrum diurnum</i>	Day Jasmine
66.	<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>	Night blooming Jasmine
67.	<i>Chamaecostus cuspidatus/ Costus pictus</i>	Fiery costus, Insuin plant

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68.	<i>Cheilocostus speciosus/ Costus speiosus</i>	Crepe ginger
69.	<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i>	Spider plant
70.	<i>Cinnamomum verum</i>	Cinnamon
71.	<i>Cissampelos pareira var. hirsuta</i>	Velvet leaf
72.	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i>	Veldt Grape, Devil's Backbone
73.	<i>Cissus rotundifolia/ Vitis rotundifolia</i>	Venezuelan Treebine
74.	<i>Citharexylum spinosum</i>	<u>Fiddlewood</u>
75.	<i>Citrus limon</i>	<u>Lemon</u>
76.	<i>Citrus X sinensis</i>	Orange
77.	<i>Cleodendrum infortunatum</i>	Hill Glory Bower
78.	<i>Clerodendrum aculeatum</i>	West Indian Privet
79.	<i>Clerodendrum indicum</i>	Tube flower
80.	<i>Clerodendrum paniculatum</i>	Pagoda Flower
81.	<i>Clerodendrum serratum</i>	Blue fountain brush
82.	<i>Clinacanthus nutans</i>	Sabah snake grass
83.	<i>Clusia rosea</i>	Autograph Tree
84.	<i>Cnidioscolus aconitifolius</i>	Tree spinach
85.	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Coconut
86.	<i>Codariocalyx motorius</i>	Telegraph plant
87.	<i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i>	Job's Tears
88.	<i>Coleus aromaticus/ coleus ambonicus</i>	Cuban Oregano

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89.	<i>Coleus barbatus/ Coleus forskohlii</i>	Coleus
90.	<i>Coleus hadiensis/ Coleus zeylanicus</i>	Coleus
91.	<i>Colocartus erectus</i>	Green button Wood
92.	<i>Combretum indicum</i>	Rangoon Creeper
93.	<i>Commiphora agallocha</i>	
94.	<i>Commiphora caudata</i>	Hill mango
95.	<i>Coprosma repens</i>	Sunrise bush
96.	<i>Cosmostigma racemosum</i>	Green Milkweed Creeper
97.	<i>Costus pictus</i>	Painted Spiral Ginger
98.	<i>Costus speciosus</i>	Crepe Ginger
99.	<i>Costus spicatus</i>	Spiked spiralfag ginger
100.	<i>Costus woodsonii</i>	Red Button Ginger
101.	<i>Crinum asiaticum</i>	Poison Bulb
102.	<i>Croton bonplandianum</i>	Bonpland's croton
103.	<i>Cryptolepis buchanania</i>	Shyama.
104.	<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>	Rubber vine
105.	<i>Curculigo orchioides</i>	Golden Eye Grass
106.	<i>Curcuma aeruginosa</i>	Pink and blue ginger
107.	<i>Curcuma aromatica</i>	wild turmeric
108.	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Turmeric
109.	<i>Curcuma zeodaria</i>	Zedoary
110.	<i>Cycas circinalis</i>	Queen sago palm
111.	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	King sago palm

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112.	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>	Lemon grass
113.	<i>Cymbopogon nardus</i>	Citronella grass
114.	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass
115.	<i>Cyperus alternifolius</i>	Umbrella Sedge
116.	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Common Nut Sedge
117.	<i>Datura metal</i>	Devils weed
118.	<i>Decalepis hamiltonii</i>	Swallow-Root
119.	<i>Desmodium pulchellum</i>	Showy Desmodium
120.	<i>Dianella ensifolia</i>	umbrella dracaena
121.	<i>Dieffenbachia seguine</i>	Dumb Cane
122.	<i>Diospyros ebenum</i>	Ceylon ebony
123.	<i>Dracaena marginata</i>	Red Ruby
124.	<i>Dypsis lutescens</i>	Ornametnal plam
125.	<i>Ecbolium viride</i>	Green Shrimp Plant
126.	<i>Elaeagnus conferta</i>	Bastard oleaster
127.	<i>Elaeagnus kologa</i>	South Indian Wild Olive
128.	<i>Elaeocarpus ganitrus</i>	Rudraksha
129.	<i>Elaeocarpus tuberculatus</i>	Warty Marble Tree
130.	<i>Elephantopus scaber</i>	Elephant's foot
131.	<i>Embelia ribes</i>	False black pepper
132.	<i>Embelia tjeriam-cottam</i>	Malabar Embelia
133.	<i>Emilia Sonchifolia</i>	Purple sow thistle
134.	<i>Ensete superbum</i>	Rock banana

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135.	<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>	Rough horsetail
136.	<i>Erigeron belliloides</i>	Daisy feabane
137.	<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	Latin American fleabane
138.	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Culantro
139.	<i>Erythrina stricta</i>	Prickly Coral Tree
140.	<i>Euphorbia Milii</i>	Crown of thorns
141.	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Poinsettia
142.	<i>Euphorbia Trigona</i>	African Milk Tree
143.	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i>	dwarf morning-glory
144.	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Ficus
145.	<i>Ficus lyrata</i>	Fiddle leaf fig
146.	<i>Filicium Decipiens</i>	Fern Tree
147.	<i>Flemingia bracteata</i>	Wild Hops
148.	<i>Fragaria ananassa</i>	Strawberry
149.	<i>Garcinia cowa</i>	Cowa mangosteen
150.	<i>Garcinia xanthochymus</i>	Mysore Gamboge
151.	<i>Gendarussa vulgaris/ Justicia gendarussa</i>	Willow leaf Justicia
152.	<i>Glycosmis mauritiana</i>	Orange Berry
153.	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i>	Licorice
154.	<i>Grevillea victoriae</i>	Royal grevillea
155.	<i>Hamelia patens</i>	hummingbird bush
156.	<i>Hedychium coronarium</i>	Ginger lilly
157.	<i>Hedychium flavescens</i>	Yellow Ginger Lily

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158.	<i>Hedychium spicatum</i>	Spiked Ginger Lily
159.	<i>Helicteres isora</i>	East Indian Screw tree
160.	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>	Indian Sarsaparilla
161.	<i>Hemionitis arifolia</i>	Heart leaf fern
162.	<i>Hibiscus radiates</i>	Monarch Rosemallow
163.	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Shoe Flower
164.	<i>hibiscus tiliaceus small</i>	Sea hibiscus
165.	<i>Hiptage benghalensis</i>	Madhavi lata
166.	<i>Homalocladium platycladum</i>	Tapeworm plant
167.	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i>	Chameleon Plant
168.	<i>Humboldtia brunonis</i>	Brown's Humboldtia
169.	<i>Hydrocotyle verticillata</i>	Whorled Marsh pennywort
170.	<i>Hygrophylla schulli</i>	Marsh Barbel
171.	<i>Impatiens walleriana</i>	Busy Lizzie
172.	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Cotton grass
173.	<i>Indigofera longiracemosa</i>	Indigofera
174.	<i>Indigofera racemosa</i>	Clay Indigo
175.	<i>Ipomea batatas</i>	Sweet Potato
176.	<i>Ipomea horsfalliae</i>	Cardina creeper, morning glory
177.	<i>Ipomea quamoclit</i>	Cypress Vine
178.	<i>Ipomea tuba/ violacea</i>	<u>Beach Moonflower</u>
179.	<i>Ipomoea mauritiana</i>	Morning glory
180.	<i>Ixora coccinea</i>	Jungle geranium

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181.	<i>Ixora finlaysoniana</i>	White Jungle Flame
182.	<i>Jasminium rigidium/ Jasminum cuspidatum</i>	Pointedleaf Jasmine
183.	<i>Jasminum auriculatum</i>	Juhi
184.	<i>Jasminum elongatum</i>	Red star Jasmine
185.	<i>Jasminum malabaricum</i>	Malabar jasmine
186.	<i>Jatropha curcas</i>	Physic Nut
187.	<i>Jatropha maheshwarii</i>	Physic nut
188.	<i>Jatropha multifida</i>	Coral bush
189.	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i>	Malabar nut
190.	<i>Justicia betonica</i>	Squirrel tail
191.	<i>Justicia gendarussa</i>	Willow-Leaf Justicia
192.	<i>Kaempferia galanga</i>	Aromatic Ginger, Resurrection lily
193.	<i>Kaempferia rotunda</i>	Peacock Ginger
194.	<i>Kalanchoe bhidei</i>	Bhide's Kalanchoe
195.	<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i>	Air plant
196.	<i>Kleinia</i>	Large-Flower Kleinia
197.	<i>Kopsia arborea</i>	Shrub Vinca, Penang Sloe
198.	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Bay Laurel
199.	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>	Henna
200.	<i>Leea indica</i>	Bandicoot berry
201.	<i>Leucas aspera</i>	Whitewort
202.	<i>Lobelia nicotianifolia</i>	Wild tobacco

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203.	<i>Maesa indica</i>	Wild berry
204.	<i>Magnolia champaca</i>	Champaka
205.	<i>Malpighia emarginata</i>	Barbados Cherry/ Acerola cherry
206.	<i>Malvastrum coromandelianum</i>	False Mallow
207.	<i>Malvaviscus arboreus</i>	Sleeping Hibiscus
208.	<i>Mammea suriga</i>	Surangi
209.	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mango
210.	<i>Manoa aliacea</i>	Garlic vine
211.	<i>Maranta arundinacea</i>	Arrowroot
212.	<i>Maranta arundinaceae</i>	Arrow root
213.	<i>Markhamia lutea</i>	Nile Tulip
214.	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	Lemon balm
215.	<i>Mentha piperata</i>	Pepper mint
216.	<i>Mentha spicata</i>	Mint
217.	<i>Millettia laurentii</i>	African rose wood
218.	<i>Millettia pinnata</i>	Pongame
219.	<i>Mimusops elengi</i>	Spanish cherry (Elengi)
220.	<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>	Noni
221.	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	Drumstick
222.	<i>Muntingia calabura</i>	Singapore cherry
223.	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	Curry leaves
224.	<i>Mussanda frondosa (small)</i>	Hairless Mussaenda
225.	<i>Myrstica fragrance</i>	Nutmeg

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226.	<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>	Boston fern
227.	<i>Nothapodytes nimmoniana</i>	Ghanera
228.	<i>Nyctanthus arbortristis</i>	Night Flowering Jasmine
229.	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Sweet basil
230.	<i>Ocimum gratissimum</i>	African Basil
231.	<i>Ocimum kilimandscharicum</i>	Common Basil
232.	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Holy basil
233.	<i>Odontone cuspidatum</i>	Cardinals Guard
234.	<i>Oldenlandia corymbosa</i>	White Diamond Flower
235.	<i>Operculina turpethum</i>	Indian Jalap
236.	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Oregano
237.	<i>Orthosiphon aristatus/ stamineus</i>	Cat's Whiskers
238.	<i>Osbeckia zeylanica</i>	Wall Osbeckia
239.	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Clover
240.	<i>Pandanus amaryllifolius</i>	Screwpine
241.	<i>Parietaria officinalis</i>	Lichwort
242.	<i>Peperomia obustifolia</i>	Baby Rubber Plant
243.	<i>Persea americana</i>	Butter fruit
244.	<i>Persea macrantha</i>	Indian Persea
245.	<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>	Turkey tangle frogfruit
246.	<i>Phyllantas emblica</i>	Amla / Indian Gooseberry
247.	<i>Phyllanthus acidus</i>	Star gooseberry
248.	<i>Phyllanthus niruri / P. amarus</i>	Gale of Wind

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249.	<i>Phyllanthus riticulatus</i>	Potato plant
250.	<i>Pilea microphylla</i>	Gun Powder Plant
251.	<i>Pimenta dioica</i>	Jamaican Pepper
252.	<i>Piper betle</i>	Betel vine
253.	<i>Piper longum</i>	Long pepper
254.	<i>Piper nigrum</i>	Black pepper
255.	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	Water Lettuce
256.	<i>Plantago major</i>	Broad leaved plantain
257.	<i>Plantago ovata</i>	blond psyllium
258.	<i>Plectranthus barbatus</i>	Indian coleus
259.	<i>plumbago auriculata</i>	Plumbago, Cape lead wort
260.	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i>	Ceylon leadwort
261.	<i>Polianthes tuberosum</i>	Mexican tuberose
262.	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>	Ashoka tree
263.	<i>Polygonum capitatum</i>	Pink Knotweed
264.	<i>Polygonum chinensis</i>	Chinese Knotweed
265.	<i>Pondranea ricasoliana</i>	Pink Trumpet Vine
266.	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Pongam Tree,
267.	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>	Moss rose
268.	<i>Potentilla indica</i>	Indian strawberry
269.	<i>Pouzolzia wightii</i>	Pouzolzia
270.	<i>Pouzolzia zeylanica</i>	Graceful Pouzolzbush
271.	<i>Premna integrifolia</i>	Headache Tree

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272.	<i>Pseuderanthemum atropurpureum</i>	Purple False
273.	<i>Pseudomussaenda flava</i>	Yellow Mussaenda
274.	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>	Indian Kino Tree
275.	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Pomogranate
276.	<i>Pyrrrosia heterophylla</i>	
277.	<i>Rauwolfia tetraphylla</i>	Wild Snake Root
278.	<i>Rhinacanthus nasutus</i>	Snake jasmine
279.	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor bean
280.	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rose mary
281.	<i>Roystonea regia</i>	Royal palm
282.	<i>Ruellia simplex</i>	Desert Petunia
283.	<i>Rumex hastatus</i>	Arrow leaf dock
284.	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	Rue
285.	<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i>	Wild sugarcane
286.	<i>Salvia rosmarinus</i>	Rosemary
287.	<i>Samadera indica</i>	Niepa Bark Tree
288.	<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i>	Snake plant
289.	<i>Santalum album</i>	Sandalwood
290.	<i>Saraca asoca</i>	Ashoka tree
291.	<i>Sarcostemma acidum</i>	Moon plant
292.	<i>Scaevola taccada</i>	Bhadraksha or Half flower
293.	<i>Schefflera venulosa</i>	Umbrella plant
294.	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i>	Sweet broom weed

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295.	<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i>	Agati
296.	<i>Sida acuta</i>	Common wireweed
297.	<i>Simarouba glauca</i>	Bitter wood
298.	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Deadly Nightshade
299.	<i>Solanum pubescens</i>	Thornless Turkey Berry
300.	<i>Solanum trilobatum</i>	Red pea Egg Plant
301.	<i>Spermadictyon suaveolens</i>	Forest Champa
302.	<i>sphagneticola trilobata</i>	Creeping daisy
303.	<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis var indica</i>	Blue snakeweed
304.	<i>Stachytarpheta mutabilis</i>	Pink Snakeweed
305.	<i>Stenosiphonium russellianum</i>	
306.	<i>Sterospermum colais</i>	Yellow Snake Tree
307.	<i>Stevia rebaudiana</i>	Candy leaf
308.	<i>Stictocardia beraviensis</i>	Hawaiian Sunset Vine
309.	<i>Streblus asper</i>	Sand Paper Tree
310.	<i>Strobilanthes alternata</i>	Red Ivy
311.	<i>Strobilanthes barbatus</i>	Bearded Coneflower
312.	<i>Strobilanthes foliosa</i>	Leaf enclosed Coneflower
313.	<i>Strobilanthus ciliatus</i>	Shining Leaf
314.	<i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i>	Nux vomica
315.	<i>Symphorema involucreatum</i>	Bhingri
316.	<i>syzygium companulatum</i>	Indonesia white
317.	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Rose water apple

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318.	<i>Tacoma stans</i>	Yellow Trumpet
319.	<i>Talinum portulacifolium</i>	Flameflower.
320.	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak
321.	<i>Terminalia mantaly</i>	Umbrella tree
322.	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	Indian almond
323.	<i>Thunbergia erecta</i>	Kings Mantle
324.	<i>Thunbergia erecta</i>	Bush Clock Vine
325.	<i>Thunbergia mysorensis/ Thunbergia coccinea</i>	Mysore Clock Vine
326.	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>	Guduchi
327.	<i>Tradescantia zebrina</i>	inchplant
328.	<i>Tunera ulmifolia (Yellow)</i>	Yelloe buttercup
329.	<i>Turnera subulata</i>	White Butter cup
330.	<i>Vateria indica</i>	White dammar
331.	<i>Vallaria solanacea</i>	Bread Flower
332.	<i>Vernonia amygdalina</i>	Bitter leaf
333.	<i>Vetiveria zizanioides</i>	Sandalwood fan
334.	<i>Vitex leucoxyton</i>	White wood Chaste Tree
335.	<i>vitex negundo</i>	Nocchi (Black)
336.	<i>Vitex trifolia</i>	Three leaved chaste tree
337.	<i>Withania somnifera</i>	Ashwagandha
338.	<i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i>	Fire Flame Bush
339.	<i>Xanthosoma sagittifolium</i>	Arrowleaf elephant ear
340.	<i>Zephyranthes grandiflora</i>	Rain Lily

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341.	<i>Zingiber zerumbet</i>	Shampoo ginger
342.	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i>	Jujube red date
343.	<i>Ziziphus oenoplia</i>	Jackal jujube

Table No. 5: Details on ornamental plants

Sl. No	Scientific Name	Common Name
1	<i>Araucaria araucana</i>	Monkey's puzzle tree
2	<i>Arthrostylidium</i>	Climber bamboo
3	<i>Arucaria</i>	Christmas tree
4	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>	Bush bamboo
5	<i>Bambusoideae</i>	Bamboo
6	<i>Butia capitata</i>	Pindo palm
7	<i>Callistemon rigidus</i>	Bottle brush
8	<i>Cestrum elegans</i>	Purple Cestrum
9	<i>Chinese palm</i>	Palm
10	<i>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens</i>	Areca palm Cinnamon
11	<i>Cocos capitata / Cocos nucifera</i>	Pindo palm / Coconut
12	<i>Colocartus erectus</i>	Green button Wood
13	<i>Cordyline australis</i>	-
14	<i>Cupressus</i>	Cyprus tender leaves
15	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	Lemon Cyprus
16	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Pencil palm
17	<i>Cupressus torulosa</i>	Cupress
18	<i>Cycas circinalis</i>	Cycas
19	<i>Cypressus</i>	Yellow Cyprus
20	<i>Dracaena marginata</i>	Madagascar dragon tree
21	<i>Dypsis lutescens</i>	-
22	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Ficus
23	<i>Ficus lyrata</i>	Fiddle leaf fig

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24	<i>Filicium decipiens</i>	Fern Tree
25	<i>Hiptage benghalensis</i>	Madhavi lata
26	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	Rose of India
27	<i>Litichi chinensis</i>	Litchi
28	<i>Markhamia lutea</i>	Nile Tulip
29	<i>Muntingia calabura</i>	Singapore cherry
30	<i>Mussanda frondosa (small)</i>	Hairless Mussaenda
31	<i>Peltophorum / Pterocarpum</i>	Yellow flame
32	<i>Plumeria rubra</i>	Temple tree
33	<i>Roystonea regia</i>	Royal palm
34	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i> <i>macrophylla</i>	African Tulip tree
35	<i>Tabebuia argentea</i>	Silver Trumpet
36	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	Pink tree
37	<i>Tacoma stans</i>	Yellow Trumpet
38	<i>Terminalia mantaly</i>	Umbrella tree
39	<i>Tispesia populnea</i>	Portia tree
40	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican fan palm

1. Details of Hedge (Boundary plants)

Hamelia paten

Acalypha wilkesiana

Aristolochia ringens

Thunbergia erecta

Clerodendron

Bougainvillea glabra

Pseuderanthemum atropurpureum

Clerodendrum smithianum

Stictocardia beraviensis

2. Total number of forest plants: 41

1. *Alstonia scholaris*

2. *Bauhinia phoenicea*

3. *Bauhinia tomentosa*

4. *Calophyllum apetalum*

5. *Calophyllum calaba*

6. *Calophyllum inophyllum*

7. *Cassia fistula*

8. *Cinnamomum verum*

9. *Citharexylum spinosum*

10. *Commiphora agallocha*

11. *Commiphora caudata*

12. *Cupressus macrocarpa*

13. *Diospyros ebenum*

14. *Elaeocarpus ganitrus*

15. *Elaeocarpus tuberculatus*

16. *Erythrina stricta*

17. *Filicium decipiens*

18. *Ficus lyrata*

19. *Holarrhena pubescens*
20. *Lagerstroemia speciosa*
21. *Magnolia champaca*
22. *Millettia pinnata*
23. *Mimusops elengi*
24. *Nothapodytes nimmoniana*
25. *Pterocarpus marsupium*
26. *Simarouba glauca*
27. *Stereospermum colais*
28. *Streblus asper*
29. *Strychnos nux-vomica*
30. *Tectona grandis*
31. *Terminalia arjuna*
32. *Terminalia catappa*
33. *Vateria indica*
34. *Vitex leucoxydon*

3. Total number of Fruiting plants: 26

1. *Aegle marmelos*
2. *Annona cherimola*
3. *Annona muricata*
4. *Annona reticulata*
5. *Artocarpus altilis*
6. *Artocarpus heterophyllus*
7. *Citrus limon*
8. *Citrus sinensis*
9. *Cocos nucifera*
10. *Cocos capitata* (Pindo palm – edible fruit)
11. *Elaeagnus conferta*
12. *Elaeagnus kologa*

13. *Eriobotrya japonica* (Loquat)
14. *Fragaria ananassa*
15. *Garcinia cowa*
16. *Litichi chinensis* (Litchi)
17. *Manilkara zapota*
18. *Mangifera indica*
19. *Morinda citrifolia* (Noni fruit)
20. *Muntingia calabura*
21. *Passiflora edulis*
22. *Persea americana*
23. *Phyllanthus emblica*
24. *Syzygium cumini*
25. *Syzygium samarangense*
26. *Ziziphus jujuba*

A. Plantation drives are conducted every year

The institution conducts annual plantation drives on the campus, which offer significant environmental, social, and educational benefits. The key objectives of these drives include:

Objectives

Enhancing Green Cover: Increasing the number of trees on campus to improve air quality, provide shade, and uplift the overall aesthetic appeal.

Promoting Biodiversity: Planting native species that support local wildlife by offering natural habitats and food sources.

Raising Environmental Awareness: Educating students and staff about the importance of trees and fostering sustainable environmental practices.

Combating Climate Change: Contributing to climate mitigation efforts, as trees absorb carbon dioxide and help regulate the environment.

Benefits

These plantation drives lead to multiple positive outcomes, including improved environmental health, enhanced educational opportunities, stronger community engagement, better campus aesthetics, and overall health and wellbeing for the campus community.

Recognitions/awards received by the institution

Platinum Band Recognition in Sustainable Institutions of India–Green Rankings 2025

Kristu Jayanti College, Autonomous has been ranked under the *Platinum Band* in the Sustainable Institutions of India–Green Rankings 2025 by R. World Institutional Ranking. The college is the *only autonomous institution* to receive the Platinum Band recognition among several universities included in the rankings.

National Level Clean and Smart Campus Award (First Prize, 2020)

The institution won First Prize at the National Level for the *Clean and Smart Campus Award*, conferred by AICTE, Government of India. This award recognizes campuses with outstanding cleanliness, smart sustainability initiatives, and environmental stewardship such as green spaces and gardens.

GREEN CAMPUS CERTIFICATION WITH GOLD RATING (2019)

Kristu Jayanti College, Autonomous (including its campus green areas and gardens) was rated as a Green Campus and awarded a *Gold Rating* under the AICTE (All India Council for Technical Education) – International Institute of Waste Management (IIWM) Green Campus Certification. This rating reflects excellence in green cover, biodiversity (including medicinal and herbal gardens), renewable energy use, rainwater harvesting, waste management, and sustainability practices

Certificate to Faculty for Presenting Sustainable Practices

Recognition was also given to faculty members for presenting best practices in environmental transformation and sustainable development, connected to campus initiatives.

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B. Medicinal Garden

The institution has developed and maintained a medicinal garden within the campus to promote biodiversity conservation and traditional knowledge of Indian medicinal plants. The garden includes commonly used medicinal species such as *Tulsi (Ocimum sanctum)*, *Aloe vera*, *Ashwagandha*, *Lemongrass*, and *Brahmi*, which are relevant to local climatic conditions. The initiative helps in sensitizing students and staff about the importance of herbal remedies, preventive healthcare, and sustainable use of natural resources. Plant labels displaying botanical names, common names, have been provided to enhance educational value and awareness. Regular maintenance and periodic plantation activities ensure the sustainability and effective utilization of the medicinal garden. The medicinal garden aligns with national initiatives such as AYUSH, and contributes to the achievement of UN Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG-3 (Good Health and Well-Being), SDG-13 (Climate Action), and SDG-15 (Life on Land).



C. Saplings nursery

The institution has established and maintains a sapling nursery within the campus as part of its commitment to environmental sustainability and green campus development. The nursery raises saplings of native, ornamental, fruit-bearing, and shade-providing plant species suitable to the local agro-climatic conditions. Sapling nursery supports regular plantation drives conducted on campus and during outreach activities such as World Environment Day, Van Mahotsav, and NSS/NCC programmes. Saplings raised in the nursery are utilized for campus greening and are also distributed to students, staff, and neighboring communities to promote environmental awareness and biodiversity conservation. The sapling nursery contributes to enhancement of green cover, reduction of carbon footprint, and long-term ecological balance within the campus. The initiative aligns with NAAC Criteria 7, NEP 2020, and national programmes such as Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Harith/Green Campus initiatives, and relevant UN Sustainable Development Goals 13 (Climate Action) and 15 (Life on Land).



1.2 Footpaths

The institution has developed well-defined footpaths across the campus to promote safe and convenient pedestrian movement for students, staff, and visitors. Dedicated footpaths encourage walking within the campus, thereby reducing dependency on motorized vehicles and contributing to lower carbon emissions. The footpaths are designed to integrate with the campus landscape, supporting a pedestrian-friendly and eco-sensitive campus environment. Footpaths improve inclusivity and accessibility by ensuring safe movement for all campus users, supporting a healthy and active lifestyle. The initiative aligns with NAAC Criteria 7, and UN Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG-3 (Good Health and Well-Being), SDG-11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), and SDG-13 (Climate Action).



1.3 Bicycles

The institution promotes the use of bicycles within the campus as an eco-friendly and non-motorized mode of transport to support green mobility initiatives. Bicycles are provided or encouraged for use by students and staff for intra-campus movement, reducing dependence on fuel-based vehicles. Designated bicycle parking stands are made available at key locations to ensure safe and organized parking. The initiative contributes to reduction of carbon emissions, noise pollution, and fuel consumption within the campus. Use of bicycles promotes physical activity, healthy lifestyle practices, and overall well-being of campus users. Awareness activities and campaigns are conducted to encourage cycling as part of sustainable living and environmental responsibility. The bicycle initiative supports pedestrian-friendly campus planning and complements other green infrastructure such as footpaths and green corridors. The practice aligns with NAAC Criteria 7, and UN Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG-3 (Good Health and Well-Being), SDG-11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), and SDG-13 (Climate Action).



1.4 Restricted entry of automobiles

The institution has adopted a policy to regulate and restrict the entry of automobiles within the campus through a sticker-based authorization system. Only vehicles issued with valid institutional stickers are permitted entry, with priority given to essential services, official vehicles, emergency transport, and vehicles used by differently-abled persons. This policy aims to reduce vehicular congestion, air and noise pollution, enhance pedestrian safety, and promote the use of sustainable modes of transport such as walking and cycling, thereby supporting the institution's commitment to a green and eco-friendly campus.



1.5 Biodiversity in the campus

Biodiversity refers to the variety and variability of life forms present in the natural environment, including plants, animals, insects, birds, fish, and microorganisms, and the ecological systems they form.

Observations:

The institute has developed and maintained substantial green cover across the campus, which plays a vital role in conserving local biodiversity and maintaining ecological balance. The presence of diverse plant species provides a suitable habitat for various bird species, many of which are regularly observed within the campus. Artificial bird nests have been installed at appropriate locations to support nesting and breeding, thereby encouraging avian conservation.

The campus also houses a fish pond and aquariums, which support aquatic biodiversity, enhance ecological learning, and serve as live demonstration units for students. Collectively, these initiatives strengthen biodiversity conservation, promote environmental awareness, and reflect the institution's commitment to sustaining a balanced and vibrant ecosystem.

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2

Environment Management

2. Environment Audit

An Environmental Audit is a crucial assessment tool that helps educational institutions evaluate their environmental impact and implement sustainable practices. In India, educational institutions play a significant role in promoting environmental consciousness, and conducting systematic environmental audits ensures resource conservation, pollution control, and sustainable campus development. Environment Audit consists of the following:

A. Water Audit

Water audits help institutions assess water consumption patterns, identify wastage, and implement conservation measures. This includes monitoring groundwater usage, evaluating water usage in hostels, laboratories, and gardens, and checking for leakages. Institutions can adopt rainwater harvesting, water-efficient fixtures, and wastewater recycling systems to reduce dependency on freshwater resources.

B. Waste Management

Proper waste management minimizes pollution and enhances sustainability. Institutions should implement waste segregation at source, ensuring that biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste are handled separately. Recycling initiatives, awareness programs, and waste reduction strategies like reducing plastic usage and promoting reusable materials contribute to a cleaner campus.

C. Vermicompost Units

Vermicomposting is an effective way to manage organic waste by converting food scraps, garden waste, and biodegradable materials into nutrient-rich compost using earthworms. Establishing vermicompost units in educational institutions promotes waste recycling, improves soil quality for gardening, and provides a hands-on learning opportunity for students on sustainable waste disposal.

D. Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)

STP ensures that wastewater generated from hostels, canteens, and restrooms is treated before being discharged. Proper sewage treatment prevents water pollution, protects nearby water bodies, and allows the reuse of treated water for gardening and flushing purposes. Institutions should ensure that their STPs meet regulatory standards to maintain environmental hygiene.

E. Light Intensity Audit

A light intensity audit evaluates illumination levels in classrooms, laboratories, and outdoor spaces to ensure adequate lighting while reducing energy consumption. By installing LED lights, motion sensors, and solar-powered lighting, institutions can enhance energy efficiency and reduce electricity bills. Ensuring optimal light intensity also improves productivity and learning environments.

F. Noise Level Monitoring

Excessive noise can negatively impact concentration and health. Monitoring noise levels in classrooms, auditoriums, and playgrounds helps maintain a conducive learning atmosphere. Measures such as soundproofing in auditoriums, restricting high-decibel activities, and promoting silent zones can significantly reduce noise pollution on campus.

G. Electromagnetic Radiation (EMR) Assessment

With increasing use of electronic devices, electromagnetic radiation (EMR) from Wi-Fi routers, mobile towers, and electrical appliances needs to be monitored. Institutions can conduct periodic EMR assessments to ensure exposure levels remain within safe limits. Proper placement of routers, limiting excessive gadget use, and creating EMR-free zones can help reduce potential health risks.

H. Air Pollution Monitoring

Educational institutions contribute to and are affected by air pollution from vehicle emissions, construction activities, and laboratory chemicals. Regular air quality monitoring helps assess levels of pollutants like PM 2.5, PM 10, CO₂, and

NOx. Strategies such as planting trees, restricting vehicle use on campus, and promoting cycling or walking can significantly improve air quality.

I. E – waste management

The increasing use of electronic devices in educational institutions leads to the generation of electronic waste (E-waste), including discarded computers, printers, mobile phones, and other digital equipment. Proper E-waste management is essential to prevent toxic substances like lead, mercury, and cadmium from harming the environment. Institutions should establish E-waste collection points, collaborate with authorized recyclers, and conduct awareness programs to educate students and staff about responsible disposal and recycling of electronic waste. Encouraging the reuse and refurbishment of electronic items can further minimize waste generation.

2.1 Water Audit

Water quality and water availability are among the most critical elements of a Green Campus framework. The standard and volume of water vary across locations based on the condition and characteristics of the source from which water is obtained. The existence of impurities or pollutants in water may result in adverse health effects among users. Hence, elementary surveillance of water quality is essential from the public health perspective of campus users. A well-structured and detailed Water Management strategy for available resources is equally crucial to ensure long-term sustainable utilization.

A water audit is a structured evaluation of water usage within an institution aimed at detecting losses, reducing unnecessary consumption, and improving overall efficiency of water use. In the context of educational institutions, this process includes analysis of water usage trends across classrooms, hostels, canteens, toilets, laboratories, landscaped areas, and other infrastructural units.

2.1.1 Steps Involved in Carrying Out a Water Audit

A. Water sources and points of utilization

While performing a water audit, primary emphasis is placed on identifying water sources and locations of water consumption. The sources of water for Kristu Jayanti College include rainwater harvesting structures, and externally supplied water through tankers.

Water utilization across the campus occurs in academic buildings, hostels, residential quarters for staff, sports infrastructure, landscaped gardens, laboratories, and related facilities.

B. Data acquisition

This comprises data on student and staff strength, per capita water requirements, rainfall statistics, total rainy days, storage capacity of rainwater harvesting tanks, and daily water consumption.

- The institution accommodates 15,758 students, 1126 teaching faculty members, and non-teaching personnel, resulting in a total campus population of 16,884 individuals.
- According to NBC norms, the per capita water requirement for educational institutions is 35 - 45 litres per capita per day (Domestic 20 lpcd; Flushing 20 lpcd). Domestic demand includes water usage for gardening, laboratory activities, canteens, and mess facilities. The institution utilizes treated wastewater from the STP for flushing purposes, thereby minimizing dependence on freshwater sources.
- The college has implemented a systematically designed rainwater harvesting system. The rainwater harvesting potential is evaluated using long-term rainfall data spanning 20–30 years. For this assessment, rainfall data of 30 years is considered to gain a clear understanding of the quantity of water harvested.

The below graphs show the average amount of rainfall per month in Bangalore. The numbers are calculated over a 30-year period to provide a reliable average. Rainfall is shown in the below graph in mm.

Table No. 6: Information regarding source of water and its usage points

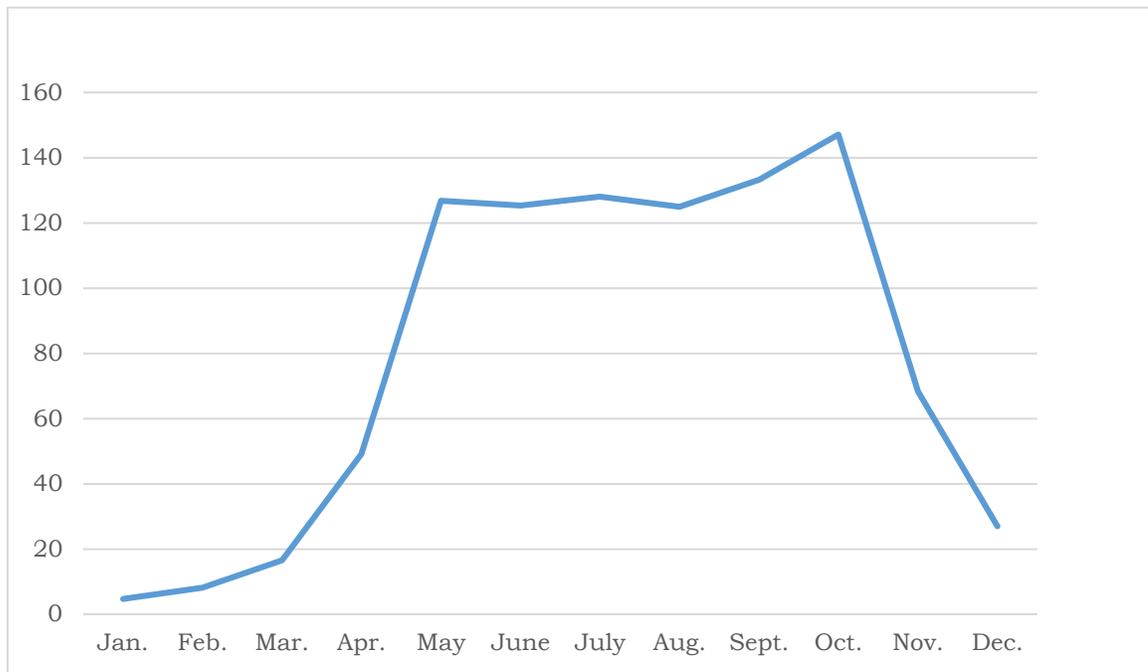
Sl. No.	Parameter	Response
1.	Source of water for campus	Rainwater, tankers supplying borewell water
2.	No. of open Wells/Borewells	NA
3.	Capacity of underground water tank	1,00,000 litres and 3,00,000 liters
4.	Number of water tanks (Overhead tank)	Main Block: 1 concrete tank + 5 Syntex tanks Humanities Block: 3 concrete tanks + 4 Syntex tanks PG Block: 4 Syntex tanks Admin Block: 3 concrete tanks
5.	Capacity of water tank (Overhead tank)	Main Block: 2,000 L × 5 (Syntex) + 50,000 L (Concrete) = 60,000 L Humanities Block: 3,000 L × 4 (Syntex) = 12,000 L PG Block: 5,000 L × 4 (Syntex) = 20,000 L Admin Block: 1,00,000 L × 3 (Concrete) = 3,00,000 L
6.	Quantity of water pumped every day	Varies seasonally (with an approx. of 2,50,000 to 3,00,000 litres)
7.	Waste water sources	Wastewater generated from toilets across the campus
8.	Use of waste water	After treatment in the STP, it is reused for gardening (sprinkler system) and toilet flushing.

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9.	No. of drinking water filters/water coolers	500 LPH RO systems installed as follows: 2 units in the Main Block, 7 units in the Humanities Block, 1 unit in the PG Block, and 7 units in the Admin Block.
10.	Rain water harvest available?	Yes
11.	No. of units and amount of Rain water harvested	1 unit (250 LPH system); approximately 30 lakh litres harvested annually
12.	Any water saving techniques followed?	Reuse of treated wastewater, sprinkler irrigation system, water-flow management through sensor-based taps, and sensor-based urinals.
13.	Are there any signs/posters reminding peoples to turn off the water?	Yes
14.	Drinking water testing done? (if yes, kindly attach the report)	Yes

C. Rainfall data

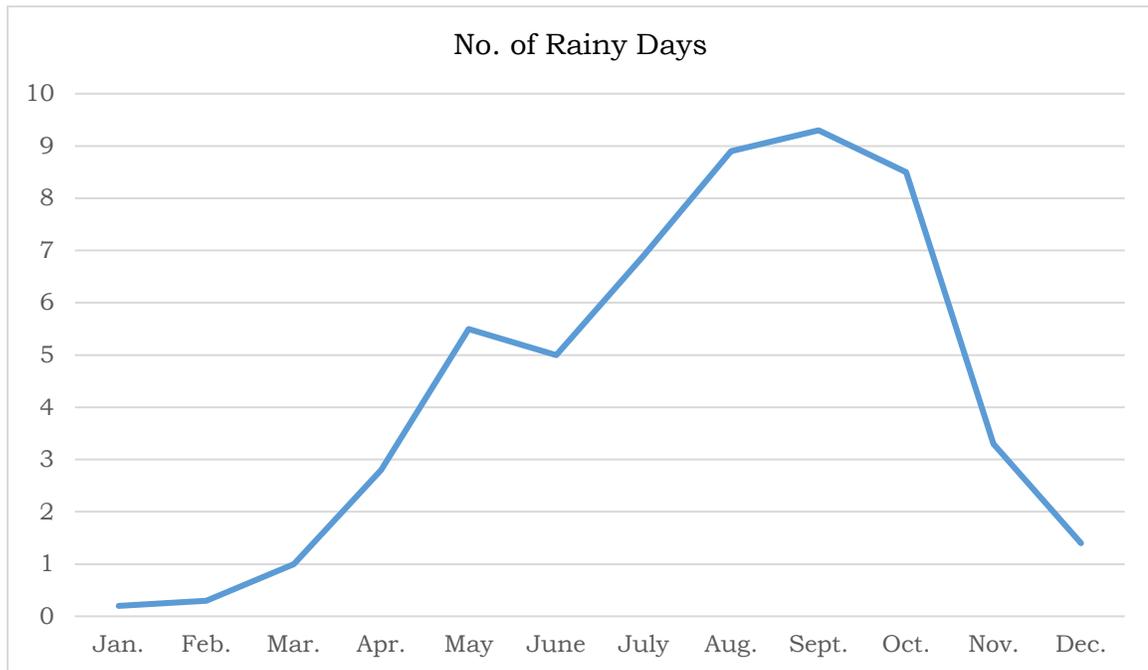
Bengaluru, located in southern India, experiences a tropical savanna climate with distinct wet and dry seasons. The city receives rainfall from both the southwest and northeast monsoons, leading to a variation in monthly precipitation levels. Breakdown of the average monthly rainfall in Bengaluru over a 30-year period is depicted in the graph below.



Graph No. 1: Month wise rainfall in mm over 30 years in Bengaluru

These figures indicate that the monsoon season, particularly from June to October, brings the highest rainfall, with September averaging the most at 208.3 mm. In contrast, the period from January to March is relatively dry, with minimal rainfall. Understanding this rainfall pattern is essential for planning activities and managing resources in Bengaluru. It's important to note that these values are averages over a 30-year period, and actual rainfall can vary annually. For instance, in 2022, Bengaluru experienced record rainfall of 1,958.6 mm, surpassing the previous high of 1,608.5 mm in 2005.

The number of rainy days varies throughout the year, with the monsoon months receiving the most rainfall. Month-wise breakdown of the average number of rainy days in Bengaluru is presented in the following graph.



Graph No. 2: Number of rainy days in Bengaluru moth wise

These figures indicate that the monsoon season, particularly from June to September, brings the highest number of rainy days, with September averaging the most at 9.8 days. In contrast, the period from January to March is relatively dry, with less than one rainy day per month on average. Rainwater availability will be low during this period.

- Rainwater harvested and stored in the campus can be calculated using the following formula:

$$V = K \times I \times A$$

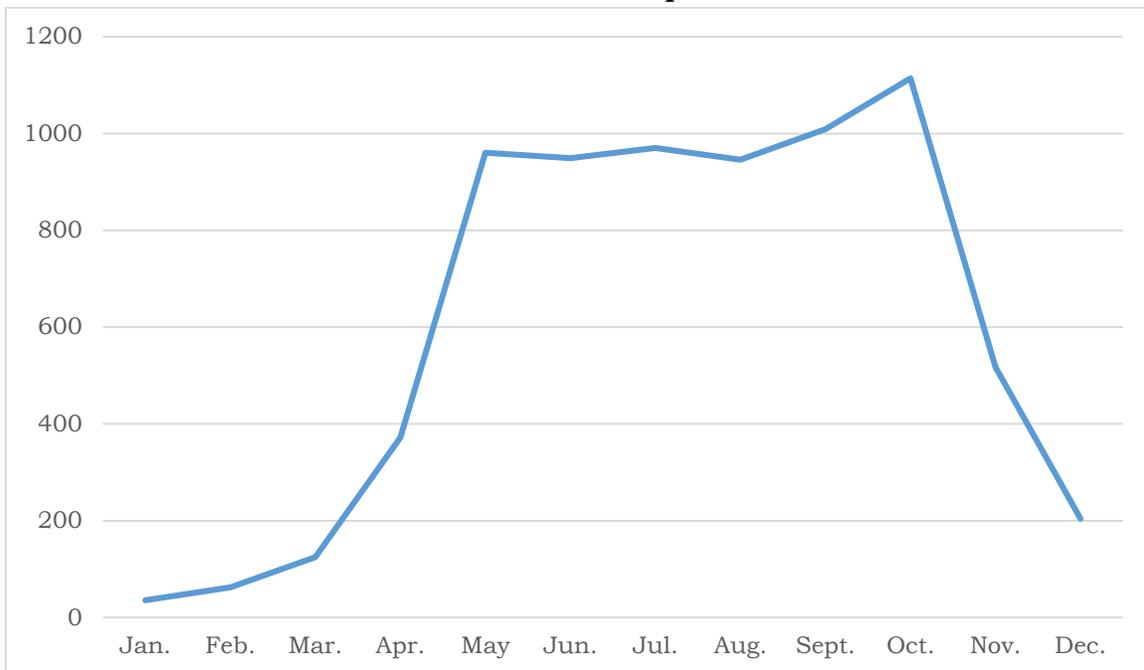
V: The volume of water that can be harvested annually in cubic meters

K: Runoff coefficient (0.9 for concrete, 0.4 for open land and lawn)

I: Annual rainfall in meters (0.978 meters for Bangalore)

A: Catchment area in square meters (Rooftop area: 7574 square meters; open ground: 5625 square meters)

Volume of rainwater harvested from rooftop month wise is as follows:



Graph No. 3: Volume of rainwater harvested from rooftop in m³

Total volume (approx.) of rainwater harvested from rooftop is 6,666.63 KL. Institution has made a separate provision for storing rainwater in underground tanks.

Rain water precipitating on open ground is collected in a separate tank near the ground. Volume of rainwater (approx.) collected from open space is 2,220.5 KL.

During periods of inadequate rainfall, borewell water supplied through tankers is utilized to meet campus requirements, with additional tanker water being arranged during the summer months. Each water tanker, with a capacity of 13,000 litres, is procured at an approximate cost of ₹1,200.

The campus makes use of rainwater of 88,86,000 liters (approx.) per year. This helps in saving approx. of Rs. 8,20,250.00 (Rs. 1,200 per tanker of 13,000 liters capacity). This accounts for Rs. 48 saved per person by harvesting rainwater.

D. Water usage

Quantity of water pumped every day is 3,00,000 (varies based on season) per day.

Considering 3,00,00 liters per day, following analysis is carried out

Liters per capita per day = total water used per day/number of users

Liters per capita per day = $2,50,000 / 16884 = 14.84 = 15$ liters (approx..) per person per day.

Institution has 2 STP (Sewage Treatment Plants) 90 KLD and 130 KLD capacity. Treated sewage is used for flushing and gardening, thus reducing load on fresh water. Details of STP is in waste management section.

Drip Irrigation and Sprinklers have been installed for gardening (Treated sewage) saving up to 15% of fresh water.

E. Theoretical water usage (as per BIS)

The water requirements per person are determined based on the number of hostel residents, day scholars, teaching staff and non-teaching staff. The detailed breakdown of these categories, along with their respective water requirements, is presented in the table below.

Table No. 7: The total water requirement of the institution, calculated based on the number of individuals across various categories

Sl. No.	Various categories	Numbers (A)	Per capita water required per day (in liters) (B)*	Total water required by each category (in liters) (C = A *B)
1	Day scholars	15758	35	5,51,530
2	Teaching staff and non-teaching staff	1126	35	39,410
Total water required as per standards				5,90,940

* - Per capita water required per day (35 – 45 liters) is as per BIS Standard 1172:1993 (Code of Basic Requirements for Water Supply, Drainage, and Sanitation).

F. Water usage (Difference)

= Theoretical water usage (as per BIS) - Actual water usage

= 5,90,940 liters – 3,00,000 liters = 2,90,940 liters per day

The gap between the theoretical water demand prescribed under BIS norms and the institution's actual water consumption, amounting to 2,90,940 litres, reflects a commendable level of water-use efficiency for a campus of this magnitude. This

significant reduction is the outcome of the college's proactive and well-planned water management practices. Key measures include the reuse of treated wastewater from the Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) for toilet flushing, application of treated water for landscape irrigation through sprinkler systems, and effective regulation of water flow using sensor-based taps and urinals. Furthermore, sustained awareness and sensitization initiatives among students and staff have reinforced a culture of water conservation, underscoring the institution's strong commitment to sustainable resource management.



RO water purifier



Environmentally conscious practices being implemented. Stainless steel tanks are used in alternative to plastic containers, promoting sustainability and hygiene.





Water-efficient sprinkler systems are implemented across the campus to optimize irrigation and conserve water resources



Overhead tanks



Overhead tanks



Rainwater storage tank



Rainwater storage tank

2.2 Waste Management

Human activities inevitably produce waste, and the manner in which this waste is collected, treated, and disposed of has significant implications for environmental integrity and public health. Inadequate waste management leads to pollution, visual degradation, and accumulation of litter, which collectively contribute to serious ecological concerns. Solid waste is commonly grouped into three major types: biodegradable, non-biodegradable, and hazardous waste.

Biodegradable waste comprises organic materials such as food leftovers, canteen refuse, and sanitary waste from toilets. Non-biodegradable waste includes materials routinely discarded in households and educational institutions, such as plastics, metal containers, and glass items. Hazardous waste refers to materials that pose potential risks to human health or the environment, including laboratory chemicals, used batteries, and similar substances.

Observations:

In this campus, the waste generated is managed as mentioned below:

1. Bio-degradable Waste Management Details:

Dry leaf management: Dry leaves on campus are managed through sustainable composting practices. They are collected and processed in designated leaf compost pits, allowing natural decomposition without burning. This method helps convert dry leaves into organic manure, which is later used for landscaping and maintaining campus greenery. Vermicompost is also practiced in the campus. The dry leaves and other waste is also used in vermicomposting.

Food waste from canteen and hostel mess Management: Food waste generated from the canteen and hostel mess is managed through an on-campus biogas system. The collected food waste is processed in biogas units located both within the main campus and hostels, ensuring efficient

conversion of organic waste into usable biogas. This approach supports sustainable waste management and reduces landfill contributions.

Paper waste generated from class, labs and office: Paper waste on campus is systematically collected and segregated at the source. Once gathered, it is periodically sent to an authorized recycling unit for processing and reuse. This approach promotes resource conservation, minimizes landfill waste, and supports the campus initiative of reducing environmental impact through responsible waste management practices.

2. Non-biodegradable waste Management Details:

Plastics generated: Plastic waste generated on campus is carefully segregated from other waste streams and collected in designated bins. Once accumulated, it is handed over to an authorized external recycling agency for proper processing and reuse. This ensures that plastic waste is responsibly managed, prevents environmental pollution, and supports the institution's sustainability goals by encouraging recycling and reducing non-biodegradable waste accumulation.

3. Lab Waste Management:

Broken Glassware: Broken laboratory and utility glassware are carefully collected following safety protocols and stored separately to avoid contamination or injury. Once accumulated, the glass waste is sent to a designated glass manufacturing or recycling facility, where it is processed and repurposed. This practice ensures safe disposal, promotes resource recovery, and aligns with the campus commitment to sustainable waste management.

4. Liquid waste from Chemistry/Biology labs Management: Liquid waste is segregated and treated at the source through neutralization or dilution, as appropriate. Students, teaching, and non-teaching staff are instructed to

adequately dilute permissible liquid waste before disposal through laboratory sinks. The treated wastewater is routed to the campus sewage treatment plant for further treatment, ensuring safe and environmentally responsible disposal.

5. E-Waste Management:

Electronic waste generated on campus, including obsolete computers, laboratory instruments, peripherals, and damaged electronic components, is carefully segregated and temporarily stored in a designated e-waste collection area within the campus. Periodically, the accumulated e-waste is handed over to a certified e-waste recycler (Sonal Metacop) for environmentally sound recycling and material recovery, in compliance with statutory guidelines.



E-waste store room

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Dustbins placed in every floor



Segregated Color coded (dry, wet and plastic) waste bins placed at Different Locations.

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Awareness posters have been placed in the canteens

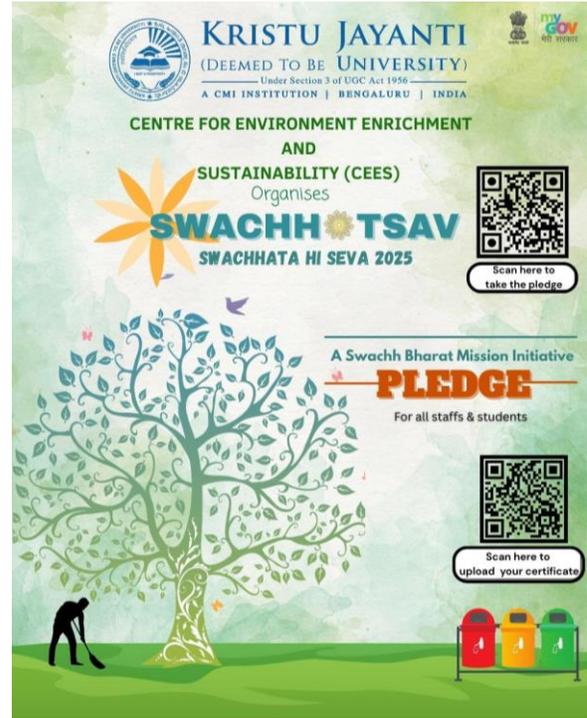
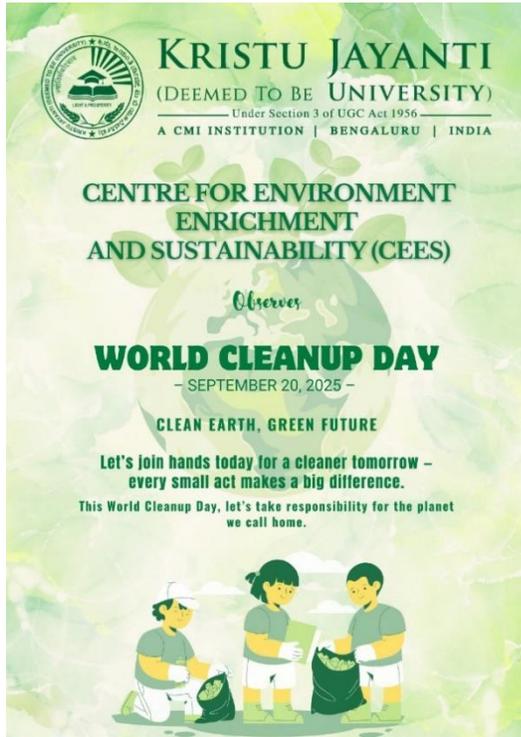
A. Sanitary pad disposal

Sanitary waste is managed through dedicated sanitary pad disposal units installed in campus washrooms. The collected waste is treated using an on-campus incinerator, ensuring safe, hygienic, and environmentally responsible disposal.



Sanitary pad dispenser and disposal mechanism has
been placed

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Education Posters on waste management



Awareness posters related to Green Protocol have been placed in the campus

B. Vermicomposting

Vermicomposting is an eco-friendly method of composting that involves the use of selected worm species—such as red wigglers, white worms, and earthworms—to decompose organic waste and convert it into nutrient-rich compost. This process is highly efficient and yields superior-quality compost that enhances soil fertility in gardens, farms, and landscaping areas.

At the institution, organic waste generated on campus—including garden waste, dry leaves, is added to the vermicomposting pits. The earthworms break down this material into compost, which is then utilized across the campus to support plant growth and improve overall soil health.



Garden waste collection bin



Vermicomposting pits

C. Biogas plant

Biogas plant has been installed in the campus. Waste generated from hostel mess, canteens are used for biogas generation. Generated biogas is used as fuel for cooking in hostels and guest rooms.



D. Sewage Treatment Plant

Waste water originating from washrooms, urinals, toilets, kitchens commonly referred to as sewage may be processed and reused. Processed sewage may be utilized for landscaping, flushing and purposes. This supports reduction in the consumption of potable water for flushing and landscaping.

Observations:

Sewage treatment facilities have been established on the campus. The STP processes the wastewater produced within the campus. Treated wastewater is applied for landscaping activities across the campus. The sewage treatment plant has been installed by Aqua Purification Systems, Bangalore.

Table No. 8: Information on source and fate of wastewater

Sl. No.	Details	Remarks
1	Wastewater Source	Toilets, canteen, labs etc.
2	Waste water is treated in	STP
3	Fate of waste water from labs	STP
4	Whether waste water from labs is mixed with other wastewater sources	NA
5	Any treatment for lab waste?	STP
6	Disposal of wastewater	STP
7	Use of treated wastewater from STP/septic tank	For gardening and flushing

Table No. 9: Information on Sewage treatment plants

Sl. No.	Details	Response
1	Sewage treatment plant/septic tank/UGD	Two STP
2	Capacity of Sewage treatment plant/septic tank	130 KLD and 90 KLD
3	Year of installation	2023 (130 KLD) and 2018 (90 KLD)
4	Technology used in STP	Sequential Batch Reactor (SBR) technology with tertiary treatment
5	Treated wastewater is used for	Gardening through sprinkler system and toilet flushing
6	Capacity of treated wastewater storage tank	104 KL
7	Number of STP operators	4
8	Sludge disposal	Dewatered sludge is periodically removed and used for composting

A sewage treatment plant of 90 KLD and 130 KLD is installed within the premises. Treated waste water from sewage treatment plant is used for gardening and flushing. Institution has a dual plumbing network, treated wastewater is pumped and stored separately and this water is used for flushing in washrooms. 45% of total water usage is from recycled water.



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2.3 Air Quality

Air quality has a significant influence on everyday living. Individuals spend a substantial amount of time inside buildings. Indoor air quality refers to the condition of air within and surrounding buildings and enclosed spaces. Indoor air quality is recognized as impacting the health, comfort, and overall well-being of occupants. Inadequate indoor air quality has been associated with sick building syndrome, and compromised learning outcomes in schools and colleges.

Observations:

Particulate matter levels were assessed in all classrooms, staff rooms, and the library areas. It was noted that the levels of PM 1, PM 2.5, and PM 10 were negligible during the time of monitoring. The reported values represent measurements taken at that particular moment.

Table No. 10: Recorded Concentrations of PM1, PM2.5, PM10, HCHO, and TVOC

Sl. No.	Room				HCOH	TVOC
		PM 1	PM 2.5	PM 10		
1.	Staffroom	10	17	24	<0.1 ppm	0.3 mg/m ³ to 0.5 mg/m ³
2.	M501	8	13	25		
3.	M502	9	12	24		
4.	M503	11	14	20		
5.	M504	9	18	24		
6.	M505	8	12	25		
7.	M506	12	18	22		
8.	Staffroom	8	12	24		
9.	M508	12	16	19		

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10.	M509	10	12	21	<0.1 ppm	0.3 mg/m ³ to 0.5 mg/m ³
11.	M510	12	12	20		
12.	M511	12	17	21		
13.	Laboratory	9	15	23		
14.	Laboratory	9	14	25		
15.	Laboratory	11	14	21		
16.	Staffroom	10	16	20		
17.	M415	9	18	24		
18.	M414	11	16	22		
19.	Staffroom	12	18	23		
20.	M413	11	15	23		
21.	M412	8	16	22		
22.	M411	8	17	19		
23.	M410	12	13	24		
24.	M409	10	12	20		
25.	M408	12	14	23		
26.	M407	8	18	20		
27.	M406	11	17	24		
28.	M405	8	12	21		
29.	M404	12	16	24		

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30.	M403	10	12	19	<0.1 ppm	0.3 mg/m ³ to 0.5 mg/m ³
31.	M402	8	16	22		
32.	M401	12	12	21		
33.	M420	11	18	20		
34.	M419	11	15	19		
35.	M418	9	13	19		
36.	M417	12	15	23		
37.	Laboratory	12	14	23		
38.	Laboratory	10	12	25		
39.	Research Unit	12	18	25		
40.	Laboratory	12	17	21		
41.	Laboratory	11	17	20		
42.	Laboratory	9	15	25		
43.	Laboratory	9	12	24		
44.	Laboratory	10	14	24		
45.	M307	11	16	24		
46.	M306	9	15	25		
47.	M305	11	17	25		
48.	M304	8	14	20		
49.	M303	8	15			

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50.	M302	12	13	23	<0.1 ppm	0.3 mg/m ³ to 0.5 mg/m ³
51.	Staffroom	10	13	21		
52.	NCC Office	11	12	19		
53.	M313	12	17	19		
54.	M312	11	15	25		
55.	M311	11	12	21		
56.	Laboratory	10	15	20		
57.	Laboratory	9	12	19		
58.	Creative design room	12	13	20		
59.	Auditorium	8	15	20		
60.	M208	9	13	20		
61.	Laboratory	8	14	25		
62.	Laboratory	9	14	19		
63.	Laboratory	9	14	22		
64.	M207	8	17	20		
65.	M206	12	15	25		
66.	M205	9	18	23		
67.	M204	10	15	23		
68.	M203	9	15	20		
69.	M202	9	14	20		

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70.	M201	10	13	25	<0.1 ppm	0.3 mg/m ³ to 0.5 mg/m ³
71.	Staffroom	9	15	22		
72.	Staffroom	12	17	23		
73.	Staffroom	9	17	21		
74.	Laboratory	9	18	23		
75.	M210	10	16	21		
76.	Laboratory	9	17	25		
77.	Auditorium	12	13	23		
78.	M107	9	14	22		
79.	M105	9	13	23		
80.	M104	11	17	23		
81.	M103	9	13	25		
82.	M102	11	18	20		
83.	M101	12	15	24		
84.	NSS	12	16	21		
85.	CSA	8	17	25		
86.	Staffroom	9	17	21		
87.	Staffroom	11	17	25		
88.	Staffroom	12	14	20		
89.	Health center	11	14	22		

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90.	Laboratory	11	13	24	<0.1 ppm	0.3 mg/m ³ to 0.5 mg/m ³
91.	Laboratory	12	13	23		
92.	Laboratory	11	15	24		
93.	Dean office	11	13	20		
94.	Library	8	16	24		
95.	Reading room	8	16	23		
96.	M006	9	14	25		
97.	M005	8	15	20		
98.	M004	10	16	24		
99.	Staffroom	12	17	21		
100.	Staffroom	8	17	25		
101.	Staffroom	8	17	21		
102.	Electrical Panel Room	8	14	25		
103.	Board room	8	15	20		
104.	Conference room	12	13	22		
105.	Staffroom	9	16	24		
106.	Staffroom	12	16	24		
107.	Gym	8	13	20		
108.	Yoga room	12	18	24		
109.	501	8	15	23		

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110.	Auditorium	8	18	21	<0.1 ppm	0.3 mg/m ³ to 0.5 mg/m ³
111.	301	9	18	23		
112.	302	8	18	23		
113.	303	8	12	23		
114.	304	9	13	21		
115.	305	9	15	23		
116.	Staffroom	12	16	22		
117.	Media room	8	16	21		
118.	P1	10	17	25		
119.	P2	12	17	23		
120.	306	8	17	21		
121.	307	11	14	23		
122.	201	12	14	21		
123.	202	10	13	25		
124.	203	9	13	20		
125.	204	9	15	21		
126.	205	12	13	20		
127.	206	10	16	21		
128.	207	12	16	23		
129.	101	9	16	25		

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130.	102	8	17	21	<0.1 ppm	0.3 mg/m ³ to 0.5 mg/m ³
131.	103	12	15	20		
132.	104	11	17	24		
133.	105	12	13	22		
134.	106	8	15	25		
135.	107	11	15	22		
136.	Auditorium	12	17	25		
137.	Conference room	10	12	25		
138.	IQAC room	9	17	22		
139.	Staffroom	9	17	24		
140.	Panel room	12	12	24		
141.	Library	9	17	22		
142.	Panel room	8	16	20		
143.	Canteen	11	15	19		
144.	Library	9	15	19		
145.	Training hall	11	12	21		
146.	A602	8	12	22		
147.	A601	11	18	23		
148.	A603	11	17	21		
149.	A604	9	16	23		

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150.	A605	8	15	24	<0.1 ppm	0.3 mg/m ³ to 0.5 mg/m ³
151.	A606	11	18	19		
152.	A607	10	17	24		
153.	A608	10	16	24		
154.	A609	8	15	19		
155.	A610	11	14	21		
156.	Moot Court	10	14	19		
157.	Conference room	12	14	25		
158.	Staffroom	9	18	23		
159.	B501	8	13	22		
160.	B502	9	17	20		
161.	B503	12	13	20		
162.	B504	8	17	19		
163.	B505	9	13	19		
164.	B506	8	18	21		
165.	B507	10	14	20		
166.	B508	12	12	22		
167.	B509	12	14	25		
168.	B510	11	13	24		
169.	Principal (Law)	9	13	24		

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170.	Law College Office	8	17	22	<0.1 ppm	0.3 mg/m ³ to 0.5 mg/m ³
171.	Auditorium	10	14	25		
172.	Laboratory	9	12	24		
173.	Student Counseling's room	8	12	25		
174.	Boys common room	12	18	19		
175.	B401	12	17	20		
176.	B402	10	16	24		
177.	B403	8	15	22		
178.	B404	10	14	25		
179.	B405	8	14	21		
180.	B406	8	14	25		
181.	B407	12	18	22		
182.	B408	11	13	19		
183.	B409	10	17	21		
184.	B410	9	13	25		
185.	Staffroom	12	12	19		
186.	A401	11	16	19		
187.	A402	12	12	25		
188.	A403	12	16	22		
189.	A404	10	13	24		

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190.	A405	10	14	21	<0.1 ppm	0.3 mg/m ³ to 0.5 mg/m ³
191.	A406	10	12	22		
192.	A407	9	14	25		
193.	A408	8	17	20		
194.	A409	8	16	20		
195.	A410	12	17	22		
196.	H701	9	12	25		
197.	H702	11	13	19		
198.	H703	10	18	19		
199.	H704	8	18	25		
200.	H705	9	14	25		
201.	H601	11	16	19		
202.	H602	10	12	23		
203.	H603	9	16	19		
204.	H604	9	12	22		
205.	H605	11	12	19		
206.	H606	12	16	24		
207.	H607	10	12	25		
208.	H608	10	16	22		
209.	H609	8	13	24		

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210.	H610	9	14	24	<0.1 ppm	0.3 mg/m ³ to 0.5 mg/m ³
211.	H611	10	12	25		
212.	H612	12	14	21		
213.	H613	11	17	24		
214.	H614	9	16	22		
215.	H615	11	17	20		
216.	Staffroom	9	13	20		
217.	H501	12	16	24		
218.	H502	9	16	19		
219.	H503	8	15	22		
220.	H504	11	14	20		
221.	H505	12	12	19		
222.	H506	8	14	20		
223.	H507	8	13	24		
224.	H508	8	12	19		
225.	H509	8	16	24		
226.	H510	11	15	25		
227.	H511	9	15	24		
228.	H512	8	14	22		
229.	H513	8	17	25		

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230.	H514	11	13	23	<0.1 ppm	0.3 mg/m ³ to 0.5 mg/m ³
231.	H515	12	16	21		
232.	H401	11	15	20		
233.	H402	9	14	20		
234.	H403	12	17	22		
235.	H404	10	17	20		
236.	H405	9	13	23		
237.	H406	11	15	24		
238.	H407	12	18	25		
239.	H408	11	17	22		
240.	H409	8	15	19		
241.	H410	8	13	21		
242.	H301	12	15	19		
243.	H302	8	14	21		
244.	H303	8	17	19		
245.	H304	8	18	22		
246.	H305	11	12	22		
247.	H306	9	18	21		
248.	H307	8	12	19		
249.	H308	10	16	24		

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250.	H309	12	12	23	<0.1 ppm	0.3 mg/m ³ to 0.5 mg/m ³
251.	H310	9	12	23		
252.	H311	11	12	20		
253.	Staffroom	12	13	24		
254.	Laboratory	10	15	21		
255.	Staffroom	10	13	19		
256.	H201	10	16	25		
257.	H202	9	18	21		
258.	H203	10	16	23		
259.	H204	9	18	20		
260.	H205	10	15	19		
261.	H206	12	16	20		
262.	H207	9	17	24		
263.	H208	8	13	21		
264.	H209	9	12	20		
265.	H210	8	13	24		
266.	H211	9	17	24		
267.	H101	9	12	19		
268.	H102	8	16	25		
269.	H103	10	12	19		

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270.	H104	12	16	24	<0.1 ppm	0.3 mg/m ³ to 0.5 mg/m ³
271.	H105	11	12	21		
272.	H106	8	18	19		
273.	H107	8	15	20		
274.	H108	9	13	25		
275.	H109	11	15	25		
276.	H110	10	14	23		
277.	Staffroom	9	12	25		
278.	Laboratory	11	18	22		

2.4 Light

The learning experience is predominantly dependent on visual perception. Classrooms function as spaces for various activities including reading, writing, student and faculty presentations, examinations, and related tasks; therefore, lighting assumes a critical importance in classroom environments. Adequately illuminated classrooms are extremely essential in higher education institutions. Student work desks require a minimum illumination level of 200 lux. Additionally, certain areas may demand specific or task-oriented lighting arrangements. According to IS 3616 standards, an average illumination level ranging between 200 and 300 lux should be ensured in teaching areas, offices, and meeting rooms. For instance, the zone in front of the blackboard should be provided with appropriate and independently controlled presentation lighting.

Observations:

It was noted that all classrooms are adequately illuminated. The measured light intensity was found to vary between 250 lux and 350 lux. Natural daylight serves as the primary source of illumination in classrooms, staff rooms, library areas, and similar spaces. The infrastructure has been thoughtfully designed to maximize the utilization of natural light across all locations.

LED lamps have been widely installed throughout the campus. Replacement with LED tube lights and bulbs has been undertaken to achieve electrical energy conservation.

The values stated represent measurements recorded at that specific time.

Table No. 11: Measured Illumination Levels (Lux) in Various Functional Areas of the Institution

Sl. No.	Room	Light intensity in lux
1.	Staffroom	255

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2.	M501	270
3.	M502	285
4.	M503	290
5.	M504	250
6.	M505	280
7.	M506	300
8.	Staffroom	310
9.	M508	280
10.	M509	275
11.	M510	260
12.	M511	310
13.	Laboratory	320
14.	Laboratory	310
15.	Laboratory	300
16.	Staffroom	250
17.	M415	285
18.	M414	295
19.	Staffroom	290
20.	M413	330
21.	M412	340
22.	M411	335
23.	M410	345
24.	M409	305

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25.	M408	310
26.	M407	255
27.	M406	260
28.	M405	270
29.	M404	275
30.	M403	265
31.	M402	255
32.	M401	250
33.	M420	260
34.	M419	275
35.	M418	280
36.	M417	270
37.	Laboratory	275
38.	Laboratory	265
39.	Research Unit	285
40.	Laboratory	300
41.	Laboratory	310
42.	Laboratory	350
43.	Laboratory	345
44.	Laboratory	335
45.	M307	330
46.	M306	325
47.	M305	320

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48.	M304	315
49.	M303	305
50.	M302	305
51.	Staffroom	310
52.	NCC Office	310
53.	M313	290
54.	M312	290
55.	M311	285
56.	Laboratory	280
57.	Laboratory	265
58.	Creative design room	275
59.	Auditorium	270
60.	M208	250
61.	Laboratory	250
62.	Laboratory	260
63.	Laboratory	265
64.	M207	285
65.	M206	290
66.	M205	280
67.	M204	245
68.	M203	230
69.	M202	245
70.	M201	305

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71.	Staffroom	310
72.	Staffroom	300
73.	Staffroom	290
74.	Laboratory	270
75.	M210	280
76.	Laboratory	275
77.	Auditorium	260
78.	M107	265
79.	M105	285
80.	M104	345
81.	M103	350
82.	M102	305
83.	M101	315
84.	NSS	310
85.	CSA	300
86.	Staffroom	345
87.	Staffroom	335
88.	Staffroom	290
89.	Health center	285
90.	Laboratory	280
91.	Laboratory	310
92.	Laboratory	305
93.	Dean office	315

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94.	Library	310
95.	Reading room	300
96.	M006	290
97.	M005	270
98.	M004	280
99.	Staffroom	285
100.	Staffroom	275
101.	Staffroom	265
102.	Electrical Panel Room	315
103.	Board room	300
104.	Conference room	315
105.	Staffroom	310
106.	Staffroom	300
107.	Gym	290
108.	Yoga room	280
109.	501	260
110.	Auditorium	275
111.	301	280
112.	302	285
113.	303	275
114.	304	270
115.	305	280
116.	Staffroom	280

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117.	Media room	300
118.	P1	310
119.	P2	310
120.	306	340
121.	307	340
122.	201	315
123.	202	335
124.	203	315
125.	204	310
126.	205	300
127.	206	295
128.	207	290
129.	101	270
130.	102	280
131.	103	260
132.	104	290
133.	105	275
134.	106	280
135.	107	260
136.	Auditorium	270
137.	Conference room	275
138.	IQAC room	265
139.	Staffroom	295

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140.	Panel room	275
141.	Library	265
142.	Panel room	285
143.	Canteen	300
144.	Library	310
145.	Training hall	315
146.	A602	310
147.	A601	300
148.	A603	325
149.	A604	320
150.	A605	330
151.	A606	345
152.	A607	335
153.	A608	325
154.	A609	305
155.	A610	315
156.	Moot Court	310
157.	Conference room	300
158.	Staffroom	295
159.	B501	290
160.	B502	295
161.	B503	290
162.	B504	280

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163.	B505	275
164.	B506	265
165.	B507	250
166.	B508	300
167.	B509	305
168.	B510	315
169.	Principal (Law)	300
170.	Law College Office	295
171.	Auditorium	290
172.	Laboratory	280
173.	Student Counseling's room	275
174.	Boys common room	270
175.	B401	265
176.	B402	310
177.	B403	280
178.	B404	325
179.	B405	320
180.	B406	310
181.	B407	300
182.	B408	295
183.	B409	290
184.	B410	270
185.	Staffroom	275

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186.	A401	270
187.	A402	265
188.	A403	265
189.	A404	285
190.	A405	280
191.	A406	310
192.	A407	320
193.	A408	310
194.	A409	320
195.	A410	345
196.	H701	335
197.	H702	330
198.	H703	345
199.	H704	320
200.	H705	315
201.	H601	310
202.	H602	305
203.	H603	305
204.	H604	315
205.	H605	310
206.	H606	300
207.	H607	345
208.	H608	335

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209.	H609	340
210.	H610	330
211.	H611	340
212.	H612	345
213.	H613	350
214.	H614	335
215.	H615	330
216.	Staffroom	320
217.	H501	315
218.	H502	310
219.	H503	300
220.	H504	285
221.	H505	280
222.	H506	275
223.	H507	265
224.	H508	280
225.	H509	330
226.	H510	325
227.	H511	325
228.	H512	350
229.	H513	320
230.	H514	315
231.	H515	310

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232.	H401	300
233.	H402	295
234.	H403	290
235.	H404	280
236.	H405	280
237.	H406	295
238.	H407	285
239.	H408	300
240.	H409	280
241.	H410	300
242.	H301	310
243.	H302	330
244.	H303	330
245.	H304	320
246.	H305	310
247.	H306	290
248.	H307	280
249.	H308	275
250.	H309	260
251.	H310	275
252.	H311	280
253.	Staffroom	260
254.	Laboratory	255

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255.	Staffroom	295
256.	H201	315
257.	H202	310
258.	H203	290
259.	H204	300
260.	H205	295
261.	H206	285
262.	H207	330
263.	H208	340
264.	H209	250
265.	H210	265
266.	H211	255
267.	H101	315
268.	H102	300
269.	H103	290
270.	H104	280
271.	H105	275
272.	H106	265
273.	H107	340
274.	H108	310
275.	H109	300
276.	H110	255
277.	Staffroom	280

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278.	Laboratory	295
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2.5 Noise

Noise refers to undesirable sound that is perceived as disturbing, excessive, or harmful to hearing. Such unwanted sound is not desirable within classroom environments. The permissible noise level in classrooms should remain below 35 dB when the classroom is unoccupied. Elevated noise levels inside classrooms can cause distraction among students.

Observations:

Noise measurements were carried out in classrooms and the values recorded ranged between 30 dB and 68 dB in both unoccupied classrooms and classrooms occupied by students. The values indicated represent measurements taken at that particular moment.

Table No. 12: Assessment of Ambient Noise Levels (dB) in Institutional Premises

Sl. No.	Room	Noise in decibel	
		Minimum	Maximum
1.	Staffroom	42	58
2.	M501	35	60
3.	M502	39	60
4.	M503	44	64
5.	M504	34	59
6.	M505	33	57
7.	M506	37	60
8.	Staffroom	49	64
9.	M508	48	58
10.	M509	36	66

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11.	M510	39	60
12.	M511	32	68
13.	Laboratory	47	60
14.	Laboratory	36	59
15.	Laboratory	45	59
16.	Staffroom	32	59
17.	M415	47	66
18.	M414	44	62
19.	Staffroom	43	64
20.	M413	30	66
21.	M412	30	64
22.	M411	42	56
23.	M410	49	56
24.	M409	43	55
25.	M408	49	55
26.	M407	37	60
27.	M406	32	59
28.	M405	47	66
29.	M404	44	62
30.	M403	43	64
31.	M402	30	66
32.	M401	30	60
33.	M420	49	58

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34.	M419	45	65
35.	M418	38	59
36.	M417	30	55
37.	Laboratory	36	68
38.	Laboratory	40	59
39.	Research Unit	46	66
40.	Laboratory	44	59
41.	Laboratory	30	60
42.	Laboratory	37	68
43.	Laboratory	33	62
44.	Laboratory	36	56
45.	M307	45	67
46.	M306	36	62
47.	M305	31	56
48.	M304	33	67
49.	M303	39	59
50.	M302	31	59
51.	Staffroom	46	57
52.	NCC Office	38	63
53.	M313	42	64
54.	M312	30	57
55.	M311	33	62
56.	Laboratory	42	64

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57.	Laboratory	35	62
58.	Creative design room	32	68
59.	Auditorium	37	63
60.	M208	35	60
61.	Laboratory	34	67
62.	Laboratory	44	68
63.	Laboratory	35	67
64.	M207	41	66
65.	M206	45	57
66.	M205	38	57
67.	M204	42	58
68.	M203	43	68
69.	M202	38	57
70.	M201	32	59
71.	Staffroom	44	55
72.	Staffroom	33	60
73.	Staffroom	38	59
74.	Laboratory	43	64
75.	M210	49	58
76.	Laboratory	33	56
77.	Auditorium	30	57
78.	M107	33	59
79.	M105	49	68

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80.	M104	47	63
81.	M103	43	61
82.	M102	30	62
83.	M101	31	59
84.	NSS	43	62
85.	CSA	32	56
86.	Staffroom	44	55
87.	Staffroom	50	61
88.	Staffroom	30	65
89.	Health center	31	67
90.	Laboratory	43	68
91.	Laboratory	44	58
92.	Laboratory	46	60
93.	Dean office	34	58
94.	Library	33	68
95.	Reading room	50	55
96.	M006	35	63
97.	M005	47	63
98.	M004	47	68
99.	Staffroom	50	59
100.	Staffroom	31	60
101.	Staffroom	49	58
102.	Electrical Panel Room	30	67

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103.	Board room	44	55
104.	Conference room	40	63
105.	Staffroom	50	61
106.	Staffroom	30	65
107.	Gym	31	67
108.	Yoga room	43	68
109.	501	44	58
110.	Auditorium	46	60
111.	301	34	58
112.	302	33	68
113.	303	47	68
114.	304	50	59
115.	305	31	60
116.	Staffroom	49	58
117.	Media room	30	67
118.	P1	44	55
119.	P2	40	63
120.	306	47	63
121.	307	43	61
122.	201	30	62
123.	202	31	59
124.	203	43	62
125.	204	32	56

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126.	205	44	55
127.	206	50	68
128.	207	43	55
129.	101	47	59
130.	102	41	63
131.	103	39	55
132.	104	38	56
133.	105	34	60
134.	106	30	64
135.	107	37	66
136.	Auditorium	30	56
137.	Conference room	33	66
138.	IQAC room	49	62
139.	Staffroom	48	65
140.	Panel room	38	59
141.	Library	49	68
142.	Panel room	42	62
143.	Canteen	33	58
144.	Library	44	60
145.	Training hall	38	67
146.	A602	40	66
147.	A601	36	64
148.	A603	45	55

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149.	A604	31	57
150.	A605	36	65
151.	A606	39	55
152.	A607	34	65
153.	A608	46	66
154.	A609	44	59
155.	A610	32	64
156.	Moot Court	43	60
157.	Conference room	36	55
158.	Staffroom	44	58
159.	B501	41	66
160.	B502	48	60
161.	B503	34	65
162.	B504	33	56
163.	B505	37	66
164.	B506	42	67
165.	B507	45	68
166.	B508	39	61
167.	B509	49	64
168.	B510	50	64
169.	Principal (Law)	49	62
170.	Law College Office	40	58
171.	Auditorium	38	55

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172.	Laboratory	40	55
173.	Student Counseling's room	49	61
174.	Boys common room	43	65
175.	B401	38	60
176.	B402	46	59
177.	B403	48	59
178.	B404	34	68
179.	B405	50	57
180.	B406	43	60
181.	B407	42	56
182.	B408	40	55
183.	B409	32	56
184.	B410	35	62
185.	Staffroom	49	55
186.	A401	36	59
187.	A402	42	66
188.	A403	37	67
189.	A404	44	60
190.	A405	39	62
191.	A406	46	56
192.	A407	45	60
193.	A408	37	61
194.	A409	45	61

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195.	A410	39	65
196.	H701	30	57
197.	H702	39	58
198.	H703	39	56
199.	H704	31	66
200.	H705	46	59
201.	H601	34	57
202.	H602	50	59
203.	H603	41	59
204.	H604	43	63
205.	H605	41	60
206.	H606	34	63
207.	H607	38	59
208.	H608	38	63
209.	H609	49	58
210.	H610	50	60
211.	H611	38	65
212.	H612	48	65
213.	H613	37	55
214.	H614	43	65
215.	H615	35	68
216.	Staffroom	39	66
217.	H501	46	60

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218.	H502	44	63
219.	H503	31	66
220.	H504	46	59
221.	H505	34	57
222.	H506	50	59
223.	H507	41	59
224.	H508	43	63
225.	H509	39	60
226.	H510	33	60
227.	H511	34	63
228.	H512	48	62
229.	H513	49	59
230.	H514	36	60
231.	H515	50	57
232.	H401	40	67
233.	H402	31	59
234.	H403	38	67
235.	H404	45	62
236.	H405	33	64
237.	H406	43	62
238.	H407	35	66
239.	H408	44	55
240.	H409	39	62

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241.	H410	38	58
242.	H301	36	68
243.	H302	41	66
244.	H303	35	59
245.	H304	39	67
246.	H305	39	56
247.	H306	32	61
248.	H307	33	66
249.	H308	45	65
250.	H309	50	63
251.	H310	48	64
252.	H311	39	57
253.	Staffroom	43	62
254.	Laboratory	43	63
255.	Staffroom	30	57
256.	H201	42	55
257.	H202	33	64
258.	H203	43	62
259.	H204	42	68
260.	H205	42	56
261.	H206	37	68
262.	H207	35	67
263.	H208	50	68

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264.	H209	50	57
265.	H210	30	60
266.	H211	34	56
267.	H101	31	63
268.	H102	46	68
269.	H103	48	58
270.	H104	40	63
271.	H105	46	58
272.	H106	45	68
273.	H107	41	61
274.	H108	48	59
275.	H109	44	68
276.	H110	37	57
277.	Staffroom	47	67
278.	Laboratory	50	55

2.6 Electro Magnetic Radiations

Electromagnetic radiation (EMR) consists of energy waves generated by electromagnetic fields that propagate through space. Such radiation is typically emitted from a wide range of electronic equipment. Continuous or avoidable exposure to EMR is generally discouraged due to potential health and safety concerns.

Observations:

Electromagnetic radiation levels were monitored in all classrooms, staff rooms, and the library areas. The measurements showed that EMR values in these locations were negligible and recorded as zero.

Within the server room, measurable H-Field and E-Field values were observed; however, this area is restricted, not routinely accessed, and kept closed, thereby limiting exposure.

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Measurement of PM 1, PM 2.5, PM 10, Light intensity, Noise, EMR, HCOH, TVOC

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Measurement of PM 1, PM 2.5,
PM 10, Light intensity, Noise,
EMR, HCOH, TVOC



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Measurement of PM 1, PM 2.5,
PM 10, Light intensity, Noise,
EMR, HCOH, TVOC



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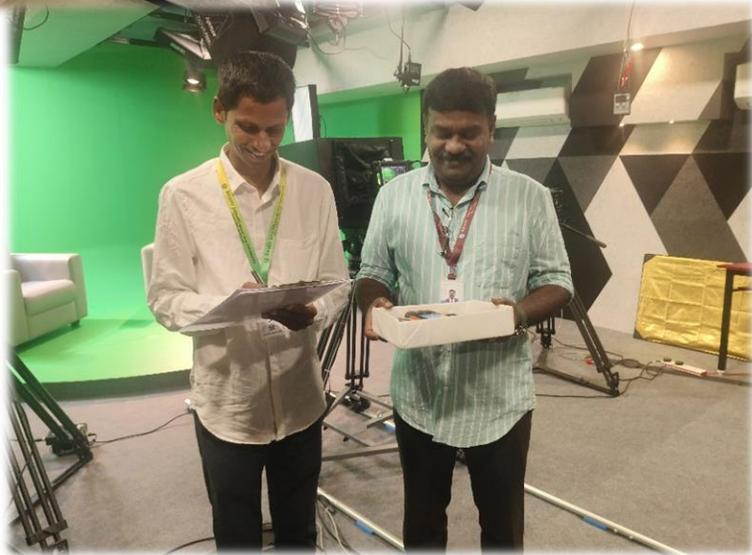
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Measurement of PM 1, PM 2.5,
PM 10, Light intensity, Noise,
EMR, HCOH, TVOC



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Measurement of PM 1, PM 2.5,
PM 10, Light intensity, Noise,
EMR, HCOH, TVOC




NISARGA ECO CONSULTANTS
Srinivasam, Plot No. 97,
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Belagavi-590016

Annexure 1: Eco-Club/Green Club Activities

Table No. 13: List of activities conducted by Eco-club/Green club

SL. NO.	TITLE	DATE
1	KJU's Journey towards a Sustainable Future	19 th September 2025
2	Cleanliness drive	30 th September 2025
3	SWACHHOTSAV – Swachhata Hi Seva 2025 - Pledge Activity	02 nd October 2025
4	Photography Competition- International Day of Clean Air for Blue Skies	22 September 2025
5	World Water Day	25 April 2025
6	Expert Talk on the Herp World	22 April 2025
7	Short Film Competition	22 April 2025
8	Best Out of Waste Exhibition	27 March 2025
9	Woody and Dry Floral Arrangement Competition	25 March 2025
10	Observation of the International Day of Action for Rivers	14 March 2025
11	Seed Ball Activity to commemorate World Soil Day	06 February 2025
12	Video Documentary Competition to commemorate World Wetlands Day	21 February 2025
13	“Birds in Campus” Photography Competition	15 January 2025
14	International Day for Preventing the Exploitation of Environment in War and Armed Conflict – Digital Poster Awareness Program	06 November 2025
15	Sustainability Day - Digital Poster Awareness Program	27 October 2025
16	World Cleanup Day- Digital Poster Awareness Program	20 September 2025
17	International Day of Climate Action – Digital Poster Awareness Program	24 October 2025
18	International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer – Digital Poster Awareness Program	16 September 2025
19	International Day for Clean Air for Blue Skies – Digital Poster Awareness Program	07 September 2025
20	International Day for Clean Air for Blue Skies – Digital Poster Awareness Program	29 August 2025
21	National Honey Bee Day – Digital Poster Awareness Program	22 August 2025

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22	Donation Drive of Essentials and Clothing for the Needy	26 September 2025
23	Cleanliness drive at Siddhartha School, Narayanpura, Bengaluru	17 September 2025
24	Sustainable Agriculture Seminar	19 February 2025

Centre for Environment Enrichment and Sustainability

Academic Year 2025

Green Footprints: KJU's Journey towards a Sustainable Future

Date: 19th September 2025

The Centre for Environment Enrichment and Sustainability (CEES), Kristu Jayanti (Deemed to be University), organized an expert talk titled “Green Footprints: KJU’s Journey towards a Sustainable Future” on 19th September 2025. The session was delivered by Dr. Priya Josson, Associate Professor and Head, Department of Life Sciences, and attended by over 80 CEES volunteers.

Dr. Josson highlighted the current sustainability initiatives implemented across the university campus, including waste management, energy conservation, and green practices. She discussed future strategies to further enhance eco-friendly practices, emphasizing the role of students and faculty in promoting environmental stewardship. The interactive session provided insights into practical measures for fostering a greener campus and inspired participants to actively contribute to environmental conservation. CEES reiterated its commitment to promoting sustainable practices and nurturing an environmentally conscious community within the university.



Awareness Talk by Dr. Priya Josson

Cleanliness drive

Date: 30th September 2025

The Centre for Environment Enrichment and Sustainability (CEES) organized a Cleanliness Drive under Swachhotsav – Swachhata Hi Seva 2025 on 30th September 2025 at K. Narayanapura Road, Kothanur, Bengaluru. Over 100 first-semester students participated enthusiastically under faculty supervision.

The drive focused on collecting litter, segregating waste into biodegradable and non-biodegradable components, and spreading awareness about the importance of hygiene and sustainable waste management. It enhanced students' understanding of environmental conservation and their role as responsible citizens. The initiative also positively impacted the surrounding community by promoting awareness on maintaining a cleaner neighbourhood and adopting sustainable lifestyle practices. The activity concluded with a collective pledge to uphold the principles of cleanliness and sustainability, reinforcing the university's commitment to environmental stewardship and civic responsibility.



Students involved in the Cleanliness drive

SWACHHOTSAV – Swachhata Hi Seva 2025 - Pledge Activity

Date: 29th September 2025 – 02nd October 2025

As part of the nationwide Swachh Bharat Mission, the Centre for Environment Enrichment and Sustainability (CEES), Kristu Jayanti (Deemed to be University), organized a Pledge Activity under the banner of Swachhotsav – Swachhata Hi Seva 2025. The initiative invited all members of the university—staff and students—to commit to cleanliness, sustainability, and the collective responsibility of building a greener and healthier society.

Participants took the Swachhata Pledge through the official MyGov portal, symbolizing not just awareness but also active participation in promoting a clean and sustainable future. After completing the pledge, participants downloaded and submitted their certificates through the designated Google Form.



Copy of Pledge Certificate

Sky Through Creativity – Photography Competition on the Occasion of International Day of Clean Air for Blue Skies

Date: 22 September 2025

The Centre for Environment Enrichment and Sustainability (CEES), Kristu Jayanti (Deemed to be University), organized a photography competition titled “Sky Through Creativity” to commemorate the International Day of Clean Air for Blue Skies. The competition featured two categories: Reflections of the Sky, focusing on capturing the sky in reflective surfaces, and Frame the Sky, encouraging participants to creatively frame the sky using natural or man-made elements.

The competition received a total of 131 entries, showcasing remarkable creativity and sensitivity towards environmental awareness. The top five entries from each category were uploaded on the CEES official Instagram page, where winners were selected based on creativity, composition, and overall engagement, including likes, shares, and comments.

The initiative successfully promoted artistic expression while raising awareness about clean air, reinforcing CEES’s commitment to environmental sustainability and community engagement.



Poster of Photography competition

World Water Day

Wings and Water

Date: 25 April 2025

In a thoughtful initiative to celebrate World Water Day in conjunction with World Bird Day, the Centre for Environment and Sustainability (CES) Club, along with a few dedicated volunteers, undertook a meaningful activity within our college premises. To highlight the importance of water conservation and care for biodiversity, the team purchased and installed eco-friendly mud pots filled with water in the Medicinal Garden of the campus. These pots serve as a life-sustaining source for birds, especially during the hot months, promoting compassion towards urban wildlife and reinforcing our commitment to sustainability. This simple yet impactful gesture reflects our college's continued efforts to harmonize human actions with nature.

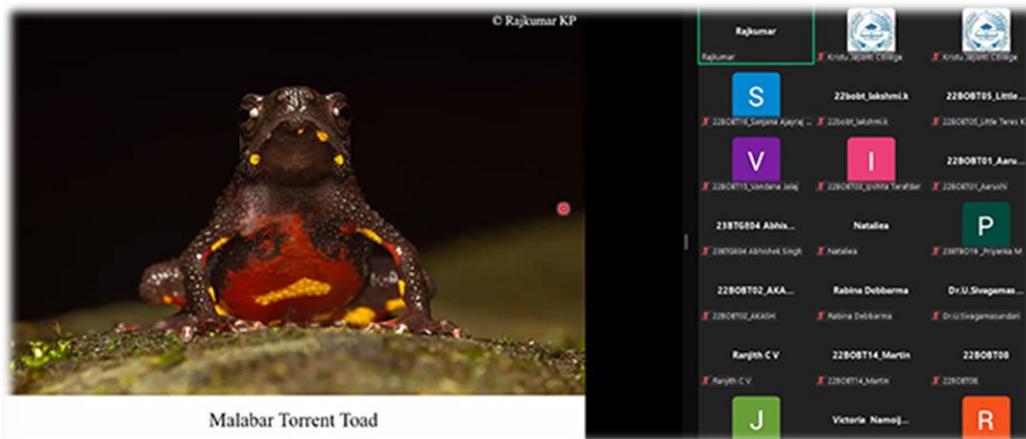


Awareness drive

Expert Talk on the Herp World: Amphibians and Reptiles

Date: 22 April 2025

The Centre for Environment and Sustainability organized an expert talk to raise awareness on wildlife conservation and promote environmental responsibility among students on 22nd April 2025. The session featured Dr. Rajkumar K.P., a wildlife biologist, herpetologist, researcher, and wildlife photographer. He holds a Ph.D. focusing on the Herpetofaunal diversity of the Periyar Tiger Reserve in the Western Ghats. During the talk, Dr. Rajkumar highlighted the ecological significance of amphibians and reptiles, species often misunderstood yet vital to ecosystem balance. He shared his groundbreaking research on the rare Galaxy Frog (*Melanobatrachus indicus*), now recognized as India's first frog flagship species. His conservation work, supported by the prestigious EDGE Fellowship from the Zoological Society of London, aims to protect this unique amphibian. The audience was captivated by his field stories and inspired by his passion for wildlife preservation. An interactive Q & A session followed, sparking student interest in biodiversity and research. The Centre for Environment and Sustainability expressed its sincere gratitude to Dr. Rajkumar for his enriching and motivational session.



Glimpse from the online talk

Green Screen Shot - A Short Film Competition

Date: 22 April 2025

In commemoration of World Earth Day on 22nd April 2025, the Centre for Environment and Sustainability, Kristu Jayanti College (Autonomous), Bengaluru, proudly organized "Green Screen Shot", an eco-themed short film competition. This initiative aimed to raise awareness and inspire action towards environmental conservation through the powerful medium of visual storytelling. Participants showcased their creativity and commitment to sustainability by crafting impactful short films that reflected pressing ecological issues and innovative solutions for a greener future. "Green Screen Shot" not only highlighted the talents of young filmmakers but also reinforced the importance of collective responsibility in preserving our planet.



Eco-themed short film competition

Best Out of Waste Exhibition - Creative Recycling

Date: 27 March 2025

The Best Out of Waste Exhibition – Creative Recycling, organized by the Centre for Environment and Sustainability, was held on 27th March 2025, from 9:00 AM to 11:00 AM. The event saw active participation from B. Com PAF 1st year students, with 4 exhibits designed by 10 participants and attracting 20 visitors to the exhibition hall. This exhibition combined artistry and sustainability, providing students with a platform to showcase their innovative creations crafted from discarded materials. Highlights included decorative bottle art, vibrant CD crafts, imaginative sculptures from scrap, and unique upcycled home décor presented by the Re-Imagine Studio. Each piece emphasized the importance of waste management and ecofriendly practices, inspiring visitors to view waste as a valuable resource rather than trash.



Creativities of the students

XYLOS - Woody and Dry Floral Arrangement Competition

Date: 25 March 2025

World Wood Day celebrated annually, aims to raise awareness about the importance of wood as a sustainable and renewable biomaterial and promote its responsible use for a harmonious coexistence between people and nature. The Centre for Environment and Sustainability organized an event XYLOS – Woody and Dry Floral Arrangement Competition on 25th March 2025 for the students of Kristu Jayanti College to exhibit their talent and creativity. The event saw the participation of students from various departments who made artistic exhibits using wood and dry plant materials. The best three exhibits were awarded. This event helped students to be aware of natural resources with a purpose to spread awareness about environment conservation and sustainability.



Woody and Dry Floral Arrangement

Observation of the International Day of Action for Rivers - Poster

Awareness and External Activity

Date: 14 March 2025

The International Day of Action for Rivers, observed globally, serves as a reminder of the importance of preserving these vital freshwater ecosystems. It aims to raise awareness, educate communities, and promote sustainable actions to safeguard our rivers for future generations.

In observance of the International Day of Action for Rivers, a two-part awareness initiative was organized to promote river conservation. The first event—a digital poster campaign—was conducted on March 14, 2025, aimed at raising awareness among the students of Kristu Jayanti College. The second part of the program took place on April 4, 2025, from 11:30 AM to 1:00 PM, in the form of an interactive session held at Government Primary School, Kothanur, Bangalore. This session focused on school children, with approximately 30 to 40 participants. Led by Dr. Austin Richard S, Faculty-in-Charge, and supported by the Centre for Environment and Sustainability, Kristu Jayanti College, the session aimed to instil awareness and responsibility among young minds.



An interactive session at Government Primary School, Kothanur, Bangalore

Seed Ball Activity to commemorate World Soil Day

Date: 06 February 2025

The Seed Ball Activity was organized on February 6, 2025, to commemorate World Soil Day at a Government Lower Primary School near Kothanur. The event highlighted the importance of soil and the role of trees in soil conservation. Additionally, school children received hands-on training in making seed balls. Approximately 50 children participated in the program, which was efficiently conducted with the support of 24 student volunteers from the Centre of Environment and Sustainability. The activity aimed to instill environmental awareness and a sense of responsibility toward nature among young learners. The children enthusiastically engaged in the process, gaining practical knowledge about afforestation and its impact on ecological balance.



School children receiving hands-on training in making seed balls

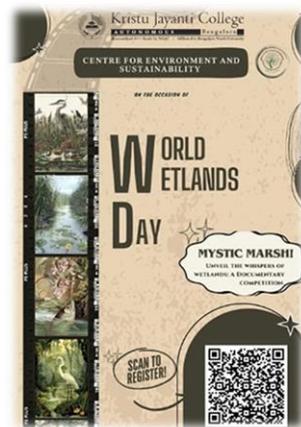
Video Documentary Competition to commemorate World Wetlands Day

Date: 21 February 2025

Mystic Marsh: The Wetland Chronicles, a video documentary competition was organized on 21st February, 2025 to commemorate World Wetlands Day. The event aimed to raise awareness about the ecological importance of wetlands and their role in climate regulation, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable water management.

Students participated by submitting short documentaries showcasing the significance of wetlands, the threats they face, and innovative conservation strategies. Through visual storytelling, they highlighted critical issues such as pollution, habitat destruction, and climate change, inspiring viewers to take action for wetland preservation.

The online format allowed students from diverse backgrounds to contribute their perspectives and creativity without geographical barriers. This approach ensured greater participation and engagement, fostering a sense of environmental responsibility among young minds. By providing a platform for digital advocacy, Mystic Marsh: The Wetland Chronicles successfully encouraged students to explore sustainability themes and express their ideas through media. The initiative reinforced the importance of wetland conservation and the need for collective efforts to protect these vital ecosystems.



“Birds in Campus” Photography Competition to commemorate National Bird Day

Date: 15 January 2025

The “Birds in Campus” Photography Competition was organized on 15th January, 2025 to commemorate National Bird Day. The air is alive with the chirping of birds, a symphony often lost in the hustle and bustle of academic life. The photographic competition aimed to change that, sparking a newfound appreciation for the feathered inhabitants among the student body. The innovative event, organized by Centre for Environment and Sustainability, Kristu Jayanti College successfully fostered awareness about bird watching, ornithology, and the captivating art of bird photography.

The competition challenged students to capture the beauty and diversity of birds found within the familiar surroundings of their campus. Armed with cameras and a keen eye, participants ventured out, transforming ordinary strolls between classes into exciting expeditions of discovery.



Photography competition

**International Day for Preventing the Exploitation of Environment in War
and Armed Conflict – Digital Poster Awareness Program
Date: 06 November 2025**

The Centre for Environment Enrichment and Sustainability (CEES) of Kristu Jayanti (Deemed to be University) observed the International Day for Preventing the Exploitation of Environment in War and Armed Conflict on November 6, 2025. The initiative aimed to raise awareness about the devastating impact of wars and armed conflicts on the natural environment and to advocate for peace as a vital step toward environmental protection.

With the theme “Peace for People, Peace for Planet,” the awareness campaign emphasized the urgent need to safeguard ecosystems from destruction and promote harmony between humanity and nature. The poster highlighted a powerful message — “The cries of nature echo louder than the sounds of war. Let’s heal the Earth, not harm it.”

Through this observance, CEES reiterated its commitment to fostering environmental consciousness, inspiring the Jayantian community to embrace peace and sustainability as interconnected goals essential for a thriving planet.



Sustainability Day - Digital Poster Awareness Program
Date: 27 October 2025

The Centre for Environment Enrichment and Sustainability (CEES), Kristu Jayanti (Deemed to be University), observed Sustainability Day on October 27, 2025, to promote the importance of adopting eco-friendly practices and mindful consumption in daily life. The initiative carried the message — “Sustain Today, Survive Tomorrow” — reminding everyone that sustainability begins with simple, consistent choices that contribute to the well-being of our planet.

Through this awareness program, CEES encouraged the Jayantian community to take active steps toward reducing waste, minimizing plastic usage, and supporting green alternatives. The poster campaign aimed to inspire responsible environmental behavior and highlight that small, mindful actions collectively pave the way for a sustainable future.

By observing Sustainability Day, the centre reaffirmed its commitment to nurturing environmental consciousness and empowering students to become agents of positive ecological change.



World Cleanup Day – Digital Poster Awareness Program
Date: 20 September 2025

The Centre for Environment Enrichment and Sustainability (CEES), Kristu Jayanti (Deemed to be University), observed World Cleanup Day on 21st September 2025 through a digital poster awareness program. The initiative aimed to promote the importance of cleanliness, environmental responsibility, and sustainable practices among students, faculty, and the wider community. A specially designed digital poster was released, carrying the message: “Let’s join hands for a cleaner tomorrow, every small act makes a big difference.” The poster highlighted the collective impact of individual efforts in maintaining a clean and healthy environment, emphasizing that even small actions, such as proper waste disposal and reducing litter, contribute significantly to environmental well-being. Through this awareness initiative, CEES reinforced its commitment to fostering environmental consciousness and inspired the community to actively participate in creating a cleaner and more sustainable future. The program served as a reminder that protecting and preserving the environment begins with individual responsibility and collective action.



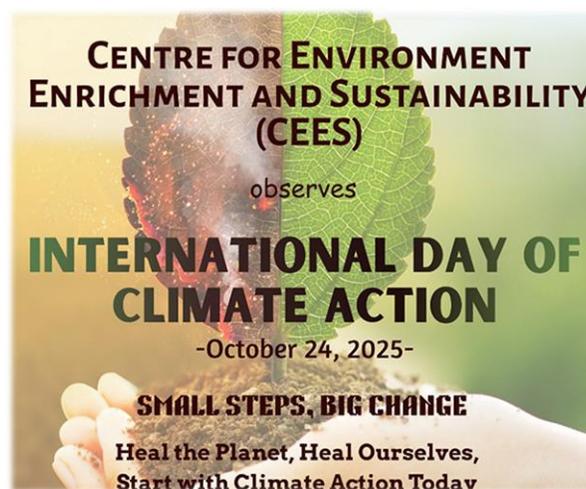
International Day of Climate Action – Digital Poster Awareness Program

Date: 24 October 2025

The Centre for Environment Enrichment and Sustainability (CEES), Kristu Jayanti (Deemed to be University), observed International Day of Climate Action on October 24, 2025, to promote awareness about the urgent need for global climate responsibility and environmental sustainability.

The initiative emphasized that even small, consistent steps can lead to significant environmental change. The awareness poster carried the message — “Heal the Planet, Heal Ourselves. Start with Climate Action Today” — inspiring the university community to adopt sustainable habits and contribute toward mitigating the effects of climate change.

Through this awareness program, CEES aimed to instill a sense of environmental accountability among students and faculty by encouraging practices such as reducing carbon footprints, conserving natural resources, and supporting renewable energy initiatives. The program reaffirmed the university’s dedication to fostering a culture of sustainability, reminding everyone that “small steps lead to big change” when it comes to protecting our planet for future generations.



International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer – Digital Poster Awareness Program

Date: 16 September 2025

The Centre for Environment Enrichment and Sustainability (CEES), Kristu Jayanti (Deemed to be University), observed the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer on 16th September 2025 through a digital poster awareness program. The initiative aimed to highlight the vital role of the ozone layer in protecting life on Earth from harmful ultraviolet radiation.

A specially designed digital poster was released, carrying the message: “Let’s join hands to protect the ozone shield and preserve life on this planet.” The poster emphasized the importance of collective responsibility in reducing ozone-depleting substances, promoting eco-friendly practices, and supporting global initiatives for ozone preservation.

Through this awareness effort, CEES reinforced its commitment to environmental sustainability and educated the community about the critical need to protect the ozone layer. The program served as a timely reminder that safeguarding this protective shield is essential for maintaining ecological balance and ensuring the health and survival of life on Earth.



International Day for Clean Air for Blue Skies – Digital Poster Awareness Program

Date: 07 September 2025

The Centre for Environment Enrichment and Sustainability (CEES), Kristu Jayanti (Deemed to be University), observed the International Day for Clean Air for Blue Skies on 7th September 2025 through a digital poster awareness program.

A specially designed digital poster was released to highlight the critical role of fresh air, its contribution to well-being, and the impacts of air pollution caused by industrial emissions, vehicular pollution, and deforestation.

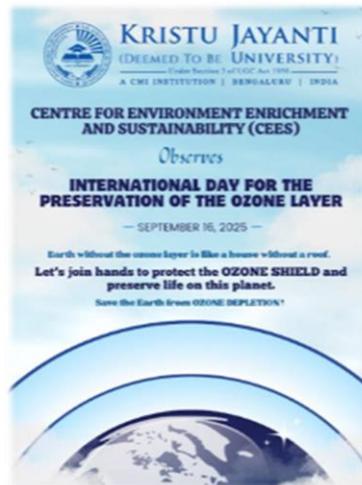
Through this awareness initiative, CEES reinforced its commitment to fostering environmental consciousness and inspired the community to value and protect fresh air. The program served as a timely reminder that safeguarding the atmosphere is essential for a healthy and sustainable future.



International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer

Date: 16 September 2025

On the occasion of the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer, observed on 16th September, a Digital Poster Awareness Program was organized to create awareness about the importance of the ozone layer in protecting life on Earth. The program aimed to educate students and the wider community about ozone depletion, its causes, and its impact on human health, climate, and ecosystems. Through creative and informative digital posters, participants highlighted the need to reduce ozone-depleting substances and adopt environmentally responsible practices. The initiative encouraged individuals to take collective responsibility in safeguarding the ozone layer for a healthier and more sustainable future.



National Honey Bee Day – Digital Poster Awareness Program

Date: 22 August 2025

The Centre for Environment Enrichment and Sustainability (CEES), Kristu Jayanti (Deemed to be University), observed National Honey Bee Day on 22nd August 2025 by organizing a digital poster awareness program. The initiative aimed to educate students, faculty, and the wider community about the vital role of honey bees in maintaining ecological balance.

The program encouraged everyone to adopt eco-friendly practices to protect pollinators and reinforced the need for collective responsibility towards their conservation. By presenting information in a creative and accessible format, CEES successfully promoted environmental awareness and underscored the essential role of honey bees in safeguarding the future of agriculture and ecosystems.



Donation Drive of Essentials and Clothing for the Needy

Date: 26 September 2025

The Jayantian Extension Services (JES) under the National Service Scheme (NSS) of Kristu Jayanti University organized a Donation Drive of Essentials and Clothing for the Needy on 26th September 2025 at Narayanapura Slum, near the University campus. The event, conducted under the guidance of Ms. Simi Anto and the activity aimed at bringing smiles by meeting the essential needs of the underprivileged. Volunteers actively participated in the initiative, collecting and distributing clothes and daily necessities to the needy. The drive not only created an impact by addressing immediate requirements but also fostered the spirit of compassion, social responsibility, and community engagement among the students.



Cleanliness drive at Siddhartha School, Narayanpura, Bengaluru

Date: 17 September 2025

On 17-09-2025, the NSS Team organized a cleanliness drive at Siddhartha School, Narayanpura, Bengaluru, under the guidance of faculty in-charge Dr. Mohamed Nayaz Pasha and Dr. Ganashetwar Sainath Nagnath. The activity aimed to promote hygiene and environmental awareness, with students and volunteers actively cleaning the premises, playgrounds, and surrounding areas. The initiative not only improved the physical environment by reducing litter and installing dustbins but also encouraged sustained awareness among children to maintain cleanliness. Supported by school staff and local authorities, the program strengthened teamwork, leadership, and civic responsibility while reinforcing the value of experiential learning.



Sustainable Agriculture Seminar

Date: 19 February 2025

The NSS Team, under the supervision of Ms. Mohana Priya, Professor of Computer Science, Kristu Jayanti College, organized an awareness program on Sustainable Agriculture Seminar at K Narayanapura, Bengaluru. 11 NSS volunteers, led by Yogeshwar K and Prakruthi N S (VI-semester students, BCOM ACCA), contributed to the smooth conduct of the program. The Sustainable Agriculture Seminar on Kitchen Gardening was conducted to educate people on growing vegetables at home using organic methods. Volunteers actively participated in guiding the public on simple and eco-friendly gardening techniques. The session covered the benefits of organic farming, sustainability, and step-by-step methods to grow plants like coriander, fenugreek, and chili using natural fertilizers and compost. Attendees learned how to make the best use of small spaces like balconies and backyards for gardening. The seminar aimed to promote self-sufficiency, reduce reliance on chemically grown food, and encourage a healthier lifestyle. The event was interactive, with practical demonstrations and seed distribution to help participants start their kitchen gardens. The response was positive, as many showed enthusiasm to adopt these sustainable practices in their daily lives.



Annexure 2: Water testing reports



KRISTU JAYANTI
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)
Under Section 3 of UGC Act 1956
A CMI INSTITUTION | BENGALURU | INDIA

SCHOOL OF LIFE SCIENCES & FORENSIC SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF LIFE SCIENCES

QUARTERLY WATER TEST ANALYSIS REPORT

General Information:

Sample Location (Drinking water/ RO water): ✓

Date: 03/10/2025

Sample ID: KJU/DW2504/001

Time: 10:16am

Tested by: Periyasamy.K

Physical & Chemical Parameters:

S. No.	Parameter	Unit	Analysis Method	Permissible Limit	Observed Value	Remarks	Test Method
1	Colour	Hazen	Visual / IS method	≤ 5	1	Good	IS:3025 (Part-4)
2	Odour	—	Sensory	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	IS:3025 (Part-5)
3	Taste	—	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	IS:3025 (Part-8)
4	Turbidity	NTU	Nephelometric	≤ 1	0.6	Good	IS:3025 (Part-10)
5	pH @ 25°C	—	pH meter	6.5 – 8.5	7.05	Good	IS:3025 (Part-11)
6	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	Gravimetric	≤ 500	67	Good	IS:3025 (Part-16)
7	Total Hardness	mg/L as CaCO ₃	EDTA titration	≤ 200	39	Good	IS:3025 (Part-21)
8	Alkalinity	mg/L as CaCO ₃	Titration	≤ 200	57	Good	IS:3025 (Part-23)
9	Chloride	mg/L	Argentometric	≤ 250	51	Good	IS:3025 (Part-32)
10	Free Residual Chlorine	mg/L	DPD method	0.2 – 0.5	0.2	Good	IS:3025 (Part-26)

Microbiological Test:

S. No.	Parameter	Unit	Test Method	Result	Standard
1	Total Coliform	CFU/100ml	IS:15185	Absent	Absent
2	E. coli	CFU/100ml	IS:15185	Absent	Absent

Conclusion

- Water quality is Safe / Not Safe for drinking.

	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY
NAME	Binu K S	Dr.Priya Josson Akkara
DESIGNATION	Lab Supervisor	Head of the Department
SIGNATURE		

Kristu Jayanti (Deemed to be University), Bengaluru
Green & Environment Audit Report



KRISTU JAYANTI

(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

Under Section 3 of UGC Act 1956

A CMI INSTITUTION | BENGALURU | INDIA

SCHOOL OF LIFE SCIENCES & FORENSIC SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF LIFE SCIENCES

QUARTERLY WATER TEST ANALYSIS REPORT

General Information:

Sample Location (Drinking water/ RO water): ✓

Date: 10/07/2025

Sample ID: KJU/DW25G3/001

Time: 10:12 am

Tested by: Periyasamy.K

Physical & Chemical Parameters:

S. No.	Parameter	Unit	Analysis Method	Permissible Limit	Observed Value	Remarks	Test Method
1	Colour	Hazen	Visual / IS method	≤ 5	2	Good	IS:3025 (Part-4)
2	Odour	—	Sensory	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	IS:3025 (Part-5)
3	Taste	—	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	IS:3025 (Part-8)
4	Turbidity	NTU	Nephelometric	≤ 1	0.4	Good	IS:3025 (Part-10)
5	pH @ 25°C	—	pH meter	6.5 – 8.5	6.97	Good	IS:3025 (Part-11)
6	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	Gravimetric	≤ 500	63	Good	IS:3025 (Part-16)
7	Total Hardness	mg/L as CaCO ₃	EDTA titration	≤ 200	74	Good	IS:3025 (Part-21)
8	Alkalinity	mg/L as CaCO ₃	Titration	≤ 200	48	Good	IS:3025 (Part-23)
9	Chloride	mg/L	Argentometric	≤ 250	43	Good	IS:3025 (Part-32)
10	Free Residual Chlorine	mg/L	DPD method	0.2 – 0.5	0.2	Good	IS:3025 (Part-26)

Microbiological Test:

S. No.	Parameter	Unit	Test Method	Result	Standard
1	Total Coliform	CFU/100ml	IS:15185	Absent	Absent
2	E. coli	CFU/100ml	IS:15185	Absent	Absent

Conclusion

- Water quality is **Safe / Not Safe** for drinking.

	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY
NAME	Binu K S	Dr.Priya Josson Akkara
DESIGNATION	Lab Supervisor	Head of the Department
SIGNATURE		

Disclaimer

The audit team has prepared this report for Kristu Jayanti (Deemed to be University), Bengaluru based on the input data provided by the Kristu Jayanti (Deemed to be University), representatives, supplemented by the expert team's best judgment.

The carbon footprint calculations provided in this report are based on standard data and values obtained from various research papers and articles. These calculations are intended to provide an understanding of carbon emissions and should be considered as indicative estimates rather than precise measurements. They may not reflect absolute accuracy due to variability in emission factors and contextual differences.

While every effort has been made to ensure accuracy, the details in this report have been compiled in good faith based on the information gathered. The recommendations are made using our best judgment; however, no representation, warranty, or undertaking, express or implied, is made. The audit team accepts no responsibility for any direct or consequential loss arising from the use of the information, statements, or forecasts in this report.

For NISARGA ECO CONSULTANTS


PROPRIETOR

