



Learn Lead Serve



SRI SRI UNIVERSITY

World University Rankings 2022



Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

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About Us

Sri Sri University was established as a State Private University in Odisha, India which started its first academic year in 2012 and has been envisioned by Global Humanitarian, Gurudev Sri Sri Ravi Shankar ji. The University offers a range of pivotal, unique, and cutting-edge undergraduate, postgraduate degree programs under eight Faculties, short-term, diploma, and certificate courses, Doctoral studies (Ph. D.), that offers the best of the East and offers the best of the West.

The impressive list of undergraduate programmes offered at Sri Sri University includes B. Sc. (Data Science), B. Sc. (Osteopathy), B. Sc. (Psychology & Contemplative Studies), B.Sc. (Agriculture), B.Sc. (Horticulture), B.Sc. (Food, Nutrition, and Dietetics), B.Sc. (Agri-business), Bachelor in Interior Design, etc., and that of post graduate programmes offered includes M.Sc. Osteopathy (first time in Asia), MBA (Entrepreneurship), MBA (General Management), MBA (Agri-Business Management), M.Com., M.A./M.Sc. in Psychology and Contemplative Behaviour, M.Sc. Environment Science, B. Tech. & M. Tech. (Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning), etc.

Located in a sprawling 188- acre green lush campus, Sri Sri University takes pride in offering a curriculum that enriches both domain expertise and life skills. It provides a unique social culture that nurtures a rich learning environment and aids excellence in students through its virtually smoke-free, alcohol-free, drug-free, and completely vegetarian campus. The University defines Excellence as an academic process of motivating the students to learn in ways that make a sustained, substantial, and positive influence on how they think, act, and feel which defines our core value of **Learn-Lead-Serve**.

Sri Sri University has been ranked by Times Higher Education World University Impact Rankings on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the band of 601-800 based on all 17 SDGs. In the top four individual SDGs, Sri Sri University was ranked in the band of **101-200** for SDG 2: Zero Hunger. For the SDG 13: Climate Action and SDG15: Life on Land it stands in the band of 201-300. Sri Sri University has been ranked **1st in Odisha, 7th in India, and 250th in the world** as per UI Green Metric Awards World University Rankings 2021 which is a quantum jump from 2020's ranking which was 3th in Odisha, 7th in India, and 304th in the world.

Being from the parentage of the Art of Living, one of the largest volunteer based organization in the world, and given the stature of the work of our founder Poojya Gurudev Sri Sri Ravi Shankar ji in the last four decades, we aspire to contribute in finding solutions to the problems faced by the world at large by way of conflict resolution, agriculture, Arts & Crafts, etc. Few of our initiatives in this regard includes the creation of Sri Sri University Resource Centre for Climate Change & Sustainability Education & Practices, Sri Sri Advanced Global Centre for Conflict Resolution and Peace Studies, and Sri Sri Centre for Advanced Research in Water Resources and Environment Management, to name a few.

Introduction

Desertification is one of the major environmental apprehensions, affecting the living conditions of several people across the globe. In India, desertification relates to land degradation in the dry land regions, which constitute about 69% of its geographic area. The chief causes of deforestation and denudation are population explosion leading to higher requirement of natural resources, timber and fuel wood, and grazing. These components are closely interwoven with other renewable and non-renewable natural resources. According to researchers, the most significant process of desertification in select states in India is water erosion, salinization, vegetation degradation, and wind erosion. Thus, it becomes evident that water is one such natural resource that requires conservation. Water resources management with the help of the community will reduce water disasters like droughts, floods, climate change, etc. In addition to population explosion, industrialization, urbanization in the past few decades have put immense pressure on ecosystem health and services they deliver. Nevertheless, climate change and extreme events, whether natural or forced by climate change, threaten the ecosystem's health and sustainability.

Of the total quantum of water on the Earth, almost 97% is marine water. Around 2.6% of 3% freshwater is locked in polar ice caps/glaciers/soil/etc. Therefore, just 0.4% of the total freshwater available on Earth's surface is potable. Quality and quantity of water varies across the nations and regions. Consumption and usage of water is more in developed nations i.e. Annex I countries, they being industrialized. In India, a major quantity of water is consumed by the agriculture sector followed by industries and domestic purposes.

Safe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) are ideal for human well-being. Annually, hundreds of millions of people are affected by preventable water borne diseases as they do not have access to clean water, safe drinking water, affordable drinking water, and equitable sanitation that are the key foundations of good health and quality of life. As per estimates, by the year 2050 more than 50% population in arid/semi-arid regions will be facing water scarcity. Dearth of potable water in remote areas and dependency of rural populace on the rivers/ponds/streams, which are often contaminated with fecal matter, contribute to waterborne health complications. Several schemes are introduced by the Government to handle waterborne diseases like jaundice, typhoid,

giardia, diarrhea, cholera, *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) infection, dysentery. Hepatitis A and Salmonella. Further, water as a resource needs to be preserved to sustain their ecosystem services, biodiversity, maintain hydrological cycle, and take action on climate change. Ensuring water sustainably leads to improved food and energy production.

In view of the above specifics the key targets of SDG 6 are i) Safe and affordable drinking water, ii) End open defecation and provide access to sanitation and hygiene, iii) Improve water quality, wastewater treatment and safe reuse, iv) Increase water use efficiency and ensure freshwater supplies, v) Implement integrated water resources management, vi) Protect and restore water-related ecosystems, vii) Expand water and sanitation support to developing countries, and viii) Support local engagement in water and sanitation management.

Education, innovation and awareness being integral part of 17 SDGs, these aspects are directly related to the higher educational institutions; therefore, active participation of higher educational institutions is imperative in achieving the targets of SDGs within the stipulated time period. As part of Sri Sri University mandate, in last year our team comprising of staff and student volunteers, approached various communities to identify the leading causes for water scarcity, made the community aware about safe and clean drinking water, thorough extracurricular activities such as natural resource management and conservation, awareness campaigns, waste management and disposal, club activities, online lectures by experts, free summer water camps. Sri Sri University is striving to improve the water availability by reusing and reducing its consumption by following broader approaches in line with the United Nations SDG goals.

1. Water Consumption Tracking Per Person

Sri Sri University monitors water consumption across the campus by tracking water usage on a daily basis. We quantify the water consumed, water treated, water reused and recycled to assess our footprint. The best initial measure of water footprint is its consumption which involves drinking, cleaning, washing, cooking, etc. To track water consumption, every building is fitted with a water meter. The designated team takes record of water usage per day and a report is

submitted to the maintenance team/Operation team. We also analyze weekly data of water consumption and take corrective measures.

The University harvests around 1,500 m³ to 2,000 m³ of rainwater in stone quarries (**Plate 1**). It is a unique way for stormwater management. This water is passed through the Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and subsequently stored in tanks for use (**Plate 2**). The water quality of WTP is regularly monitored by the consultant laboratory. We ensure that WTP water quality is within the standards/limits as prescribed by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). Water meters are installed to assess and monitor the water consumption/extraction (**Plate 3**). The groundwater from wells (**Plate 4**) is filtered through Reverse Osmosis (RO) and consumed.

The average water consumption per day in Sri Sri University is 650 m³ with a campus population of 3,850. Thus, the average water consumption per person per day is only 0.168 m³. Total water consumption during this year has increased over the past year. This is attributed to water consumed by laborers/daily wages workers engaged in the construction of 14 storied Iconic tower and few new hostels in the campus.



Plate 1. Quarry in SSU



Plate 2. Water Treatment Plant in SSU



Plate 3. Water meters to track consumption



Plate 4. Water meter pipes to track consumption

2. Water Usage and Care

The water utilized by human beings is obtained from water bodies like rivers, streams, aquifers, lakes, canals, etc. The release of untreated wastewater in these water bodies leads to water pollution locally, regionally and globally. Therefore, water education and awareness among the people is much needed to achieve the sustainable development goals. Further, entry of chemicals to the water bodies requires appropriate treatment before the discharge.

To protect water resources from degradation, Sri Sri University is practicing solid waste management system in the campus and making valuable contributions to pollution abatement. Standard approaches/processes followed to avoid contamination of water system on are campus:

- We have 03 Water Treatment Plants (WTP) with a capacity of 40,000 litre per hour, 6,000 litre per hour and 4,000 litre per hour. The harvested rainwater is passed into a dual media filtration process consisting of sand filters and activated carbon filter (**Plate 5**). More than 75% of the treated water is reused by us. The BOD, COD and TSS levels, etc. of treated water are monitored to ensure they are well within the limits prescribed by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) (**Plate 6**). Zero discharge is maintained i.e. treated water is not released in the environment.

- All the buildings have a separate pipeline for gray water, blackwater and roof/rainwater.
- One sewerage/sewer i.e. a Biological Sewage Treatment Plant (Bio-STP) of 250 KLD capacity is installed on the campus that recycles more than 85% of wastewater. The bio-STP comprises anaerobic microbial inoculum that digests the organic matter. Almost 40% by volume of the biodigester tank is filled with this microbial inoculum. The system consists of various compartments/partitions, internal flow system with bacteria matrix, inlet for waste, and outlet for treated effluent and biogas. The water gets treated in the bio-digester, the output of the bio-digester and gray water become the input to the reed bed (**Plate 7**). The treated sewage water is tested for quality (BIS standards) and subsequently utilized for agriculture and horticulture activities.
- The University practices and maintains an environmentally-friendly campus. Waste bins are mounted across the university to handle dry and wet waste. The University segregates the dry waste and wet waste at source (**Plate 8**). The dry waste is sent to the Cuttack Municipal Corporation (CMC) for recycling. Segregation of waste based on its type e.g. bio-medical waste or electronic-waste (E-waste) is done at the source to avoid contamination. The MoU with ‘Sani Clean’ is in place for the collection and treatment of bio-medical waste generated in the University. The lube oil as waste from DG sets is carefully handled to avoid any leak/spill. The University has an Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC) with the recyclers authorized by SPCB/MoEF&CC who collect and recycle this toxic waste.
- Sanitary napkins incinerators are installed in all the women hostels (**Plate 9**). This solid waste treatment avoids the dumping of sanitary waste into the landfills. This reduces the level of groundwater pollution in colonies near any dumping site. It also ensures proper sanitation and hygiene being maintained for students.
- We discourage single-use plastic in the campus and encourage the students, staff and visitors to consume free and safe drinking water from the Reverse Osmosis (RO) plant (**Plate 10**). The University provides safe and hygienic drinking water to 3,850 people on campus daily. Potability of water w.r.t. microbial assessment is monthly carried out by the third party (**Plate 11**) as per WHO (World Health Organization) guidelines. A total of 45 RO plants of varying capacity are installed in the University (2 RO with 300 litre per hour capacity; 3 RO with 200 litre per hour capacity; 04 RO with 200 litre per hour

capacity; 16 Kent RO with 50 litre per hour capacity; 02 Kent RO with 25 litre per hour capacity; and 18 Kent RO with 15 litre per hour capacity). Through this we believe that issues like inadequate water and supply never happen on the campus.

- We have several water efficient appliances. Water fixtures consuming minimal water are installed across the campus. Toilets with dual flush options, waterless urinals, sensor based flush urinals, low flow water aerators with faucets, sensor-based water level controllers for all the tanks, Internet of Things (IoT) based washing machines, and dishwasher in common kitchen help in reducing the water usage/consumption. Solar water pump is also installed in the campus. Steam boiler in a common kitchen is used for cooking rice and pulses. This requires minimal water and reduces water consumption drastically. More than 90% of the appliances installed in the campus are water efficient (**Table 1, Plate 12**).

Table 1: Details of water efficient appliances in the SSU				
Sl. No	Types of Appliances	Total Number	Number of energy efficient appliances	Percentage
1	Toilet/latrines (water closets)	926	810	87.5%
2	Urinals (waterless & with water)	122	106	86.9%
3	Low flow water aerators Spouts (Taps)	1550	1175	75.8%
4	Dish Washer	1	1	100%
5	IoT based Washing Machine	9	9	100%
Average				90.04%

- During landscaping, we chose those plant species that need minimum water and post-plantation care. For this purpose, drought-tolerant species like *Agave americana*, *Agave lurida*, *Agave hijau*, *Aloe vera*, *Bougainvillea glabra*, *Bougainvillea campanulata*, *Bougainvillea spectabilis*, *Bougainvillea x buttiana*, *Cycas revoluta*, *Cycas circinalis*, *Euphorbia lactea*, *Euphorbia cristata*, *Euphorbia milii*, *Euphorbia tithymaloides*, *Opuntia sinosa*, *Sansevieria trifasciata* (snake plant), *Sansevieria cristata*, *Sansevieria marginata*, *Phoenix* sp. (palm), *Carica papaya* (papaya), *Ziziphus* sp. (ber), *Syzygium cumini* (jamun), and *Psidium guajava* (guava), *Manilkara zapota* (sapota) are selected (**Plate 13**).

- Drip irrigation system is extensively used in the farms and plantation sites. The recycled water is used in drip irrigation system.
- University undertakes many plantation activities throughout the year to effectively control/prevent water pollution. Students at the campus are actively involved in mass plantation drives and awareness programmes. University celebrated World Forest Day on 21st March, World Environment Day on 05th June and Van Mahotsav Week (Forest Week) from 1st to 7th July (**Plate 14**).
- The university has 47 active Clubs under which various activities are undertaken. Particularly, the Eco-Club, Farmers' Club and Rover and Rangers Club conduct water conservation awareness programmes. Under the club activities: mass tree plantation, awareness program, water conservation, water pollution control, etc. are conducted across the year. Awareness campaigns on various issues like water conservation, groundwater depletion, ecosystem protection, cleanliness drives, plantation, sanitation and hygiene open defecation free villages are carried out by NSS, NCC, Rover and Rangers Unit the Bharat Scouts and Guides, Eco-club, Farmers' club of Sri Sri University both for local community and the university students/staff. New batch students participate in mass plantation drive within a few weeks from the course commencement. An extempore speech competition on "Groundwater contamination and Conservation" was organized on the World Water Day i.e. 22nd March 2023 (**Plate 14**). Likewise, slogan writing competition on the topic "Beat Plastic Pollution" was also organized by us on the World Environment Day i.e. 05th June 2023.
- It is noteworthy that the Art of Living, parent organization of Sri Sri University, is dedicated to River rejuvenation (wetland restoration or ecosystem restoration) and has restored around 70 tributaries and various streams across the country (**Plate 15**).
- Farm grown organic vegetables, composting/vermicomposting, bioenzymes application, and permaculture activities (**Plate 16**) are taught to students and practiced. This year almost 4000 kg of vegetables were harvested through organic farming in the campus. These vegetables are consumed in the common kitchen by students and staff on a regular basis. Thus, safe agriculture practices like organic farming helps in prevention of water pollution.
- Sri Sri University is awarded Green Audit certificate, Environment Audit certificate, certificate for channelizing 1162.8 kg of electronic waste (E-Waste) (**Plate 17**). For this year,

both the audits were conducted and certificates are awaited. Further, it is noteworthy that during the year 2023 not much e-waste was generated for recycling.

Through all these ways, we are bringing nature into higher education, water education, and every effort is made towards green infrastructure, living infrastructure, green campus, environment, and sustainability, and preventing water contamination.



Plate 5. Aerial view of WTP in SSU

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TEST REPORT

Lab No.: SL121923000010004 Format No.: QLAB/MS/CA/012/06/503
Test Report No.: CA-B/19/EW/2023/03856 Report Issue date: 28/09/2023
Region: Maharashtra, Mumbai

Customer Details:
Name: P.E.S.U. UNIVERSITY
Address: Ward No. 1, Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar (Ave), Chhatrapati, Chhatrapati, India-700006

Sample Details:
Sample Name/Type #: STP WATER How collected: NA
Sample qty. received: 2 litr Sample registration no.: QLAB/EW/2023/03856
Batch no./lot no. #: STP Water Sample condition: Good
Mfg. lot/exp. date#: NA Pick-up description: Insect
Ref. QMS no. #: NA Sample receipt date: 21/09/2023
Sample registration date: 21/09/2023

Sampling Details:
Sampling done by: NA Sampling place/workshop: NA
Date & time of sampling: NA Sample name: NA
Location of sampling: NA Quantity sampled: NA
Environmental conditions during sampling: NA Any deviation occurred during sampling: NA

Analysis Details:
Analysis start date: 28/09/2023 Analysis end date: 27/09/2023

No. / No.	Test Parameters	Unit of measurement (UOM)	Test Method	Specification	Test Result
Discipline: Chemical					
Group: 1 - Pollution & Environment					
1	1 Dissolved Oxygen demand (5 days at 20°C)	mg/L	IS 3025 (Part-44): 1995	NA	214.0
2	COD	mg/L	IS 3025 (Part-56): 2004	NA	44.0
3	Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	IS 3025 (Part-1): 2002	NA	<5.0

By method of Information provided by customer for which the laboratory has no control, ** Test substantiated

Remarks: 1: H: NA; Not Applicable.

End of Test Report

Reviewed by: **Sudha P. D. Grewal** Director
Designation: QMS/000001/CA

Approved by: **Paras M. Pujara** Unit Director
Designation: Management & W
Director: Chemical

1. This test result refers only to the samples tested and applicable parameters, measurement of product is neither witnessed nor implied.
2. This report shall not be reproduced or used in full without approval of the laboratory & service fee used as an evidence in the court of law and shall be valid only when accompanied with relevant permit or authority.
3. This sample is accepted at Qualitek Labs Limited, Maharashtra and the testing has been performed to the best of our ability and our responsibility. The certificate indicates the status of the time and place of testing.
4. If this report is replaced by any means that be returned to the mentioned address of Qualitek Labs Limited.

Plate 6. Water quality of STP in SSU



Plate 7. Biological Sewage Treatment Plant (Bio-STP) installed in SSU



Plate 8. Segregation of waste at SSU



Plate 9. Sanitary napkin incinerator



Plate 10. Free drinking water for all in SSU

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TEST REPORT						
Lab No.: Q17/19/11/00000001/01	Sample No.: Q17-19/11/00000001/01	Client Report No.: Q17/19/11/00000001/01	Report Issue Date: 20/06/2023	Sample Submitted/Report Submitted		
Customer Details Name: SRI SRI ENTERPRISES Address: Road No. - 3, Suburb/Industrial Area/Phase, Colony, District, State, PINCODE						
Sample Details Sample Name/Type: DRINKING WATER Sample reg. no./lot: NA Batch no./lot no.: Q17/19/11/00000001/01 Qty. Sample no.: NA Qty. Ass./Rep. date: NA Ref./MID no./: NA	Test code: NA Sample registration no.: NA Sample condition: Good Packing description: Good Sample receipt date: 20/06/2023 Sample registration date: 20/06/2023		Sampling Details Sampling date (s): NA Date & time of sampling: NA Location of sampling: NA Environmental condition during sampling: NA	Analytical method: NA Sample size: NA Quantity sampled: NA Any deviation occurred during sampling: NA	NA NA NA NA	
Analysis start date: 20/06/2023	Analysis end date: 20/06/2023					
No.	Test Parameters	Unit of measurement (SI UNIT)	Test Method	Acceptance Limit	Permissible Limit	Test Result
Discipline: Biological Category: Water						

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TEST REPORT						
Lab No.: Q17/19/11/00000001/02	Sample No.: Q17-19/11/00000001/02	Client Report No.: Q17/19/11/00000001/02	Report Issue Date: 20/06/2023	Sample Submitted/Report Submitted		
Customer Details Name: SRI SRI ENTERPRISES Address: Colony, District, State, PINCODE						
Sample Details Sample Name/Type: DRINKING WATER Sample reg. no./lot: NA Batch no./lot no.: Q17/19/11/00000001/02 Qty. Sample no.: NA Qty. Ass./Rep. date: NA Ref./MID no./: NA	Test code: NA Sample registration no.: NA Sample condition: Good Packing description: Good Sample receipt date: 20/06/2023 Sample registration date: 20/06/2023		Sampling Details Sampling date (s): NA Date & time of sampling: NA Location of sampling: NA Environmental condition during sampling: NA	Analytical method: NA Sample size: NA Quantity sampled: NA Any deviation occurred during sampling: NA	NA NA NA NA	
Analysis start date: 20/06/2023	Analysis end date: 20/06/2023					
No.	Test Parameters	Unit of measurement (SI UNIT)	Test Method	Acceptance Limit	Permissible Limit	Test Result
Discipline: Chemical Category: Water						

Plate 11. Drinking water quality in SSU



Plate 12: Water efficient appliances installed in SSU



Plate 13. Water conscious plantation using drought tolerant species in SSU



Plate 14. Awareness tours/program/extempore speech, cleanliness drive by students



Plate 15. River rejuvenation by AoL



Plate 16. Vermicomposting as Experiential Learning Program for students



Plate 17. Awards and certificates to SSU for environment and sustainability

3. Water Reuse

The treated wastewater is reused in the campus that reduces the dependency on other freshwater ecosystems. Keeping in view the Safe Reuse of Treated Water (SRTW) Policy of various states of India, the Sri University has “Water Reuse Policy” since 2017. This policy is implemented in full and reviewed annually (**Plate 18**). We are committed to monitor water consumption, including the treated water reuse, across the campus by tracking water usage on a daily basis. Water meters are installed in each building to track the water consumption (**Plate 19**). The quantity of water consumed is daily monitored to assess the usage pattern. A report is submitted to the concerned department that analyzes weekly data of consumption of treated wastewater. Sri Sri University is committed to safeguard the environment and ecosystem, and not to release the treated wastewater into any channels/canals (**Plate 20**). We ensure efficient utilization and reuse of treated wastewater for various purposes such as irrigation, sprinkling, and flushing in common toilets.

- The treated wastewater from Biological Sewage Treatment Plant (Bio-STP, **Plate 7**) is utilized in reed beds. This Bio-STP helps in recycling more than 85% of the wastewater. The treated water from the Water Treatment Plant (WTP) is used for various purposes such as toilet flushing and vehicle cleaning. Both STP and WTP treated waters are monitored/tested for quality.
- The treated water is also consumed for agriculture and horticulture purposes, drip irrigation and sprinklers.
- The water extracted from wells is filtered by Reverse Osmosis (RO) and consumed.
- Through various wastewater treatment plants, more than 75% of treated wastewater is reused in different ways by us.

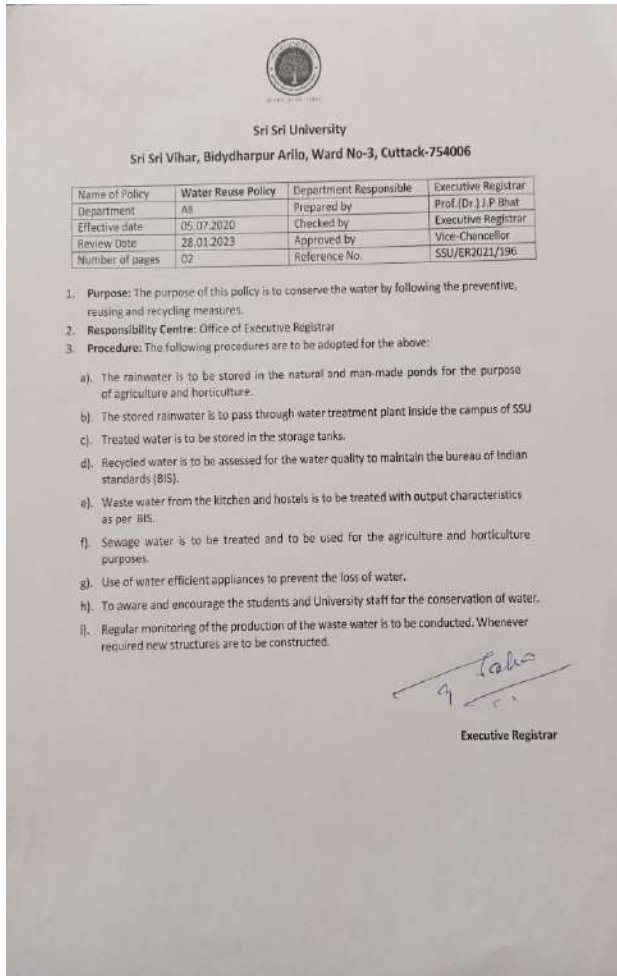


Plate 18. Water Reuse Policy of SSU

Plate 19. Water meters to track consumption in SSU

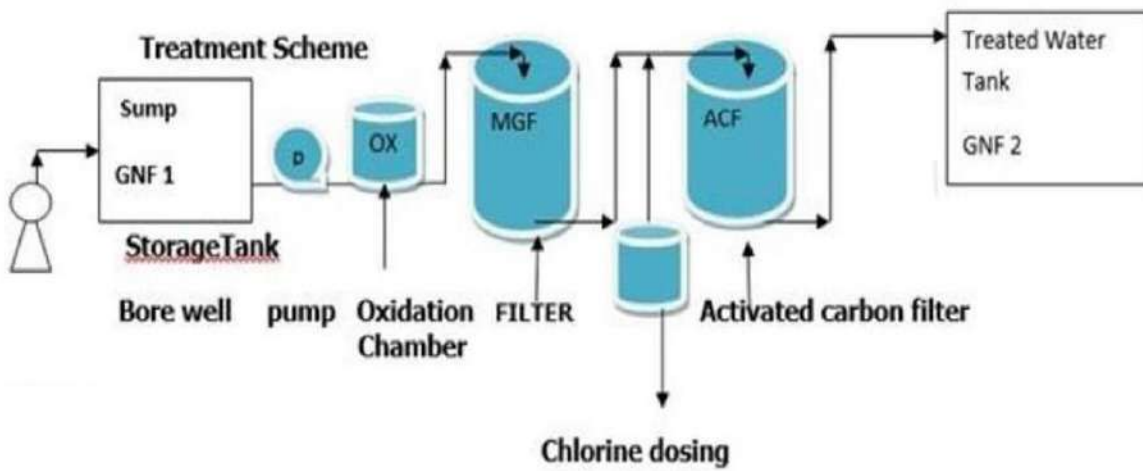


Plate 20. Schematic diagram for water treatment program in SSU

4. Water in Community

Water access in rural areas in India unlike the urban cities is governed by presence/lack of pipelines, potability, approachability, etc. Water conservation practices, water-related ecosystems, water and energy nexus, conservation, remediation, water-use efficiency, and sustainable water management cum sustainable withdrawals are integral part of Sri Sri University. We provide water access (free and safe water), hygiene and sanitation by applying 5R principles (reduce, reuse, recover, recycle, replenish). University has taken many steps aligned with the United Nations SDG goals. Efforts at global, national, regional and local level are being made by the University to sensitize stakeholders on the ecological importance of Rivers, need for water pollution control, and water conservation. University through its NSS, NCC, Rovers and Rangers, and Clubs is involved in sensitizing the people about sanitation and good hygiene practices, reducing pollution, solid waste management, water management, and health. These awareness programmes and cleanliness drives are done free of charge to the community. As part of the national/international campaign, the University celebrates important days such as International Day for Action on Rivers, World Water Day, World Environment Day, Forest Week, etc. Students and faculties participate in these events, and debate competitions, plantation drives, quiz competitions, rallies, etc. are conducted to spread the message of water conservation and safe drinking water. The following actions are being taken by us to ensure water conservation and water access to the community:

- On 12th August 2023, school children were educated about “Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav” by the Rovers and Rangers Unit, Sri Sri University. The Unit members and students organized a drawing Competition for class 1st - 8th and a spot elocution competition for class 9th - 10th Godisahi Government High School, Cuttack (**Plate 21**).
- Literacy awareness program was organized on 29th September 2022, by the Rovers and Rangers Unit, Sri Sri University. Through street play (*Nukad Natak*) villagers were sensitized about education and its importance to make the planet Earth livable and sustainable development. Quiz completion was also organized for the children and masters about education (**Plate 22**).

- Rural awareness program was organized on 29th October 2022, by the Rovers and Rangers Unit, Sri Sri University. The target group was agriculture workers and labourers in nearby villages of Cuttack (**Plate 23**).
- Farmers awareness and seedling program was organized by the Rovers and Rangers Unit, Sri Sri University, at Shandapur village in Cuttack on National farmers day i.e. 23rd December 2023 (**Plate 24**). Youth and villagers were the targeted audience and were sensitized about important fruits, avenue plantation. Subsequently, tree seedling distribution among the farmers and villagers was conducted.
- “Ban on Single Use Plastic” Awareness and Cleaning program was organized by the Rovers and Rangers Unit, Sri Sri University, Cuttack at Nandankanan Zoological Park, Bhubaneswar on 3rd January 2023 (**Plate 25**). Tourists and shopkeepers were sensitized about plastic pollution. Subsequently, a cleanliness drive was also carried out.
- One month Summer camp for free drinking water from 11th May to 11th June 2023 for the nearby villagers was conducted by the Rover and Rangers club of SSU (**Plate 26**).
- Several Faculty Development Programmes (FDPs), webinars, seminars are conducted by the teaching staff both at national/international level. On several occasions these programmes are related to pollution prevention/control. Sri Sri Centre for Advance Research in Water Resources & Environmental Management has conducted an 08 weeks certificate course in Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and imparted knowledge to several people (**Plate 27**). Through FDPs, our teaching staff impart knowledge on water conservation, rainwater harvesting practices, climatic uncertainties, water education, water diseases, disasters, living infrastructure, etc.
- Awareness webinar on “Let’s face the challenge of jaundice” was organized by the Food, Nutrition and Dietetics Department of our University on 27th July 2023 (**Plate 28**).
- Art of Living (AoL), parent organization of Sri Sri University, is involved in many River rejuvenation projects. The organization provides water education and water access (safe and hygienic) in many third world countries. In India it is restoring/rejuvenating/reviving 70 dying Rivers and sensitizing the community about ‘Open Defecation Free’. With its efforts, the water table has risen in many districts. Likewise, water is made available in drylands/drought prone regions. As an initiative to national water security ‘Boond’ program is implemented by AoL wherein effective water filtration units like Terafil

filters, bio sand community filtration, aqua packs, and RO purification plants (**Plate 29**) are provided to >45,000 individuals. Almost 81.2 million tree saplings were planted by the volunteers of Art of Living in 36 countries and 26 states in India. Around 512 tons of garbage was cleared from the Yamuna River by the Art of Living.

- Through various awards and certificates (**Plate 17**) University has shown its efforts for bringing nature into higher education, and efforts towards green campus, environment, and sustainability.
- Sri Sri University is proactive in responding to floods across the nation. Several disaster management programmes have been conducted by SSU to sensitize the community.
- University in its Code of Conduct has imposed restrictions for unauthorized use and wastage of water (**Plate 30**). In water facility areas, 'Save Water' hoardings are displayed to sensitize the consumer about water conservation and management.
- The University has a state-of-art Central instrumentation Facility for testing water quality. Additionally, the Faculty of Agriculture, Sri Sri University Cuttack has an Environmental Sciences laboratory for testing water quality and other matrices (**Plate 31**).

The University is practicing the 5R concept (reduce, reuse, recover, recycle, replenish) that has helped in reducing the effects of water pollution and provided people with access to free and safe drinking water.



Plate 21. Awareness program for school children by SSU



Plate 22. Rural awareness program for agriculture workers and labourers by SSU



Plate 23. Rural awareness program by SSU



Plate 24. Farmers awareness and seedling program by SSU



Plate 25. Ban on single use plastic, awareness and cleaning program organized by SSU at Nandankanan Zoological Park, Bhubaneswar



Plate 26. Free Drinking Water Camp by SSU



Faculty of Science &
Sri Sri Centre for Advance Research in
Water Resources & Environmental Management (SSCARWREM),
Sri Sri University
offers

**Certificate Course in
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) 3.0**

8 Weeks Certificate Programme
COMMENCEMENT OF THE PROGRAMME: 1ST WEEK OF AUGUST

Schedule: Weekend Evening (Saturday and Sunday) 2 hours/day

Eligible candidates: Industry professionals, environment consultants, environmental engineers, researchers, academicians, graduates, and post-graduate students

Course Outcome:
After the completion of the course, the aspirants will be able to

- Understand the overall process of EIA in India
- Know the various methodologies of data collection
- Prepare the Environmental Impact Assessment and Management reports
- Join the various consultant organizations and get employment opportunities
- How to become a freelance consultant

Fee for SSU Students: 3000 INR

Fee for other Students: 4000 INR

Fee for Others: 5000 INR

Click on the link
<https://tiny.cc/ssuprogram3s>

Program Director:
Prof. Jay Prakash Bhatt,
Professor, Environmental Science
Experience in more than 50 TIA/CEA projects
Former Senior Scientist, CINTIME, Delhi University

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Water Resources & Environmental Management

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Plate 27. Certificate course by SSU



Faculty of Agriculture

**LET'S FACE THE
CHALLENGE OF
JAUNDICE**

**A WEBINAR
WITH
DR. GURU
PRASAD DAS
CARE HOSPITAL
BHUBANESWAR**



27th July 2023, Thursday

Time- 3-4 pm

**Via Zoom meeting
Please follow the link-
Contact No- 9959668642
8502804202**

**TOPIC OF DISCUSSION-
JAUNDICE AND
IT'S
* CAUSES
* SYMPTOMS
* MANAGEMENT**

**ORGANISED BY-
FOOD NUTRITION
AND DIETETICS
DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF
AGRICULTURE,
SRI SRI
UNIVERSITY,
CUTTACK**



Plate 28. Jaundice awareness webinar



Aqua packs solar water pasteurization



Produces clean drinking water with solar thermal energy

TERAFIL™ water filters



Cleans water rich in sediments, iron, and microbes

Bio sand community filtration



A water treatment system which does not need electricity or chemicals

Plate 29. National Level Efforts for clean drinking water cum water security

29.22.3. Water and electricity are scarce resources. Residents are advised to ensure that all electrical switches, water taps, and faucets are turned off while not in use.

29.22.4. Damage or loss caused to University property (both movable and immovable) such as furniture, electrical fittings, etc., by resident students will be repaired or replaced by the University at the expense of the student responsible for such damage.

29.22.5. Parents or guardians may visit the hostels only with prior intimation to the warden & chief warden's office. Student's rooms are out of bound for visitors, parents and guardians.

29.22.6. Students (Boys) are not allowed in the Student (Girls) hostels and vice versa. The violation of this rule may result in immediate eviction from the hostel and suspension from classes for a period of seven days.

29.22.7. Resident students mustn't indulge in any activities that are considered inappropriate, unethical, or illegal. Such activities include, but are not limited to the following: use of narcotics, smoking, drinking (consumption of liquor), use of gutkha, use of abusive language, quarreling, driving rashly, without a license and proper documents among others. Indulging in any of these activities and other such behaviour by the resident students shall be considered detrimental to the image of the University and will be liable to face appropriate disciplinary action, which shall include the filing of a First Information Report (FIR) with the local police for any necessary legal action to be taken, along with expulsion from the hostels and the University.

29.22.8. Indulging in any political activities or unwarranted dangerous activities that may disturb neighbours, neighbourhood and the university in general will be viewed with serious concern and can lead to the expulsion of the student(s) involved from the hostels and the University immediately.

29.22.9. Ragging, in any form, in the hostels or any other part of the campus is prohibited. Ragging will be viewed seriously and dealt with according to the anti-ragging rules and regulations, which can result in the dismissal of the resident student(s) from the University.

29.22.10. All complaints must be recorded in the complaint book which is available with the Wardens/security guards or through ERP/online mode.

29.22.11. The University reserves the right to instruct any resident student to move from one room to another in the same hostel or from one hostel to another, if needed. Resident students are expected to co-operate and must follow the instructions.

Students' Hand Book, Version 2.0, AY 2020-21 and Onwards | Page 55



Plate 30. SSU's Code of Conduct

Plate 31. State of the Art Lab in SSU