University of Technology

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Fatehpuria Main Road, Post Kumhariawas Vatika Road,
Rajasthan 303903

1st Cycle
Assessment & Accreditation by NAAC

Criterion - VII
INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

7.1.4

Policy Statement on Water Conservation

(Geotagged Photos in any other relevant information link)

UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

Fatehpuria Main Road, Post Kumhariawas,
Vatika Road, Rajasthan 303903

Policy Statement on Water Conservation

Introduction

Water is an important natural resource and a basic human need. The University has taken an initiative to focus on water conservation and rainwater harvesting, reuse of water and recharging of structures and drinking water sanitation. The rainwater harvesting system is available on the University campus. The rain water of the whole campus is systematically collected from rooftops of buildings which are connected to a common well. Rainwater harvesting is done by diverting water.

Objectives

- To collect rainwater in a natural way from rooftops of all buildings, open spaces and University ground without disturbing the ecosystem.
- To reduce water consumption using proper disposal of waste water.
- To use drip irrigation to avoid excess use of water in maintaining a green campus.
- To monitor water utilization properly reserved in storage tanks of each building.
- To use human resource control over water supply and water used for gardening.

Water Conservation Policy

- Rain water harvesting from rooftops of all buildings, open spaces and University ground to conserve in the recharge well.
- Water storage tanks are made available in each building with float valves.
- There is a dedicated manpower water supply for freshwater and garden use.
- Effective monitoring of water supply, and instant repairing of water leakage and control on overflow
- RO and water cooler are used to facilitate safe and clean drinking water as well as to reduce water waste.

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Water Conservation

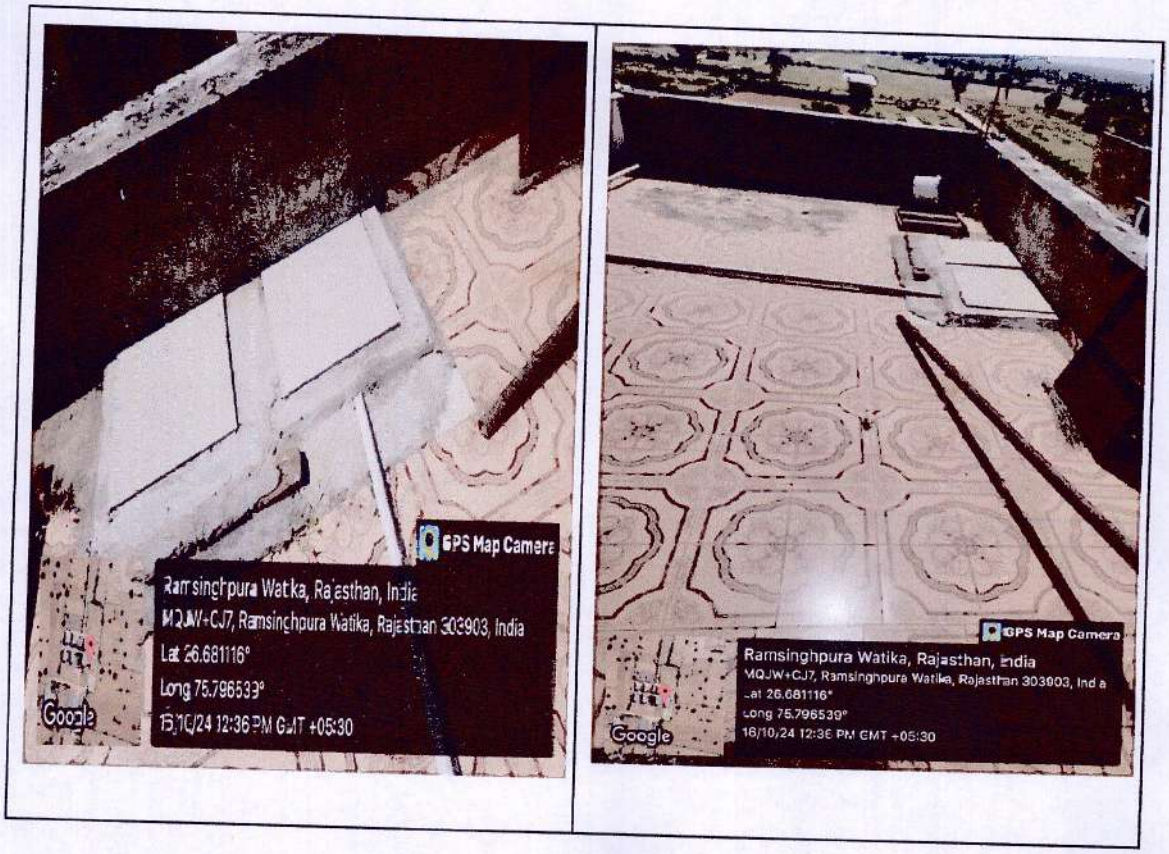
Sr. No.	Water conservation facilities in institute
1	Rain water harvesting
2	Bore well/ open well recharge
3	Construction of tanks and bunds.
4	Maintenance of water bodies and distribution system in campus

- The University is located in a rural area. The university depends on ground water for all its water needs. Hence, efficient usage of available water and adaptation of water conservation measures are essential.
- The university has a rain water harvesting system. In this rain water is channelized through drain pipes which are next connected to centralized pipes which bring water to the central pit. The central pit is connected to a water harvesting system that is used for irrigation. The entire rainwater is stored and utilized for various purposes. The rain water harvesting system increases the groundwater level and recharges borewell around campus.
- Building is equipped with a PVC tank of suitable capacity.
- An open well located in the campus is recharged by rain water.
- The university campus has one water tank in the Botanical Garden. Water can be utilized for watering purposes for the garden.
- Regular checking and maintenance of pipelines are done to control water wastage. The groundwater is pumped into storage tanks located at different places in the campus. The water is distributed through a well laid pipe network.
- For drinking purified water is supplied through a separate set of distribution pipes and water for all other purposes is supplied through another set of distribution pipes.
- Entire distribution system is well supervised by the Civil works committee to ensure that there are no leakages and wastage of precious water through joints, valves etc.
- Students and staff of the university are well educated to use water economically and efficiently to avoid wastage of water. The campus has a drip irrigation system.

1. Rainwater harvesting

Rainwater harvesting involves capturing rain where it falls or collecting runoff on campus. The collected water is kept clean through filtration and facility designs that prevent pollutants from mixing with it. Rainwater is harvested from terraces and ground floor areas for reuse in watering

lawns. Surface runoff from various sources and terraces is collected, filtered, and recirculated for gardening and washing purposes. In addition to natural percolation tanks, concrete storage tanks have been constructed to store rainwater after proper filtration. Paving open areas with concrete roads is avoided to promote natural percolation of rainwater. The rainwater harvested during rainfall not only conserves water from conventional sources but also saves energy and reduces expenses related to water transportation and distribution. Regular awareness programs on water conservation and rainwater harvesting are conducted.

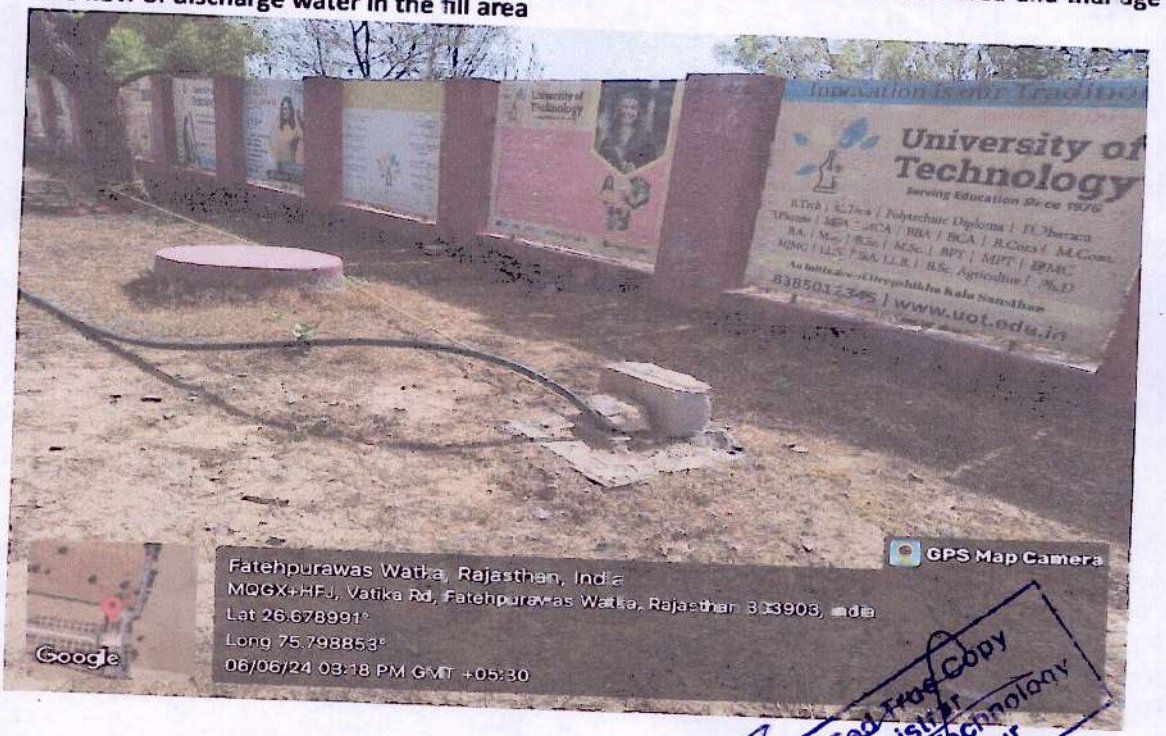


2. Borewell/ open well recharge

Bore well and open well recharge is a highly effective method of rainwater harvesting. The bore wells on campus are uti ized to replenish rainwater, ensuring the storage of naturally filtered water. When the bore wells are recharged, the water level rises, contributing to overall water conservation. As part of the University's water conservation initiatives, bore well facilities are accessible across the campus. This approach is increasingly important as the water crisis continues to escalate.

3. Construction of tanks and bunds.

As the water crisis becomes increasingly severe, there is an urgent need for reform in the water management system and the revival of traditional methods. As part of this revival, the institution has built rainwater storage tanks to collect rainwater for future use. One such band is located in front of the University Women's Hostel. Bunds are constructed to stabilize existing subsoils, manage slope angles, and regulate water levels to maintain the integrity of the reclamation area. They help control the water table within the reclamation area and manage the flow of discharge water in the fill area



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4. Maintenance of water bodies and distribution system in campus

The groundwater is pumped into storage tanks located at different places in the campus. There are a number of overhead storage tanks in the campus. The water is distributed through a well laid pipe network. Drinking water after treatment in the RO plant is supplied through a separate set of distribution pipes and water for all other purposes is supplied through another set of distribution pipes. Entire distribution system is well supervised by the Civil works committee to ensure that there are no leakages and wastage of precious water through joints, valves etc. Waste usage of water is reduced using low pressure flushes. All the stakeholders of the college are well educated to use water economically and efficiently. Water from the Bore well is pumped to the overhead tank of 500 to 1500 liters based on the tanks capacity. The water from the overhead tank is distributed to all taps across the campus. Our own institution plumbers maintain the plumbing system. Whenever the problems are identified immediate actions are taken to restrict wastage of water.

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