An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Institution

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RO water plant arrangement in the campus

3. Water conservation facilities available in the Institution:

Our college is maintaining a percolation pit on the college campus; it is also like a rainwater harvesting system. It is a low-tech form of a simple hole dug into the ground that facilitates groundwater recharge through the infiltration of surface runoff into the soil (or rock).

The primary purpose of a liquid waste sump is to collect and control the discharged water, ensuring that it does not spread into the surrounding environment and cause harm. Water waste from taps and withdrawals from RO are directly connected to the underground sump with the aim of recharging the groundwater level.

A percolation tank is an artificially created surface water body that is submerged in a reservoir of highly permeable land so that surface runoff is made to percolate and recharge the groundwater storage. So this percolation is very useful for storing all the rainwater. The purpose of this percolation tank is to recharge the groundwater storage, and hence seepage below the seat of the bed is permissible.

The ground water is pumped into the storage tanks located on the college 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 on campus, and water for all purposes is supplied through another set of distribution pipes.

The entire distribution is well supervised by the repair and maintenance department of the college to ensure that there are no leakages or wastes of precious water through joints, valves, taps, etc. Waste water usage is reduced using low-pressure flushes.



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Following are the major issues aimed for retaining water in the campus contamination free and provide a pure and safety supply of water at the campus.

- 1. Timely cleaning of all water bodies
- 2. Treatment of water for zero contamination
- 3. Efficient mechanism of supplying water to all academic, administrative blocks and hostels.



Liquid waste water management Rain water conservationBore well in the campus

4. Green campus initiatives:

In order to create a green action plan and mainstream sustainable development andclimate change in education, the institute will form a working group made up of engagedteachers and students. With the assistance of specialists, environmentalists, and the student community, forwhom it would be an educational and sensitization process, the institute will permitcollaborative documentation of its flora and fauna.

The numerous environmental factors for green technologies and a green environmentmust be investigated by the green committee. Monitoring the effectiveness of wasterecycling, waste water treatment, and other water conservation techniques is alsonecessary. The green committee's goals are to decrease the campus's carbon and water footprint, improve the water quality and biodiversity, and occasionally update the green policy.

The institute must create a baseline of information on things like paper use, carbonfootprint, garbage generation and disposal, and water use. The campus's organic and inorganic solid waste must be collected separately and disposed of in accordance with specified standards. Single-use plastics must be prohibited on campus.

As an extension of their studies, students will spread green and environmentalconsciousness in the neighborhood.Bring food only as needed to prevent wasting. To stop the accumulation of