



## Report of the initiatives adopted for UN-Sustainable Development Goals

### 🌱 Title of the SDG: Clean Water & Sanitation

While substantial progress has been made in increasing access to clean drinking water and sanitation, billions of people mostly in rural areas still lack these basic services. Worldwide, one in three people do not have access to safe drinking water, two out of five people do not have a basic hand-washing facility with soap and water, and more than 673 million people still practice open defecation.

**Objective of the SDG:** Ensuring that everyone has access to clean, affordable drinking water as well as sanitation facilities by 2030 is the main goal of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6, Clean Water and Sanitation. It involves improving water-use efficiency, boosting sustainable water management techniques, and improving water quality overall. In addition, the goal strives to address the lack of water, pollution, and poor sanitation, especially in communities who are already vulnerable. Meeting this objective will contribute to a more sustainable and equitable future for all by enhancing public health and well-being, fostering socioeconomic development, environmental sustainability, and resilience to water-related calamities.

**THE CONTEXT:** Maintaining clean water and sanitation is essential to fostering a safe and supportive learning environment. Universities are essential to the development of innovation, research, and knowledge transfer in the fields of sanitation and water management. In addition to protecting the health and wellbeing of instructors, staff, and students, ensuring that campuses have access to clean water and sanitary facilities also encourages sustainable



habits and awareness within the academic community. Universities also act as focal points for the implementation of wastewater treatment technology, educational activities, and water conservation campaigns, which support larger projects aimed at meeting global water and sanitation objectives.

**The Practice:** Universities use a number of strategies to effectively promote SDG Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation. In addition to having 33 rainwater harvesting plants in the campus for ground water recharging, two effluent treatment plants, one sewage treatment facility for water treatment, and annual quality checks of the water, we have water treatment system that meet campus-specific needs and strategies for water conservation. A university's primary responsibility is to upgrade and maintain sanitary infrastructure to ensure that everyone in the academic community has access to accessible, clean bathrooms. This involves using eco-friendly hygiene products, installing water-saving equipment, and establishing a schedule for cleaning and inspections. University also has effective solid and hazardous waste collection and treatment facility where major solid waste generated by the university have been treated within the campus.

Additionally, educate staff, instructors, and students on the problems related to water and sanitation. Multidisciplinary workshops, research opportunities, and courses related to environment, sanitation hygiene, and public health implications are provided by university.

Our Universities act as role models for sustainability, motivating the next generation and supporting international efforts to guarantee everyone has access to clean water and sanitary facilities.



🌱 Evidence of Success



## Water Monitoring

Figure: Showing STP.

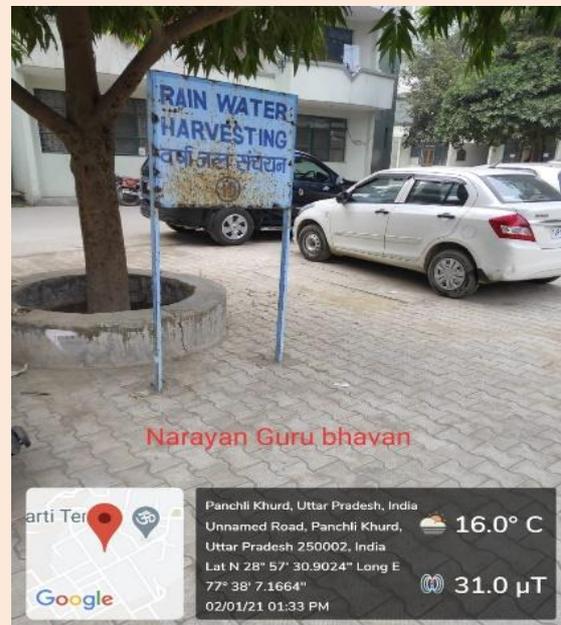
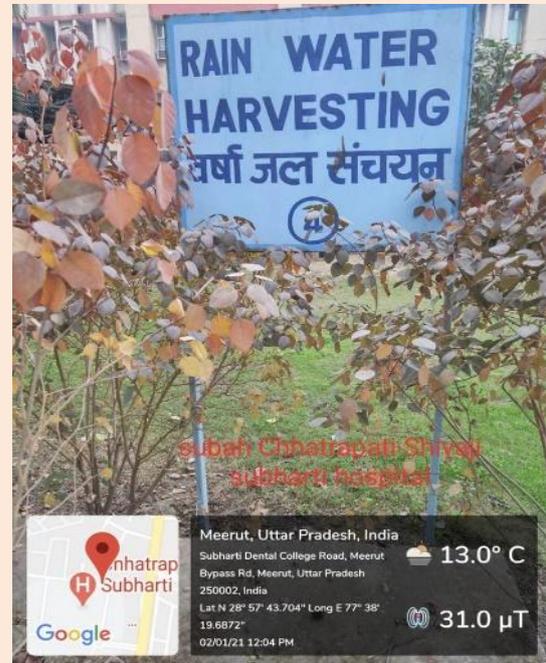


Figure: Showing ETP.





Figure: Showing the all rain water harvesting tank.





### Water Tanks



28.9595N 77.6381E  
Altitude:168.0m



28.9581N 77.6340E  
Meerut  
Altitude:171.0m  
Speed:0.0km/h



### Solid and hazardous waste collection & Storage





## ⊕ Problems encountered and Resources Required

## ⊕ Suggestions

### Future targets

- Collection of RO rejected water and AC drained water via a combined pipe and its reuse in various activities.
- Improve sanitation facilities by providing vacuum toilets and latrines that flush into a sewer or safe enclosure.
- New sustainable wash basins attached with storage tank for conservation of water and hygiene.
- Provide combined pre-treated drinking water supply.
- By building groundwater recharge ponds for supply and other usages.