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Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj's KARMAVEER SHANTARAMBAPU KONDAJI WAVARE ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE COLLEGE, CIDCO

Uttamnagar, Nashik- 422 008 (Maharashtra)

Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune UniversityId. No. PU/NS/ASC/047/1993AISHE C-42086NAAC Re-accredited 'B+' Grade (IV Cycle 2023-28, CGPA 2.66)Best College Award of Savitribai Phule Pune University Pune in 2009-10 and 2021-22

Internal Quality Assurance Cell Criterion – VII Institutional Values and Best Practices Key Indicator - 7.1 Institutional Values and Social Responsibilities 7.1.4 The Institution has facilities and initiatives for Water Conservation

Water Conservation: Water conservation makes it easier to use water effectively and cut down on wasteful use. Using water effectively to cut down on wasteful use is known as water conservation. Fresh water availability indicates that conservation is crucial because clean, fresh water is a scarce and expensive resource. The environment depends on this natural resource being conserved. A valuable natural resource, water has a nearly constant quantity of supply. The Prime Minister of India declared water conservation a national mission in June 2003, urging all Indians to work together to address the alarmingly growing water shortage issue by conserving every drop of water and recommending water audits for all water-use sectors. The country's per capita water supply has decreased to an alarming level due to ongoing population increase, while the demand for fresh water is steadily increasing due to rapidly increasing industrialisation and urbanisation and people's ever-rising standards of living. The problem of a shortage of water of suitable quality and quantity is being made worse by the unchecked discharge of industrial and household wastewater into water bodies. Despite the knowledge that fresh water is quickly running out, it is still being used excessively. Water audits are therefore a useful management tool for reducing losses, maximizing multiple applications, and allowing for significant water conservation. Water audits are done by the institute. It helps you better understand what happens to the water after it leaves the source point and enhances your knowledge and documentation of your water sources, distribution system, and related problem and risk areas. As part of a sustainability plan, it aids in the analysis of opportunities and risks associated to water.

4 Water Audit leads to:

- ✓ Reduced water losses
- \checkmark Enhance water conservation
- ✓ Improved financial performance
- ✓ Enhance natural resources conservation for sustainable society
- ✓ Improved reliability of supply system & distribution system

Water Supply units in campus

Water is a major factor that is essential to the growth of agriculture, biodiversity, people, and the economy. Recent events in India and around the world have led to new concerns about water security and scarcity. In recent years, the state of Maharashtra has also been severely impacted by the water shortage. As a result, managing water resources is an essential component of sustainable development and has been included in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Unprecedented strains have been placed on natural resources, particularly water, by unplanned urban growth and economic development. The need for comprehensive water management is highlighted by the rising demand for water in cities like Nashik.

Policy used for water conservation in the Institute:

Bore well and Open Well Recharge

Institution has drilled Boer well in the Institute Campus. Bore well is recharged by Rain Water Harvesting. Rain Water is collected from Roof Top and is poured in to bore well.

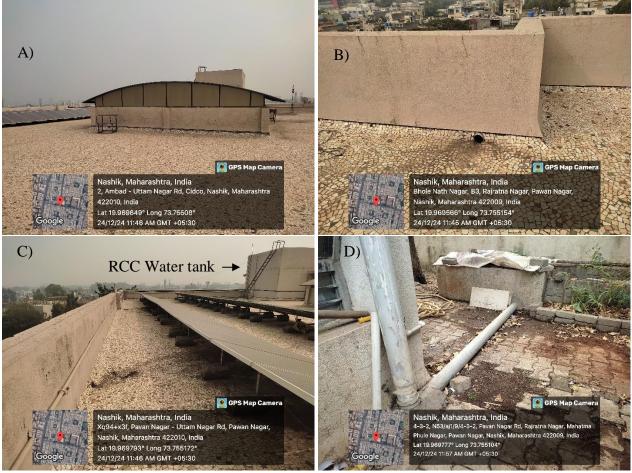


Figure A), B) & C) Terrace of the building with dome and water inlets to the water storage Figure D) Rainwater storage tank



Figure E) & F) Inlet of the rainwater to the storage tank



