SWAMI VIVEKANAND INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY, PUNJAB

(Affiliated to IKGPTU, Jalandhar & Approved by AICTE, New Delhi)

Swami Vivekanand Institute
of Engineering & Technology

WATER CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT POLICY

2022

Preamble:

Swami Vivekanand Institute of Engineering & Technology (SVIET) has water management policy. The strategies and activities designed to manage water sustainably to meet current and future demands in the campus. This means that the College should take serious effort to protect the surrounding environment and available water resources. SVIET shall have a moral responsibility to promote and propagate the message among the academic community and society as well. Over the past few years, the College has undertaken a number of initiatives to utilize water more efficiently and effectively within the campus. The policy includes awareness campaign for the protection of streams, ponds and land, study on climatic change, reaching out to the public through water-testing, and water literacy programmes.

Student and staff play a major role in our water sustainability strategy. Reducing water consumption and protecting water quality shall be the key objectives of sustainable policy of SVIET. The College views water from the three inter-related dimensions of efficient conservation, responsible consumption and restoring and retaining surface and recharging groundwater. SVIET encourages all its stakeholders to support policies and programmes for water conservation for:

1. A sustainable balance between demand, management and reduce waste through accurate accounting of water volume
2. Water conservation education to all the stakeholders
3. Research and implementation of practices that promote efficient use of water
4. Coordination between water planning and other aspects of facility planning and management in association with local government body

Goals and Plans:

The goal of water management policy is to ensure sustainable and equitable use of water resources to meet the needs of society, the economy, and the environment. Water management policies aim to address various challenges related to water scarcity, quality, distribution, and environmental impact. The specific objectives may vary depending on the local, regional, or national context, but some common goals include:

Sustainable Water Use: Promoting the efficient and sustainable use of water resources to meet current needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Water Conservation: Encouraging practices and technologies that reduce water consumption and minimize waste, aiming to achieve more efficient use of available water resources.

Water Quality Protection: Implementing measures to protect and improve the quality of water sources, ensuring they are safe for human consumption, agricultural use, and support healthy ecosystems.

Equitable Access: Ensuring fair and equitable access to water resources for all members of society, including marginalized and vulnerable populations, and preventing water-related conflicts.

Infrastructure Development: Planning, developing, and maintaining water infrastructure, such as dams, reservoirs, pipelines, and treatment facilities, to optimize water supply and distribution.

Ecosystem Protection: Recognizing and preserving the ecological integrity of water systems, including, lakes, wetlands, and groundwater, to maintain biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Climate Change Adaptation: Developing strategies to address the impacts of climate change on water availability and quality, such as changes in precipitation patterns, rising temperatures, and extreme weather events.

Public Awareness and Education: Raising awareness about the importance of water conservation, efficient use, and protection, and educating the public about the role they play in sustainable water management.

Policy Coherence: Ensuring that water management policies are aligned with other relevant policies, such as those related to agriculture, energy, and land use, to avoid conflicts and promote integrated decision-making.

SVIET Initiatives:

Swami Vivekanand Institute of Engineering & Technology has an admin block, the building with the largest footprint. The rain water on the terrace catchment has been channelized to five recharge wells located in the vicinity of the building. Plain for Rain Water Harvesting of other larger buildings within the campus are also under active consideration and shall be implemented in a phased manner.

SVIET has a well laid down and established underground rainwater harvesting system in Academic buildings and Dining Hall. Rainwater is collected from rooftops of buildings which are connected to a common header and led to a trickling sand filter. Rainwater collection is done by diverting water drains towards recharge wells in order to recharge/replenish the ground water. College has rainwater storage wells and numbers of rain water harvesting system.

Roles and Responsibilities:

Achievement of the policy goals will involve the whole college, and will include bringing employees, students and suppliers on single platform. Authorities must make dedicated efforts towards the provision of fresh water facilities as well as the treatment of water in the campus.

Authorized Signatory