JSS ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION & RESEARCH
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY) MYSURU

JSS Academy of Higher Education & Research

(Deemed to be University) (Accredited A+ Grade by NAAC)

COMPENDIUM ON SDG-6

CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Compendium of Activities in Achieving UN Sustainable Development Goals

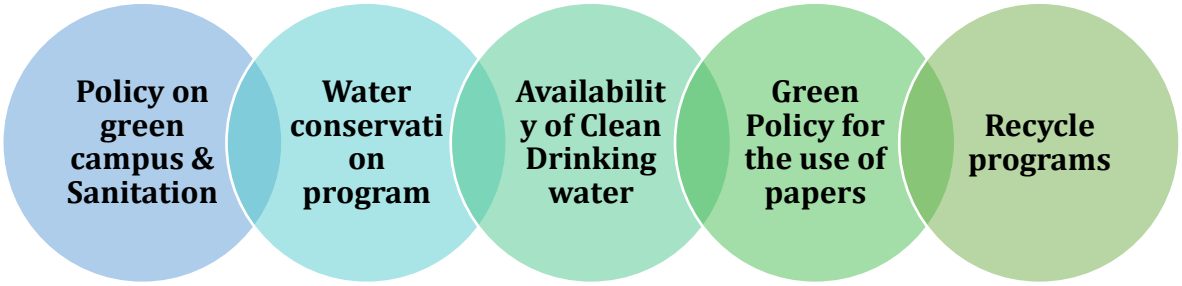
2024-25

JSSMC

Contents

ACTIVITIES ALIGNING TO SDG 6

JSS Medical College and Hospital has a structured policy for green campus and maintenance of sanitation in the college and hospital premises.



Water conservation program

- Sensitizing the staff and students
- Cutting back on car washing
- Irrigation Techniques and Duel Flushing Systems

Recycle programs

- Green waste as fertilizer
- Food Waste reduction through self-service
- Waste water treatment

Green Policy for the use of papers

- Double side printing
- Use of E- tapaal for internal communication

AVAILABILITY OF CLEAN DRINKING WATER FOR STUDENTS, FACULTY, PATIENTS AND VISITORS

The JSS Medical College and Hospital campus is equipped with advanced Reverse Osmosis (RO) water systems to ensure that students, staff, and visitors have access to safe drinking water.

Installation of RO Systems	○ 2 RO systems (500 LPH) across the college campus ○ 3 RO systems (300 LPD) in boys' and girls' hostels
Stringent Maintenance	○ Regular servicing of RO plants to maintain optimal performance
Quality Testing	○ Conducted by Dept of Water & Env Science, JSS School of Life Sciences, Mysuru ○ Follows APHA 23rd edition guidelines ○ Includes chemical parameter checks and microbiological sampling
Testing Frequency	○ All potable water sources (RO + borewells) tested **twice a year**
Outcome	○ Meets required quality standards ○ Ensures safe and potable drinking water
Commitment	○ Continuous provision of clean, safe drinking water ○ Supports health & well-being of students, staff, and visitors

Safe drinking water supply at various places in Medical College and Hospital premises

CHLORINATION OF WATER SUPPLY SOURCES

Chlorination is a crucial process in providing clean and safe water which supports health by preventing waterborne diseases and improving overall public health.

Purpose of Chlorination

- Prevents waterborne diseases
- Improves public health

Implementation at JSSMC & Hospital

Key initiative for safety of patients, staff, and visitors

Application Stage

Chlorination applied before water enters storage tanks and sumps

Pre-Chlorination Assessment

Tests water quality before disinfection

Disinfection Process

Chlorination of stored water in tanks and sumps

Regular Assessments

Evaluate system efficiency and water quality

Equipment Inspections

Prevent malfunctions and ensure optimal performance

CHLORINE WATER TANK

WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM

- Sensitizing the staff and students
  - The students arriving on campus and at the hostels are sensitized about water conservation in their orientation meetings. Printed stickers/labels with the slogan *'Save Water'* are fixed in strategic places of the college and hostels.
- Cutting back on car washing
  - The vehicles on the campus are washed based on the real needs rather than regular washing to save water.
- Irrigation Techniques and Duel Flushing Systems
  - The gardens are irrigated with *sprinkler* systems to save the wastage of water in plantations.

SUSTAINABLE WATER EXTRACTION TECHNOLOGY

RAINWATER HARVESTING

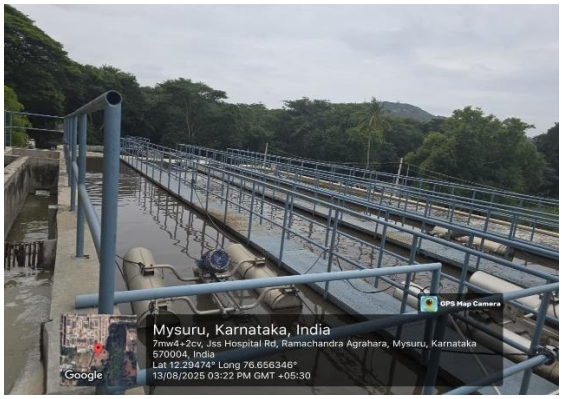
- Rainwater harvesting collection tank of 30,000 liters storage capacity.
- 10 no's of Groundwater & bore well recharge pits and infiltration tank of about 15,000 liters capacity.
- STP of 25 KLD capacity by using SWR technology has been installed for treating sewage & kitchen wastewater of PG Guest Hostel & the treated water is used for the gardening area developed surrounding the building.

- One tank of 10,000 liters capacity is made for reuse of RO rejected water for gardening purposes
- Water sprinklers are in place

RAINWATER HARVESTING COLLECTION (SUMP)

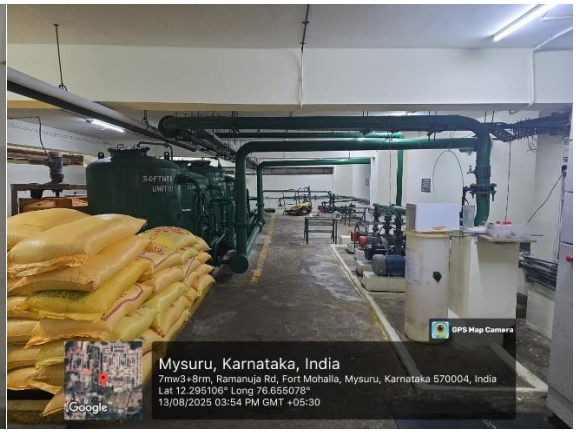
STORM WATER DETENTION POND

SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT



SECONDARY CLARIFIER

WATER TREATMENT PLANT



The small-scale sewage treatment plant

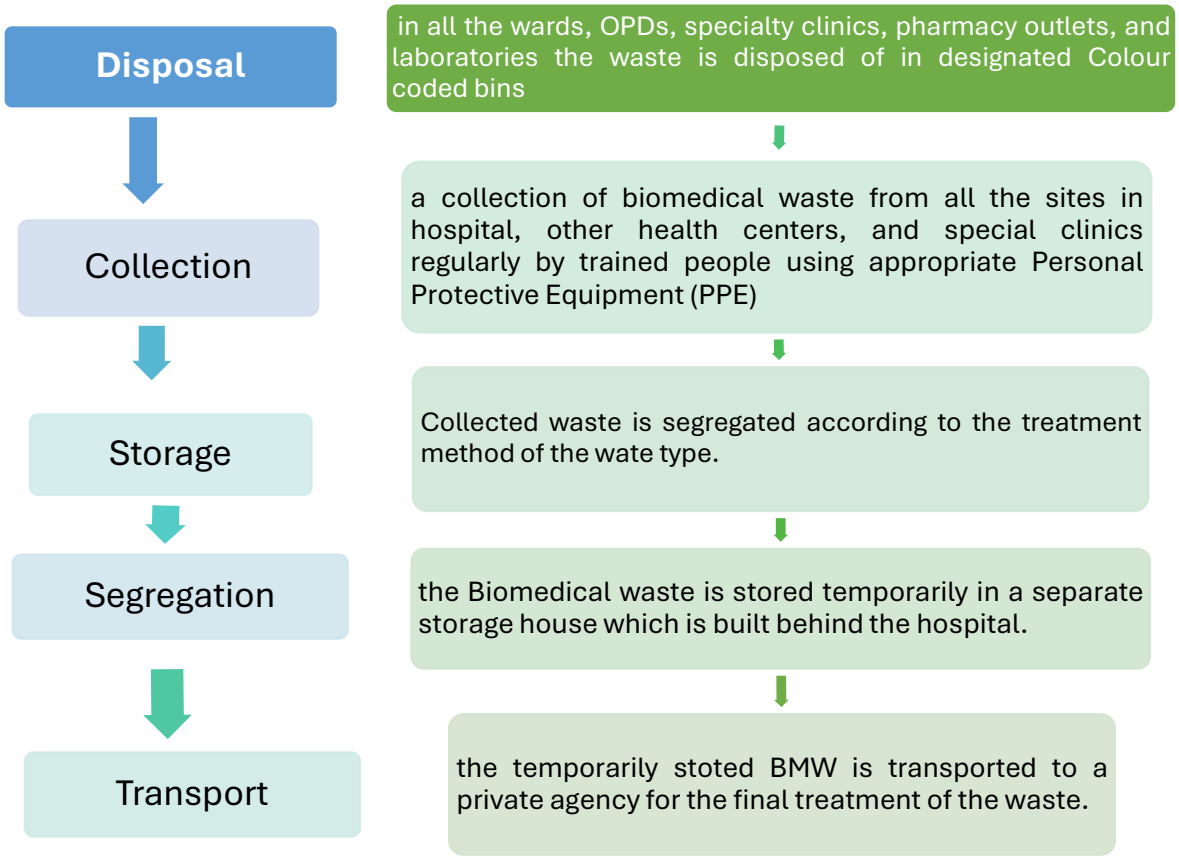
Facility for Reverse Osmosis (RO)

SANITATION & HYGIENE

WASTE MANAGEMENT & POLICIES OF JSS MEDICAL COLLEGE SUPPORTING SDG 6

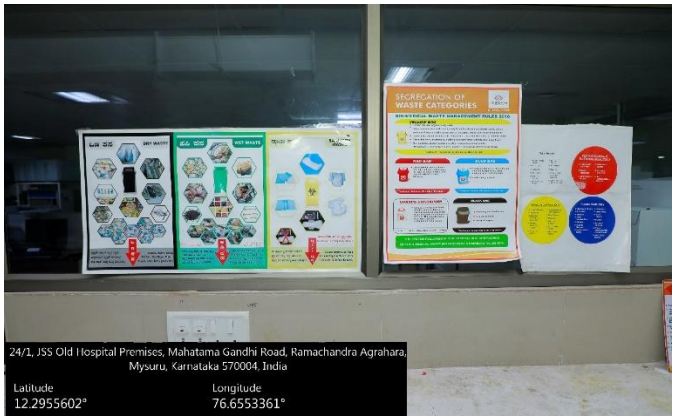
a. Biomedical waste management

Biomedical waste management in the JSS hospital, Medical College, and allied health centers follows the Biomedical Waste Management Rules 2016.
Generated Biomedical waste in health centers follows the following step before it is treated.

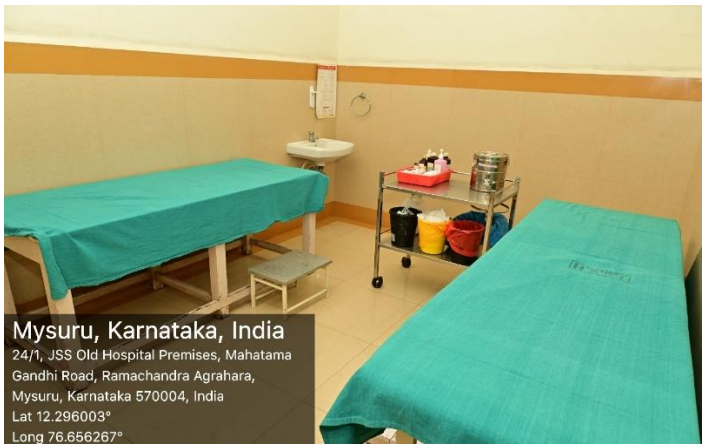


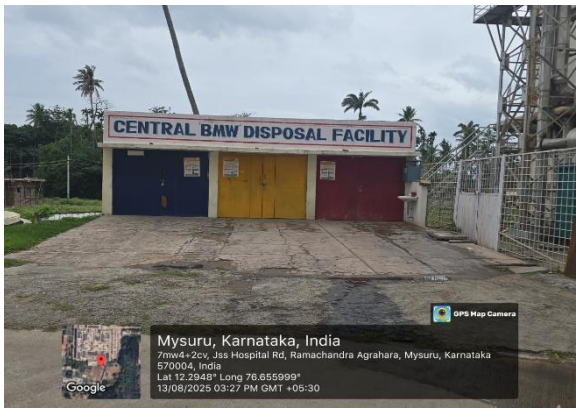
The BMW waste treatment services are availed from a private agency M/s. Shree Consultants since 2003. The JSS Hospital website displays month-wise how much BMW is generated from the hospital.

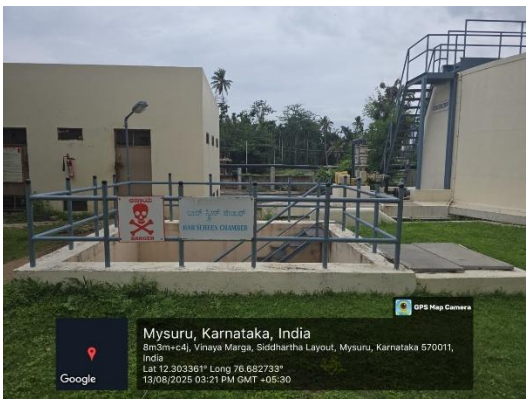
BIOMEDICAL WASTE DISPOSAL SIGNAGE



DISPOSAL BINS IN PROCEDURE ROOM







b. General waste

- Segregation and collection of dry and wet garbage are in practice.
- Color-coded dustbins are provided across the campus.
- Waste collection by municipal lorries regularly from all the sites.
- Swachh Sarvekshan posters are put up in various places in the hospital, medical college, and hostel premises.

BIOMEDICAL WASTE DISPOSAL BINS (Color-coded dustbins and covers
Display of waste categories to the respective bins)

Separate colour-coded dustbins for wet and dry waste

Sign-board with instructions on using dustbin

Swachhata Pledge: at hostel premises

c. Sanitary napkin disposal

At the girl's hostels of JSS Medical College, there is provision for safe disposal and treatment of sanitary napkins. Installed sanitary napkin incinerator in the hostels.

Sanitary napkin Incinerator

d. Liquid waste from laboratories.

The liquid waste generated from the clinical laboratories is disposed of safely by the hospital. there is an Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) in the hospital to make wastewater from the hospital safe to dispose of in the general drainage system.

Hand hygiene

- Hand sanitizers are placed at various places in hospital, Medical College, and hostels with appropriate sanitizer dispensers placed.

Hand Sanitizer Dispensers at various places in hospital, Medical College & Hostel premises.

- Hand washing technique: this is a skill taught to the undergraduate students and assessed on the appropriate technique of hand washing and the importance of hand hygiene in the prevention of the disease spread.

BMW STATUS 2024-25

Month-wise Update and display of BMW waste of different category in JSS Hospital website

BIO-MEDICAL WASTE STATUS JULY 2024 TO JUNE 2025

Month	Yellow Bags in Kgs/Month	Red Bags in Kgs/Month	White Bags in Kgs / Month	Blue Bags Kgs / Month
July 2024	4292	2706	483	1552
August 2024	3613	2615	258	1216
September 2024	3570	2617	273	1380
October 2024	4011	2552	421	1291
November 2024	3733	2792	319	1197
December 2024	4243	3721	346	1344
January 2025	4334	2839	308	1100
February 2025	4274	2424	224	1196
March 2025	5148	2834	325	1108
April 2025	4405	2633	240	1194
May 2025	4719	2914	362	1178
June 2025	4529	2976	329	1201
Total	**50871**	**33623**	**3888**	**14957**

RECYCLE PROGRAMS

- Green wastes, like tree and bush trimmings, are composted and reused for fertilizer and preparation composts.
- Food waste is also cut down by implementing self-serving of food by the students, so they aren't tempted to waste food. Further, the food remains are collected systematically and used for preparing composts manure in the dig wells which is used for gardening purposes. Hazardous solvent systems are recycled/disposed of safely.
- The wastewater from the utility areas of the hostels and the college are subjected to treatment before being flushed into the public drainage system.

GREEN POLICY FOR THE USE OF PAPERS

- The college encourages the practices like double-sided printing and the usage of one-side papers for taking printouts.
- All the internal notifications and circulars are communicated in electronic formats (e-Tapaal).

ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES RELATED TO SDG – 6

Focus on Undergraduate students

- **Visit Water purification plant**: Students of MBBS Phase III Part I are taken for a visit to a large-scale water purification center during their Community Medicine department posting. They learn about the purification techniques of water on a large scale (Rapid Sand Filtration method), chlorination of water, and distribution of safe drinking water on a large scale. They also visit the Public Health laboratory on the premises of water works, where they learn about water quality surveillance.
- **Public Health laboratory at the Department of Community Medicine**: the MBBS students are taught about the identification of chlorine demand in water, different disinfectants used in water disinfection at the household level, and identification of the amount of residual chlorine using a chloroscope.
- **Hand Hygiene technique**: In the department of Microbiology the undergraduates are taught about hand washing techniques and the importance of hand hygiene.
- **Biomedical Waste Management**: In the department of Community Medicine and Microbiology, the students are taught practical skills of disposal, segregation, transport, and treatment of biomedical waste
- **Environment and Health**: The BSc Allied Health sciences students are taught for one complete semester on different aspects of environment affecting the health. Includes water purification, solid and liquid waste management, Biomedical Waste Management, Sewage treatment, Excreta disposal, etc.

Focus on Postgraduate students

i. **Water Surveillance:** the MD Postgraduates, Master in Public Health (MPH), and MSc Microbiology students are trained in regular water surveillance for detection of water quality assessment, fecal contamination of water, chlorine content, chlorine demand etc.

ii. **Outbreak investigation:** investigation and reporting of water borne disease outbreaks, i.e. Typhoid, GE, etc is taught to the Community Medicine and Public Health post graduates.

iii. **Stool examination:** the postgraduates are taught and assessed about stool examination techniques to identify the ova and cyst in the stool.

OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

1. Swachhata Hi Seva – 09-10-2024

NSS organized a Swachh Bharat cleanliness drive, aimed at promoting hygiene and environmental awareness with the students at JSS Medical College on October 9, 2024. The event commenced at 6:30 AM and witnessed enthusiastic participation from 30 students, who were eager to contribute to this noble cause.

Equipped with T-shirts, caps, and gloves provided by the college, the participants gathered behind the college premises, extremely enthusiastic. Under the guidance of esteemed faculty members - Dr.Manu G, Mr.Manjunath and Mr.Venkatesh, the students divided into groups, efficiently cleaning the area. The enthusiasm was palpable as everyone worked together, fostering a sense of teamwork and responsibility towards the environment.

Throughout the morning, the students collected and filled numerous garbage bags, clearing the area of plastic waste, wrappers, and other debris within the JSS Hostel campus and also outside the campus. This hands-on experience not only enhanced the students' understanding of the importance of cleanliness but also highlighted the significant impact collective action can have on maintaining a sustainable environment.

The drive concluded with a brief reflection session, where participants shared their experiences and discussed the need for continued efforts in promoting cleanliness. This initiative by NSS aligns with the broader goals of the Swachh Bharat mission, inspiring future generations to prioritize cleanliness and environmental stewardship. The event was a resounding success, leaving a lasting impression on both the students and the community.

2. NSS – Swachh Bharath Abhiyan 2025 – 04-03-2025

NSS conducted a Swachh Bharat Abhiyan on March 4, 2025, with the goal of raising awareness of environmental issues and hygiene among JSS Medical College students. 55 students enthusiastically participated in the event, which started at 7:30 AM, and were keen to support this admirable cause.

The students cleared the area of plastic waste, wrappers, and other litter throughout the morning by gathering and filling a large number of rubbish bags. The students' comprehension of the value of cleanliness was improved by this practical experience, which also demonstrated the enormous influence that group efforts can have on preserving a sustainable environment. The gathered waste were collected by the Mysuru City Corporation vehicle.

3. **<u>Swacchatha Sarvekshan 2024, Kukkarahalli lake Swacchatha Abhiyan on 16-02-2025</u>**

JSS Medical College NSS wing participated in Swacchatha Sarvekshan 2024, Kukkarahalli lake. Swacchatha Abhiyan conducted by Mysuru City Corporation on 16/02/2025 starting from Kuvempu Vana, Railway front gate, Mysuru.

The event commenced at 7:00 AM and witnessed enthusiastic participation from 25 students including MBBS and BSc students, who were eager to contribute to this noble cause.

The students collected and filled numerous garbage bags, clearing the area of plastic waste, wrappers, and other debris throughout the morning. This hands-on experience not only enhanced the students' understanding of the importance of cleanliness but also highlighted the significant impact collective action can have on maintaining a sustainable environment. The event was a resounding success, leaving a lasting impression on both the community and the students.

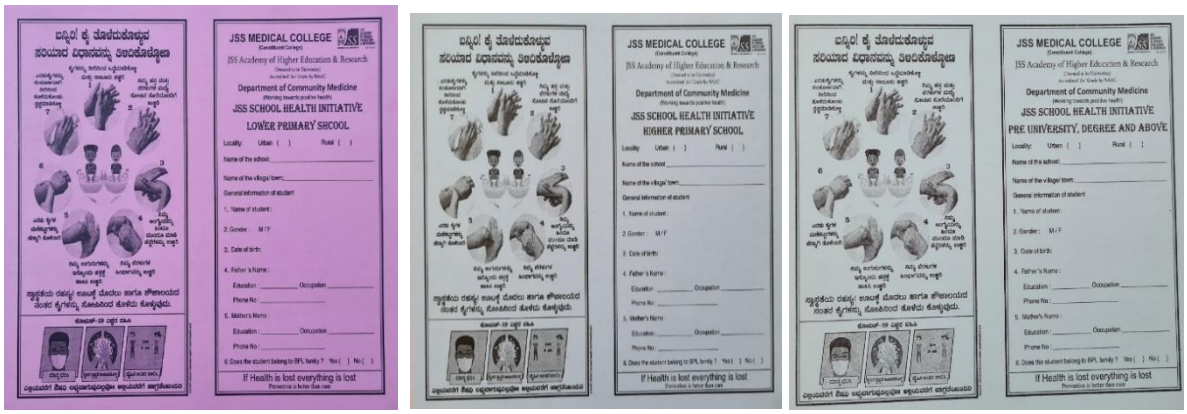
4. **Dengue Awareness – 23-07-2024 (CM – UHC)**

JSS Jan Shikshan Sansthan Mysore, Karnataka and JSS Urban Health Centre, Department of community medicine had organized program at JSS urban health centre on 23/07/2024 on on dengue and malaria awareness-causes,mode of spread and preventive measures.Also about personal hygiene and cleanliness by Dr.H.V Rama, LMO JSS UHC under swachhata pakhwada program.

The program was inagurated by chief guest Sri.Nagaraju, Subject expert, school education department, JSS mahavidyapeeda. Sri.Ramesh, director JSS Jan Shikshan sansthan, Smt.Sowbhagya, program officer JSS Jan Shikshan Sansthan were present. JSS Medical college and Dental college interns, staff of JSS Jan Shikshan Sansthan, 30 women beneficiaries, staffs of JSS UHC attended the program. The program was compered by Santosh.H.B., Health inspector, JSS UHC.

School Health Appraisal program

- Every year around 12,000-15,000 school and college students' health appraisal is conducted by the Department of Community Medicine, JSS Medical College. During this appraisal program, there are separate health cards for primary school, middle and high school, and college students. These health cards also depict the pictorial message about hand washing techniques and personal hygiene methods.
- The students are also educated about personal hygiene, menstrual hygiene, and environmental hygiene (school & domestic).



Handwashing picture is depicted in School Health Appraisal cards

- In the schools along with health check up, children were educated about hand washing technique and importance of hand hygiene.

RESEARCH

Efforts are underway through involvement of students and faculty in carrying out various research projects towards contributing to Water and Sanitation goal.

1.

Publications

Thippeswamy H M, Prashanth S N, Raghavendra Shanbhog, Nanditha Kumar M, P Smitha, Comparison of serum calcium, magnesium, phosphate, alkaline phosphatase, and vitamin D levels in children consuming reverse osmosis, non reverse osmosis, and high fluoride drinking water, Scientific Reports, 2025 Mar;15(1).

**

Kakoli Banerjee, Pradeep Kumar, Ajay Kumar, Kamal Upreti, Shubham Mahajan, Mohammad Shahnawaz Nasir, Computation of Water Quality Index and Its Estimation Using Machine Learning Techniques, Research square, 2025 Jan.

Dr Seema Deshmukh, Adithya Mahesh, Sreejeeta Dey, Impact of Augmented Reality Guided Toothbrushing on Oral Hygiene Parameters Among 6 – 8 Years-old Children: A Pilot Trial, Pesquisa Brasileira em Odontopediatria e Clinica Integrada, 2024 Nov;24:1-8

**

Shashwath, Deepashree Rajashekar, Sujatha Shimoga Ravi Kumar, Satyasai Badveti, Chetak, A Multimodal Interventional Strategy to Increase Hand Hygiene Compliance in Intensive Care Unit of a Tertiary Care Hospital in South India, Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development, 2024

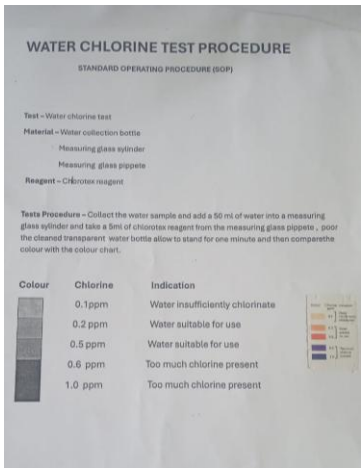
Priyadarshi K, Dhandapani S, Vinothini A B, Punnen S A, Sastry A S, Rajshekar D, Specialty-specific hand hygiene compliance: 5-year study from a large public sector teaching hospital, South India, Indian Journal of Microbiology Research, 2024 Sep;11(4):291-296.

2. Projects and collaborations, guest lectures and Presentations undertaken related to SDG 6

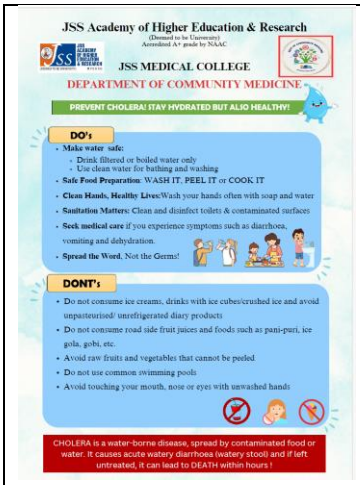
Research Projects and collaboration	Guest Lectures	Presentations in Conference
Ongoing research on the Evaluation & comparison of serum calcium, Magnesium, Phosphate, Alkaline Phosphatase, Vitamin-D, and Bone Mineral Density in children consuming reverse osmosis (RO), Non-RO and High Fluoride drinking water by Dr. Devananda D. Paediatrics, JSSMC in collaboration with JSS Dental College, funded by ICMR. Funding amount of 20.41 lakh, for 2 yrs from Dec 2022	A guest Lecture on Biomedical Waste Management by Dr Preethika Ravion 10th July 2024 at JSS Nursing College ** A guest Lecture on Menstrual health and hygiene by Dr. Vyshali R on 19th February 2025 at Nataraja College Mysuru ** A guest Lecture on Menstrual health and hygiene by Dr. Sowmya K on 18th May 2025 at University of Mysuru ** A guest Lecture on Cleanliness, Health and Infectious Diseases by Dr. Shilpa Avarebeel on 23rd March-2025 at Sutturu, Mysuru	Dr. Kavya G Upadhya presented a paper on Oral Health status and the associated oral Hygiene practices among the adult population of South India : An exploratory study at IAPSM National conference held at Srinagar, J & K between 11-13th April 2025

OTHER INITIATIVES BY THE MEDICAL COLLEGE

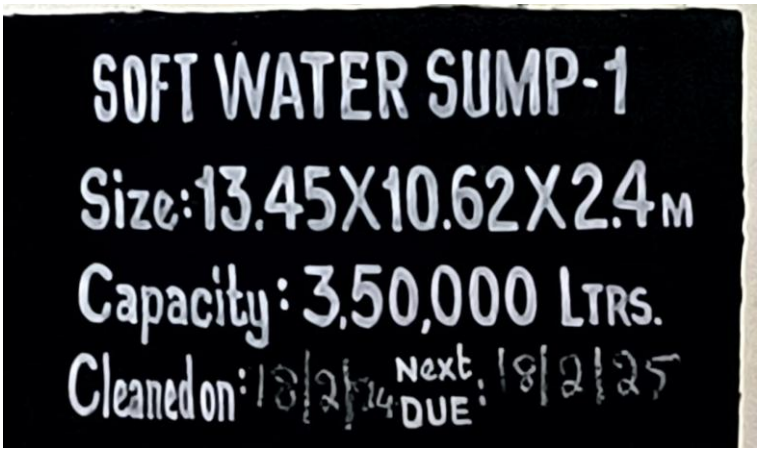
1. The Medical Education Unit has conducted Foundation Course for 1st year MBBS Students of JSS Medical College from **Foundation Course for Phase 1 Students (2024-25 batch) from 14th October to 26th October 2024**. Eminent resource faculty from within and outside the institution took sessions on the areas as prescribed by National Medical Commission. The topics covered in the course were, apart from others were on Patient safety and biohazard safety-'Concept of Biosafety – Handling Biowaste / Biomaterial Management', significance of hand hygiene in preventing nosocomial infections.
2. The Department of Community Medicine, JSS Medical College which had established a Standard Operating Procedure for Water Quality Testing for chlorination is being successfully implemented. Water samples from across the institutions including the hostel, and guest house are being regularly tested for the presence of adequacy of chlorine in the water. If found inadequate, measures are taken to improve chlorination.



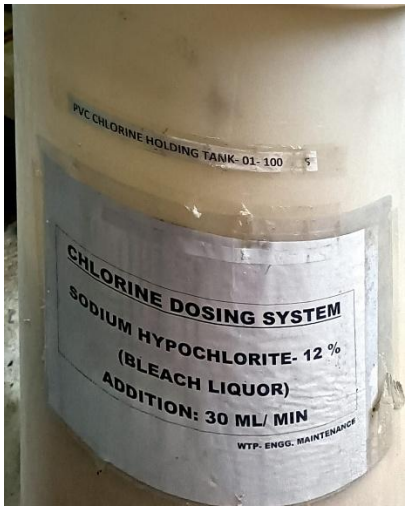
3. Health education material on keeping safe during Cholera Outbreak was developed by Department of Community Medicine. The same has been displayed at the JSS Hostel premises.



3. **Water Sanitation Observation by the Community Medicine team.**
Regular assessment of water sanitation, chlorination is conducted in the hospital, college and hostel premises by the team from department of Community Medicine. The hospital and college premises have well established water disinfection and RO facilities. Water is treated with liquid chlorine using Sodium Hypochlorite solution of 12% strength.



Labels of tank capacity and dates of cleaning of the storage tank.



Chlorination Pump


Inspection of process of chlorination and functioning of the pump

4. **Inauguration of program to enhance Women's well-being on occasion of International women's day**

Dr.H.Basavana Gowdappa, Vice Chancellor JSSAHER, Mysuru launched unique program to enhance Women's well-being on occasion of International women's day. This program will unfold in Chamarajanagar and Mysuru districts in collaboration with JSS College of Nursing and JSS School of Nursing. Underprivileged women will be provided education about menstrual hygiene and free access to menstrual

cups that is environment friendly, cost-effective and can be utilised for 5yrs to 8 yrs.The program is funded by Minds United Trust and Infosys Foundation. The research aspects related to the program will be lead by multidisciplinary team coordinated by Dr M Kishor, MBBS MD, Prof & HOD, Psychiatry Department, JSSMC, JSSAHER. More than 40 women will benefit from 1st phase of Program that began on 11th March 2025.

5. **Geriatric Nursing Assistant Certification Training Program for the housekeeping staff of JSSH – 16-03-2025**

The Department of Geriatrics, JSS Hospital, in collaboration with Janashikshana Samsthe, Mysuru, conducted a 10-day Geriatric Nursing Assistant Certification Program (5–16 March 2025) for housekeeping staff, focusing on quality elderly care. The training combined theory and practical sessions on patient mobility, nutrition, hygiene, and communication, aiming to equip participants with essential skills to maintain cleanliness, promote personal hygiene, and ensure a healthy environment for the elderly. Participants received certification upon completion.


6. **Continuing Nursing Education, Mysuru – 24-04-2025-National Neonatology Workshop**

The Department of Paediatrics, JSS Medical College, in collaboration with the National Neonatology Forum, Karnataka, and Ovum Woman & Child Specialty Hospital, organized a one-day Continuing Nursing Education workshop on 24 April 2025 for NICU nurses, with a strong focus on hygiene and infection control. Thirty nurses participated in interactive skill stations covering hand hygiene, CLABSI and VAP prevention, NICU environmental cleanliness, and safe handling of IV lines, along with neonatal care practices such as KMC, LBW management, and neonatal resuscitation. Emphasis was placed on evidence-based hygiene protocols, environmental sanitation, and structured communication to improve neonatal outcomes.

DCH

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 6

Keep your surroundings clean and make the earth green

Introduction:

Our planet has endowed us with an abundance of natural resources. However, we have abused them in a manner that is both irresponsible and exceeds the capacity of our planet. It is imperative that we learn how to utilise and produce resources in a manner that mitigates the environmental harm we have inflicted upon the planet. It is made up of Implement the 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production, with established nations having the lead and all countries participating, while considering the capabilities and development of developing nations. Promote the adoption of sustainable practices and the integration of sustainability data into the reporting cycle of businesses, particularly those that are large and multinational. Encourage sustainable public procurement practices that are consistent with national policies and priorities.

In order to achieve sustainable development and economic growth, it is imperative that we immediately reduce our ecological footprint by altering our production and consumption practices. The world's largest consumer of water is agriculture, and irrigation now accounts for nearly 70% of all freshwater consumed by humans. The efficient management of our shared natural resources and the disposal of hazardous refuse and pollutants are essential objectives in order to achieve this goal. It is equally important to encourage industries, businesses, and consumers to reduce waste and recycle, as well as to assist developing nations in implementing more sustainable consumption patterns by 2030**.**

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Water and sanitation are essential to human and environmental health. Goal 6 addresses not only drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene, but also the integrity and sustainability of the world's water resources. Progress in other areas of development, such as nutrition, education, health, and gender equality, is contingent upon improvements in potable water, sanitation, and hygiene. Access to potable water and sanitation is a basic human right. The essence of sustainable development is achieving universal, adequate, and equitable access to safely managed water and sanitation services. The sixth Sustainable Development Goal reflects this.

The COVID-19 pandemic has further emphasized the significance of hygienic practices such as handwashing and access to pure water. Despite progress over the past few decades, billions of people still lack access to pure water and sanitation, and there are only ten years left to achieve SDG 6. Every year, millions of people perish from diseases related to unsafe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene. Each year, 300,000 children under the age of five die from diarrhoea caused by poor hygiene. Despite substantial progress, 2,2 billion people worldwide lack access to secure drinking water. Over half of the world's population, 4,2 billion individuals, lack safe sanitation facilities.

Initiatives taken in this regard

Publications aligning to SDG

Title of the Article
1. Thippeswamy H M, Raghavendra Shanbhog, Nanditha Kumar M, S N Prashanth & P Smitha - Comparison of serum calcium, magnesium, phosphate, alkaline phosphatase, and vitamin D levels in children consuming reverse osmosis, non reverse osmosis, and high fluoride drinking water - Scientific reports - Mar 2025; 15(10689):1-8 ISSN: 2045-2322, International
2. Anusuya Mariappan, Ravi Marballi Basavaraju, Anupama Aradya, Vijaya Kumar Malahalli, Raghavendraswamy Koodalakuppe Nagaraja Gowda, Dhakshaini Mysore Rajashekar - Incorporation of Naturally Obtained Hydroxyapatite Nanoparticles in Resin Luting Cements and Glass Ionomer Cement to Valuate Water Sorption and Solubility: An In Vitro Study - International Journal of Prosthodontics and Restorative Dentistry - Mar 2025; 15(1):27-35 ISSN: 2231-6361, National

Programs aligning to SDG

Eco Club at JSSDCH

Ecoclub-JSSDCH under the leadership of Dr Premalatha BR, Reader, Dept of Oral Pathology and Microbiology and Dr Thippeswamy HM, Reader & HOD, Dept of Public Health Dentistry, recognized Eco Warriors Gowtham S, President, and Charumathy Sriram, Vice President, for their outstanding dedication

and leadership at Ecoclub-JSSDCH. Their commitment to environmental sustainability and active contributions have significantly enriched the club's initiatives. Ecoclub-JSSDCH had also organised numerous activities and games for the club members and the winners were rewarded with certificates and saplings. the competitions and the winners' list are as follows

1. Logo Designing Competition: A logo designing competition for the Eco club was held on 9th April 2024. Many Eco Warriors participated enthusiastically. The competition winner was chosen based on voting by all the club members. Winner: Varshini Haldhorai
2. Idea Hackathon Competition: An Idea Hackathon competition was held on 29th April 2024 where club members were asked to give ideas to prevent pollution and safeguard the environment. The winning entries of the competition were judged by Dr Vidya Priyadarshini, Reader, Dept of Periodontology, JSSDCH. Winners: Sagrika Amla and Eshika Anand
3. The Saviours of Environment Game: An environment game was held on 05th June 2024. Members were asked to click pictures of their contribution to the environment. The winners were chosen based on the points allotment. Winners: Charumathy Sriram and Sanha M Bellad

Policy on green campus & Sanitation

1. **Maintenance of clean, green and smart campus** – waste segregation and planned disposal of waste through authorized agencies only •
    a. The University supports green practices in all its initiatives.
    b. It has well-defined policies for its sustainable green practices which include its energy conservation policy, water conservation policy, transport policy, the SMART and Green campus policy and many such policies and practices that inculcate the importance of conserving the present for the future generations.

Color-coded dustbins and covers and display of waste categories to the respective bins.

2. **Provision of Safe drinking water at college premises**.

    a. To provide quality care, healthcare facilities need to have a safe and accessible water supply this is well maintained at JSSDCH.

Safe drinking water supply at various places in Dental College and Hospital premises

3. **Sanitation and hygiene maintenance by the house keeping staff at college premises**

    a. Clean and safe sanitation facilities; hand hygiene facilities at points of care and at toilets; and appropriate waste disposal systems are in place at JSSDCH.

Hand Sanitizer Dispensers at various places in hospital, Dental College & Hostel premises

4. **Waste water treatment**

    a. Infrastructure that supports water, sanitation, hygiene and healthcare waste management practices helps prevent the spread of diseases within the healthcare facility and to the surrounding community.

    <u>The small-scale sewage treatment plant</u>

Facility for Reverse Osmosis (RO)

5. **Rain water harvesting**

To meet the needs and sustainable management of fresh water, the rainwater harvesting, and utilization systems have been established in all the campuses of the university to aid towards the greater objectives of water management and conservation and increasing recharge of groundwater by capturing and storing rainwater, rainwater harvesting from rooftop run-offs and natural water bodies and the community development.

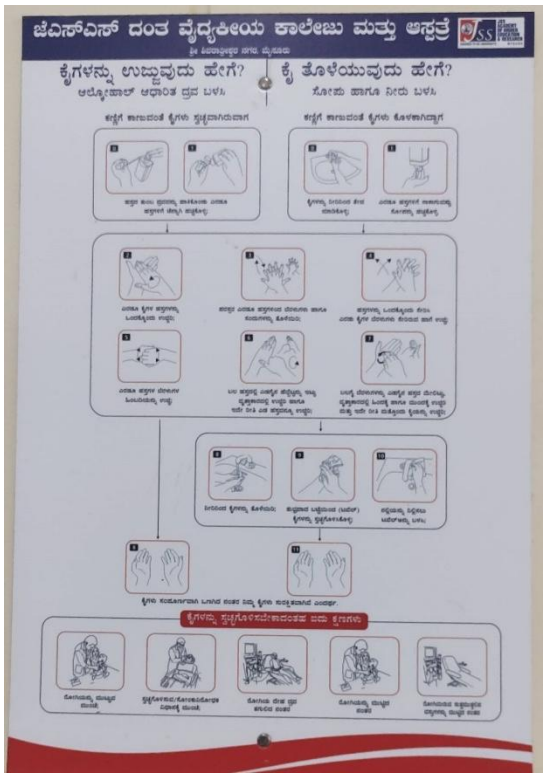
Below mentioned models are established in the various buildings based on the size of the building and the extent and topography of the land.

- Simple roof water collection systems - Most of the rooftop rainwater harvesting has been completed by constructing five water storage structures with a storage capacity of 1000 m3. •
- Land surface catchments – a simple way of collecting rainwater by retaining the flows (including flood flows) of small creeks and streams in small storage reservoirs (on surface or underground) created by low-cost dams.
- Collection of storm water – The surface runoff collected in storm water ponds/ reservoirs is subject to a wide variety of contaminants and very effort is made to keep these catchments clean
  - Rainwater harvesting collection tank of 30,000 liters storage capacity.
  - 10 no's of Groundwater & bore well recharge pits and infiltration tank of about 15,000
  - liters capacity.
  - STP of 25 KLD capacity by using SWR technology has been installed for treating sewage & kitchen wastewater of PG Guest Hostel & the treated water is used for the gardening area developed surrounding the building.
  - One tank of 10,000 liters capacity is made for reuse of RO rejected water for gardening purposes
  - Water sprinklers are in place

6. **Biomedical waste management in an appropriate manner**

   - JSS Dental College and Hospital gives utmost importance to controlling and prevention of infection in patients, visitors, healthcare providers and community by adopting appropriate safety measures.
   - JSS Dental College and Hospital has an organized Infection Control Committee and Infection Control Team which formulates policies and measures aimed at reducing and eliminating infection risks to patients, housekeeping staff, visitors and to the environment.

7. **Hand hygiene practice training and protocol displayed in all departments.**



8. **Field visit by III BDS students to water purification plant**

9. **Plastic-free campuses**

10. **The HEI actively organizes Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and creates awareness and consciousness amongst students.**

11. **The Institution also has included a subject Environmental Sciences in all courses as stipulated by UGC and organizes Environment Day and Water Day**

JSSCPM

Water supply and usage

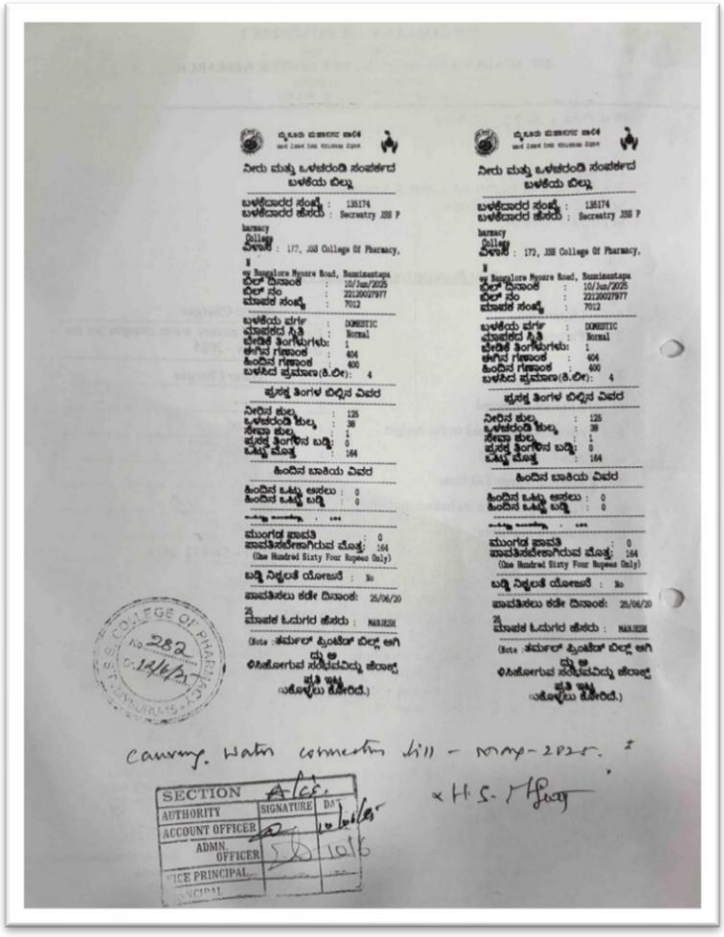
The availability of clean water is ensured through both the city corporation's water supply and in-house borewells. Our water tank has a storage capacity of 30,000 litters, which is consumed daily by a total population of 1,173. The details of the campus population, excluding visitors, are provided below:

Campus population

S. No	Details	Strength
1	Students	1016
2	Teaching staff	60
3	Non-teaching staff	51
4	Administrative Staff	24
5	Security	22

Volume of water used in the University / College: Inbound (treated/extracted water)

Annexure 1: Water Bill for Current Month



Water usage and care

Does your College & University as a body have a process in place to treatwaste water?

Yes the process of establishing Sewage treatment plant is initiated with the completion target in Year 2022-23

Comment: As an initiative under Smart campus drive, we have proposed the installation of a plant to treat the wastewater and sewage

2. Provisions for Wastewater management, sewage treatment plant and rain water harvesting:

A detailed estimate for Rainwater Harvesting and Sewage Treatment Plant was submitted to Registrar, JSS Academy of Higher Education and Research, Mysuru and Resident Engineer to implement the same by inviting designer and contractor to submit the proposal after spot inspection. The time line set to achieve the set goal is 2023-26.

2.1 Ref: Smart Campus – Detailed Project Report Jan 2022 (pg. 17-18)

Existing Facility:

Waste management:

- Bio-medical waste management service from M/s. Shree Consultants is being availed since May 2003.
- Segregation and collection of dry and wet garbage.
- Colour coded dustbins are provided across the campus.

Water management: - Water sprinklers are in place.

Required Facility:

- Rainwater Harvesting
- Sewage Treatment Plant facilities to improve the ground water level and to use for gardening.
- An awareness camp is necessary to educate on segregating degradable & non-degradable wastes.
- All water pipes can be connected to a metric meter to have a data on daily water consumption.
- Identifying damaged pipes and sprinklers and replacing them with efficient ones can save water.

Components	Already existing facilities	Proposed new facilities	Priority	Remarks
Rainwater	Rainwater harvesting	New and improved facility for increasing the ground water level	Very essential	5 Lakhs 2022-23
Sewage water	No sewage treatment plant	Wastewater treatment plant for use in gardening	Very Essential	50 Lakhs 2022-23
Sanitization	Soap and water	Hand sanitization solutions throughout the campus	Essential	1 Lakh

3. Does your College & University as a body have processes to prevent polluted water entering the water system, including pollution caused by accidents and incidents at the University / College?: Yes

Comment: In section 3, we have attached the photos of facilities available to dispose of polluted water in designated sewage line. It consists of 30000-liter tank with 2 pumps. This tank helps in preventing wastewater entering into the water system.

Existing facility for disposal of polluted and waste water

A dedicated facility for disposing waste water in designated sewage line is already exist in our premises, which prevents the entry of polluted water in to the water bodies. As shown in the images, this facility comprises of a storage tank of 30,000 litres equipped with 2 high pressure pumps to dispose the waste water in sewage line of Mysuru city corporation.

Also, a dedicated facility is created inside the campus to address the problem of waste water generated by the local community at the vicinity of our campus where no provision for the drainage is made. This is put in place to address better sanitation inside the campus and its surroundings.

Annexure 2 : Waste water storage facility Storage tank (30,000 Litre)

Pumps for disposing waste water into the sewage line

4. Does your College & University as a body provide free drinking water for students, staff and visitors, e.g. drinking water fountains)? Yes

Comment: We have installed five-units of Reverse Osmosis systems in order to provide free drinking water on campus. Out of five, three units were installed in the college premises, one installed at boys' hostel and another one at girl's hostel.

Availability of free clean drinking water to students, staff and visitors:

The campus is equipped with two 500 LPH RO water systems and three 300 LPD RO water systems to provide drinking water facilities for students, staff, and visitors at the college campus, boys' hostel, and girls' hostel. These RO water plants undergo periodic maintenance and quality testing to ensure the water produced is potable. Water from borewells is also subjected to regular testing.

An external agency, CADD Solutions Technologies Pvt. Ltd., conducts testing of water from all sources. This testing includes chemical parameters, as per the APHA 23rd edition, and microbiological sampling to ensure potability. All sources of potable water are tested twice a year.

Annexure 3

A few representative details are appended below:


DRINKING WATER
4, Jagadguru Sri Shivarathreeswara University, Bannimantap B Layout, Mysuru, Karnataka, 570015, India
Lat: 12.344487, Long: 76.655359
2025/07/04, 01:54:20
Note: Captured by GPS Map Camera
GMT +05:30
27.5°C
87.5
74.5
30.2 Km/h
55
1010.0 hPa
726.84
21.0


elixer
PUREST WATER. HEALTHIEST LIFE.
MINERAL DRINKING WATER
PURIFIED & FRESH!
SUJALA
an SKF Elixir Initiative
GPS Map Camera
Mysuru, Karnataka, India
Shop, Number 15, Narashima Raj Mohalla, Bannimantap A Layout, Bannimantap, Mysuru, Karnataka 570015, India
Lat 12.344312° Long 76.65461°
04/07/2025 03:49 PM GMT +05:30
Google


Ocellus
GPS Map Camera
Mysuru, Karnataka, India
8mv3+hx9, Narashima Raj Mohalla, Bannimantap A Layout, Bannimantap, Mysuru, Karnataka 570015, India
Lat 12.344288° Long 76.654917°
04/07/2025 03:58 PM GMT +05:30
Google


GPS Map Camera

JSS Academy of Higher Education & Research
(Deemed to be University)
Accredited "A++" Grade by NAAC

JSSAHER/REG/ENG/ 530 /2024-25 Date:- 29-01-2025

To,
The Registrar,
JSS AHER,
S.S Nagar,
Mysuru-15.

Sir,

Sub: - Bill for renumeration of water quality analysis work at JSSMI Campus, JSSCPM, Studio apartment, Staff quarters, Creche building of Mysuru -15-Reg.

Name of the Agency: - SLS Dept. at JSSMI Campus, S.S. Nagar, Mysuru-15.

We herewith submitting the bill for the periodical testing of water samples (43 samples @ Rs. 250/ sample) of AHER & its constituent colleges, hostels etc., amounting to Rs. 10,750/- (Rupees Ten thousand seven hundred and fifty only). This payment may be made to the concerned Miss. Divya Vinodh, Ph.D. scholar in the Department of Environmental Sciences of SLS, Mysuru.

Encl:- 1. Bill – 1 Sheet.
2. Water quality analysis report – 3 Sheets.

Yours faithfully,

RE Div No.-2, JSS AHER

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

JSS Academy of Higher Education & Research, Mysuru-570015
(Deemed to be University)
Accredited " A++" Grade by NAAC

352

To, JSS AHER/SLS/ENV/2024-25/1288 Date: 06.1.2025

Resident Engineer
JSS AHER, Mysuru-570015

Through
Head
School of Life Sciences-Mysuru

Sir,

Sub: Submission of water and wastewater quality analysis (43 samples) report–Reg.
Ref: JSS AHER/REG/ENG/262/2022-23/10700 Dated: 23.12.2022
Email by residential engineer, Dated 19.05.2023.

With reference to the above subject and request from your good office, I am submitting the water quality report of total 43 water and wastewater samples collected and analysed for the month of Nov-December 2024 for your kind perusal and further need. I also request you to kindly make the payment of Rs. 10750/- as renumeration of water quality analysis assignment to **Ms. Divya Vinod**, PhD scholar in the Department of Environmental Sciences.

Thanking you

Enclosure:

1. Water quality report and major remarks
2. Wastewater quality report and major remarks

Coordinator

6/1/2025

Dr. Shivaraju H P
Associate Professor & Coordinator
Dept. of Environmental Sciences

Head
School of Life Sciences, Mysuru
& Life Sciences Departments
JSS AHER
Mysuru-570 015

10/01/25

Sri Shivarathreeshwara Nagar, Mysuru - 570 015, Karnataka, India
T: +91-821-2548 326 F: +91-821-2548 394 E: coordinatorenvi@jssuni.edu.in W:www.jssuni.edu.in/faculty-of-life-sciences

07-01-25

Water quality Parameters Department of Environmental Sciences, JSS AHER

DATA SHEET

Water Quality analysis Report

Name of the customer/Place	JSS AHER campus, Mysuru
Name of the city	Mysuru
Date of sample collected	28.11.2024
Date of sample analysis	29.11.2024 to 12.12.2024
Application purpose	Drinking/Domestic use

Date Tested: December 12, 2024

Sample No.	Sample description
	WATER SAMPLES OF JSSMI CAMPUS
1	Inlet water from VVWS to main GL sump
2	Water sample of main GL sump (mix of borewell & VVWS)
3	Main RO water (treated) of JSSMI plant
4	Borewell@ Teak Plantation near SLS Lecture Halls Block
5	Drinking water @ SLS lecture hall block
6	Drinking water @ Food court
7	Drinking water @ JSS MC
8	Drinking water @ JSS DCH
9	Borewell @ Rear side of SBI bank
10	Borewell @ Southeast side of JSSMI campus
11	Borewell in front of AHER Admin Annex building
12	Drinking water @ JSS AHER Admin annex dining area
13	Drinking water @ JSS AHER old dining hall
14	Drinking water @ JSS AHER examination section
	WATER SAMPLES OF GIRL'S HOSTEL, JSSMC
15	Borewell @ rear side of Girl's hostel 'D' block
16	Drinking water @ Girl's hostel 'D' block
17	Drinking water @ Girl's hostel 'C' block
18	Drinking water @ Girl's hostel mess block
	WATER SAMPLES OF BOY'S HOSTEL, JSSMC
19	Drinking water @ Boy's hostel mess block
20	Drinking water @ Boy's hostel E block
21	Inlet water from VVWS @ Boy's hostel premises
	WATER SAMPLES OF GUEST HOUSE @ JSSMI CAMPUS
22	Inlet water from VVWS to sump
23	Guest House Sump 2 (Treated water using softner)
24	Guest house near kitchen drinking water
25	Borewell water (Water supplying to Guest House, @SE)
	WATER SAMPLES OF STUDIO APARTMENT, SS NAGAR, MYSURU
26	Inlet water from VVWS to sump
27	Drinking water from dispenser
	WATER SAMPLES OF STAFF QUARTERS (CITB HOUSES), SS NAGAR, MYSURU
28	Water sample of UG sump of any one flat
29	Borewell water sample
	WATER SAMPLES OF JSS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MYSURU
30	Borewell near main gate security room
31	Inlet water from VVWS @ north side of the college
32	Drinking water @ college building
33	Borewell in front of Girl's Hostel
34	Borewell of Girl's Hostel (NE corner)
35	Drinking water @ Girl's hostel
36	Borewell in front of Boy's hostel
37	Drinking water @ Boy's hostel
	WATER SAMPLES OF CRECHE BUILDINGS, SS NAGAR, MYSURU
38	Water sample of Borewell
39	New Borewell Point South East corner
	STP WATER SAMPLES
40	STP Guest house Inlet
41	STP Guest house Outlet
42	STP JSS CPM Inlet
43	STP JSS CPM Outlet

	pH	Turbidity (NTU)	Conductivity (umho/cm)	Total dissolved solids (ppm)	Total alkalinity (mg $CaCO_3$/L)	Chloride (Cl mg/L)	Total Hardness (mg/L as $CaCO_3$)	Calcium Hardness (mg/L as $CaCO_3$)	Nitrate (NO_3, mg/L)	Sulphate (SO_4^{2-}, mg/L)	Fluoride (F^-, mg/L)	Total Bacteria	g.coli
Std. Ref.	**6.5-8.5**	**1(5)***	**-**	**500 (2000)***	**200 (600)***	**250 (1000)***	**200 (600)***	**75 (200)***	**45 (No relaxation)***	**200 (400)***	**1 (1.5)***	**Nil/100 ml**	**0**
1	7.2	0.02	11.94	8	200	15.8	132	80	0.0176	22.48	0.0401	49	0
2	7.4	0.04	16.41	11	380	34.2	328	96	0.0118	3.964	0.0417	33	0
3	7.2	0.06	19.40	13	64	13.8	36	44	0.1217	27.16	0.0402	5	0
4	7.9	0.08	11.94	8	400	52.6	208	204	0.0374	29.08	0.0427	20	3
5	8.1	0.01	22.39	15	40	12.4	52	40	0.1346	31.28	0.0391	6	0
6	6.9	0.03	10.44	7	60	12.4	28	20	0.0118	25.62	0.0418	0	0
7	7.1	0.06	16.41	11	52	13.4	32	28	0.1598	23.72	0.0427	0	0
8	7.8	0.08	7.46	5	68	8.9	24	24	0.0165	15.59	0.0391	0	16
9	7.4	0.02	26.86	18	544	46.1	212	660	0.0537	11.48	0.0398	24	25
10	8.1	0.06	14.92	10	336	30.7	288	116	0.1787	23.72	0.0410	3	0
11	7.6	0.01	25.37	17	456	34.7	224	660	0.0113	19.01	0.0422	35	3
12	7.3	0.06	20.89	14	100	9.9	40	32	0.1541	6.76	0.0391	0	0
13	8.2	0.08	13.43	9	88	11.4	56	28	0.1055	22.79	0.0402	0	0
14	7.2	0.05	11.94	8	56	5.9	124	20	0.0143	23.75	0.0421	61	0
15	6.8	0.03	13.43	9	400	38.2	268	224	0.0134	17.44	0.0426	41	0
16	7.2	0.09	14.92	10	100	9.9	36	36	0.0168	25.6	0.0418	38	0
17	7.8	0.05	29.85	20	48	7.4	52	64	0.0118	27.16	0.0414	0	0
18	7.2	0.03	16.41	11	72	17.3	48	40	0.0098	19.01	0.0404	31	0
19	7.6	0.08	7.46	5	48	12.4	40	60	0.1346	22.79	0.0408	29	8
20	7.8	0.03	20.89	14	72	24.8	68	52	0.1055	25.6	0.0405	38	1
21	7.2	0.06	23.88	16	160	15.3	144	80	0.0194	7.08	0.0407	108	0
22	7.8	0.08	22.39	15	160	17.3	160	80	0.00328	18.08	0.0404	0	0
23	7.1	0.03	14.92	10	400	34.2	220	20	0.0062	12.12	0.0421	66	0
24	7.3	0.07	7.46	5	40	4.9	40	36	0.1787	11.48	0.0416	49	0
25	7.0	0.04	26.86	18	52	42.1	260	324	0.0374	15.59	0.0402	81	30
26	8.2	0.08	17.91	12	180	17.3	16	52	0.1398	4.28	0.0425	102	0
27	7.9	0.09	26.86	18	152	15.3	44	48	0.0322	22.16	0.0421	10	0
28	7.4	0.09	20.89	14	144	14.8	312	80	0.0128	21.84	0.0403	121	218
29	7.1	0.04	10.44	7	520	67	360	356	0.1787	15.24	0.0401	281	201
30	7.9	0.02	23.88	16	560	68.9	120	200	0.0324	7.43	0.0411	61	1
31	7.4	0.06	29.85	20	148	13.4	40	60	0.1217	22.16	0.0414	65	39
32	8.3	0.08	14.92	10	164	16.3	96	120	0.0327	7.08	0.0416	0	1
33	7.4	0.02	13.43	9	436	99.26	128	356	0.0168	25.28	0.0425	0	0
34	7.2	0.08	23.88	16	380	34.7	60	224	0.1398	30.32	0.0421	115	19
35	7.5	0.08	7.46	5	160	15.3	32	124	0.0374	12.12	0.0372	29	1
36	7.9	0.01	10.44	7	436	101.2	240	340	0.1541	7.4	0.0402	68	0
37	8.2	0.05	29.85	20	60	10.9	40	32	0.2068	22.79	0.0421	0	0
38	7.4	0.07	26.86	18	656	68.4	232	336	0.0195	4.604	0.0401	29	49
39	7.1	0.08	19.40	13	360	27.2	76	272	0.0238	16.82	0.0426	98	95

Remarks

1. The total hardness and calcium hardness values exceed the permissible limits in all borewell water samples, making them unsuitable for direct domestic use.
2. Total alkalinity levels are above the permissible limits, indicating a high buffering capacity. This can affect the water's taste and may necessitate treatment for drinking purposes.
3. The total bacterial count shows significant variability across various samples, including drinking water sources, highlighting the need for additional disinfection measures.
4. To address E. coli contamination, implement disinfection methods such as chlorination (maintaining 0.2–0.5 mg/L residual chlorine) or UV treatment to ensure microbial safety. Regularly clean and disinfect storage tanks, monitor water quality, and eliminate contamination sources like sewage leaks. Encourage the use of point-of-use water filters and raise community awareness for safe water handling practices.

Tested by

26-12-24

Ms. Divya Vinod
Research Scholar
Department of Environmental Sciences

Verified and validated by

06/1/2025

Dr. Shivaraju HP
Associate Professor and Coordinator
Department of Environmental Sciences

Wastewater Quality analysis Report

Name of the customer/Place	JSS AHER campus, Mysuru
Name of the city	Mysuru
Date of sample collected	28.11.2024
Date of sample analysis	29.11.2024 to 12.12.2024
Application purpose	Wastewater/sewage water

Date report: December, 12, 2024

Sl. No	Parameters	Unit	40	41	42	43	Standards as per KSPCB	Test Method
1	pH Value @ 25℃	-	8.7	8.2	9.1	8.6	6.5-8.5	IS 3025 (Part 11) 2022
2	Total suspended solids	mg/L	30	25	32	19	<10	IS 3025 (Part 17) 2022
3	Bio- Chemical Oxygen Demand (5days @ 20°C)	mg/L	7.2	1.2	7.2	6	<10	APHA 23rd Edition5210
4	Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	130	80	110	60	<50	IS 3025 (Part 58) 2022
5	Nitrite	mg/L	1.39	1.01	1.58	0.93	<1	IS 3025 (Part 34)
6	Nitrate	mg/L	0.2541	0.1055	0.3897	0.299	<10	IS 3025 (Part 34)

Remarks: .

The water quality analysis indicates that several parameters exceed the acceptable limits set by KSPCB. The pH, Total Suspended Solids, Chemical Oxygen Demand, and nitrite levels are higher than the recommended standards, suggesting potential contamination and pollution. Biochemical Oxygen Demand and nitrate levels are within acceptable ranges, indicating low organic pollution and minimal risk of eutrophication. Immediate corrective measures are needed to address the concerning parameters and improve water quality.

Tested by

26-12-24

Ms. Divya Vinod
Research Scholar
Department of Environmental Sciences

Verified and validated by

6/1/2025

Dr. Shivaraju HP
Associate Professor and Coordinator
Department of Environmental Sciences

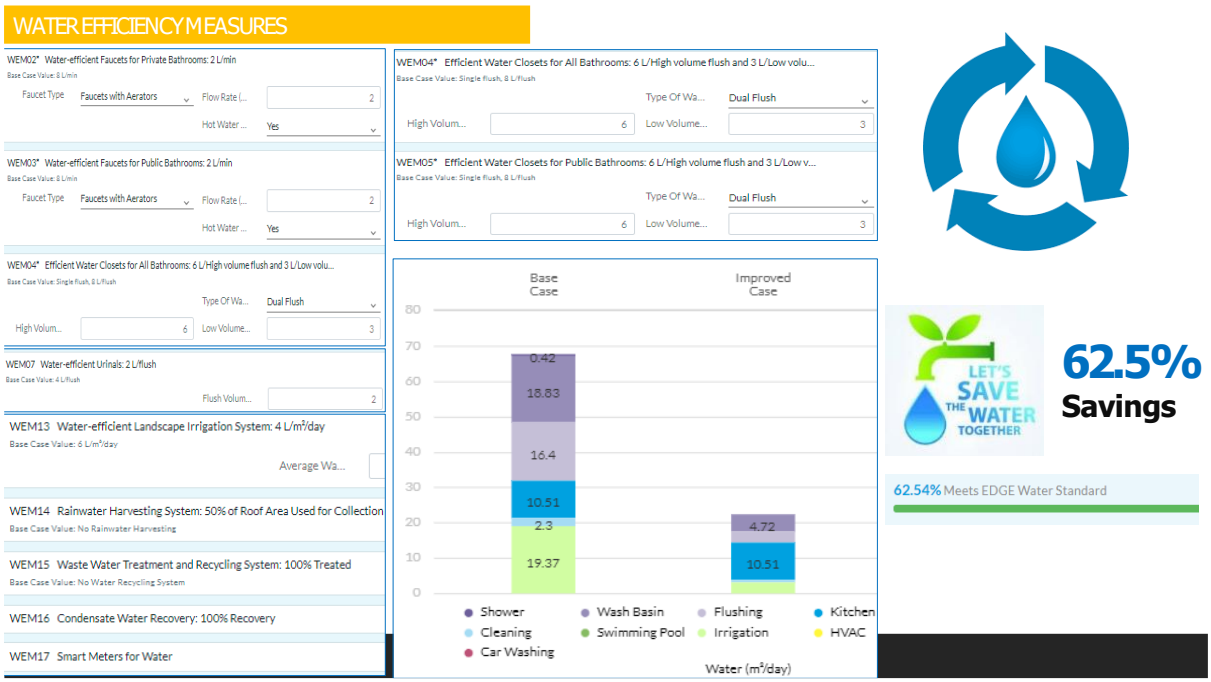
6/1/25

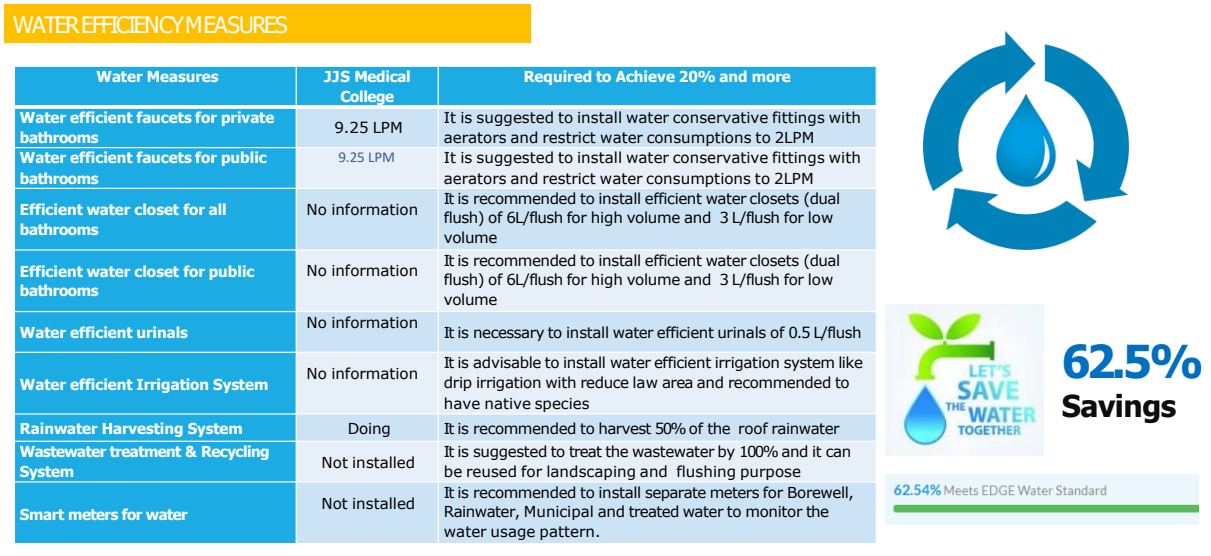
Resident Engineer
JSS Academy of Higher Education & Research
Sri Shivarathreeshwara Nagara,
MYSURU-570 015

5. Does your College & University as a body apply building standards tominimise water use? (relevant standards to be indicated): Yes, the provisions are being made near to the parking area of JSSCPM. Comment: The institute is looking for Net Zero Energy Edge Certification, which includes minimization of water and energy use

Standards to minimise the usage of water

Water closets and Urinals flow rate details were gathered and recommendations were made in order to minimize the flow rate of water from taps and flushes which is going to reduce water usage across the campus.

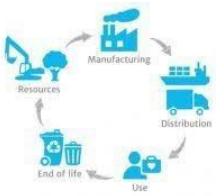




Water Measures	JJS Medical College	Required to Achieve 20% and more
Water efficient faucets for private bathrooms	9.25 LPM	It is suggested to install water conservative fittings with aerators and restrict water consumptions to 2LPM
Water efficient faucets for public bathrooms	9.25 LPM	It is suggested to install water conservative fittings with aerators and restrict water consumptions to 2LPM
Efficient water closet for all bathrooms	No information	It is recommended to install efficient water closets (dual flush) of 6L/flush for high volume and 3 L/flush for low volume
Efficient water closet for public bathrooms	No information	It is recommended to install efficient water closets (dual flush) of 6L/flush for high volume and 3 L/flush for low volume
Water efficient urinals	No information	It is necessary to install water efficient urinals of 0.5 L/flush
Water efficient Irrigation System	No information	It is advisable to install water efficient irrigation system like drip irrigation with reduce law area and recommended to have native species
Rainwater Harvesting System	Doing	It is recommended to harvest 50% of the roof rainwater
Wastewater treatment & Recycling System	Not installed	It is suggested to treat the wastewater by 100% and it can be reused for landscaping and flushing purpose
Smart meters for water	Not installed	It is recommended to install separate meters for Borewell, Rainwater, Municipal and treated water to monitor the water usage pattern.

74%

62.5%



97%

ENERGY	WATER	MATERIAL

Excellence In Design For Greater Efficiencies

Edge

Meets EDGE Energy ,Water and Material Standards

EDGE Advanced

Recommendation

ENERGY	WATER

Measures	Make/Model	Specification
Ceiling fan	Atomberg	30W
LED Lights	1. Lighting technology 2. Havells 3. Philips 4. Regent	20W
Roof SRI Paint	1. Asian 2. Berger 3. Dulux	SRI ≥ 85 Above

Measures	Make/Model	Specification
Washbasin Faucets	1. Hindware 2. Parryware 3. Jaquar	2 L/min
Water closets	1. Hindware 2. Parryware 3. Jaquar	3L/low volume flush & 6L/High volume flush
Urinals	1. Hindware 2. Parryware 3. Jaquar	2L/flush

6. Does your College & University as a body plant landscapes to minimise water usage? (e.g. use drought-tolerant plants): Yes

Comment: We have four variety of drought – tolerant plants which are grown at multiple places in our garden area. The details of plants and their images are shown in section 6.

Use of drought-tolerant plants in garden to minimize water usage:

We have six variety of drought – tolerant plants/ trees which are grown at multiple places in our garden area. The details of plants and their images are shown below:

Annexure 4

BOTANICAL NAME: Cineraria martima

FAMILY: Compositae

PARTS USED: Whole plant

USES: Eye problem, Cataract

BOTANICAL NAME: Aloe vera

FAMILY : Liliaceae

PARTS USED : leaves

USES: Laxative and purgative

BOTANICAL NAME : Artocarpus herterophyllus

FAMILY : Moraceae

PARTS USED : Roots,fruits,wood and latex

USES : Skin disease, Anthelmintic, Stomach compliant

BOTANICAL NAME :Terminalia arjuna

FAMILY: Combrataceae

PARTS USED: Bark

USES: Cardiotonic,Astringent

Evidence : https://jssuni.edu.in/jssaher/college-of-pharmacy-mysuru/pdf/list-of-medical-plants-in-herbal-garden.pdf

Annexure 5: Does your College & University as a body have a policy to maximize waterreuse across the University / College? : Yes

Here I attached the recent log book for reuse of sewage water for your kind perusal

Paryaavarneer Engineers & Consultants Private Limited

Log book of JSS Pharmacy College Sewage Treatment Plant (120 KLD)

Date: 12-7-25

Time	Treated water flow meter: Final	Treated water flow meter: Flow, m³
00:00		
01:00		
02:00		
03:00		
04:00		
05:00		
06:00	4686.39	
07:00	4690.20	
08:00	4694.14	
09:00	4698.66	
10:00	4702.30	
11:00	4706.44	
12:00	4710.24	
13:00	4714.14	
14:00	4715.40	
15:00		
16:00		
17:00		
18:00		
19:00		
20:00		
21:00		
22:00		
23:00		
00:00		
TOTAL		

Raw sewage pump No.	Start	Stop
1	7-30	8-00
2	2-30	3-00
3	9-30	10-00

Air blower No.	Start	Stop
1	8-00	10-00
2	3-00	5-00
3	10-00	12-00

SBR decant pump No.	Start	Stop
1	7-00	7-30
2	2-00	2-30
3	9-00	9-30

Filter feed pump No.	Start	Stop
1	6-00	2-00

Sludge pump Start	Stop

Centrifuge Operation Start	Stop

Filter backwash timing Start	Stop
10-15	10-45

SVI		Energy meter final reading	Sodium hypo used in kg
pH		Total energy consumption, kW	Sodium hypo stock in kg
1st shift Op		2nd shift Operator	

Today's Work Report

Paryaavarneer Engineers & Consultants Private Limited

Log book of JSS Pharmacy College Sewage Treatment Plant (120 KLD)

Date: 27-7-25

Time	Treated water flow meter: Final	Treated water flow meter: Flow, m³
00:00		
01:00		
02:00		
03:00		
04:00		
05:00		
06:00		
07:00	5163.40	
08:00	5167.15	
09:00	5171.35	
10:00	5175.25	
11:00	5179.00	
12:00	5183.88	
13:00	5187.99	
14:00	5191.15	
15:00		
16:00		
17:00		
18:00		
19:00		
20:00		
21:00		
22:00		
23:00		
00:00		
TOTAL		

Raw sewage pump No.	Start	Stop
1	7-30	8-00
2	2-30	3-00
3	9-30	10-00

Air blower No.	Start	Stop
1	8-00	10-00
2	3-00	5-00
3	10-00	12-00

SBR decant pump No.	Start	Stop
1	7-00	7-30
2	2-00	2-30
3	9-00	9-30

Filter feed pump No.	Start	Stop
1	7-00	2-00

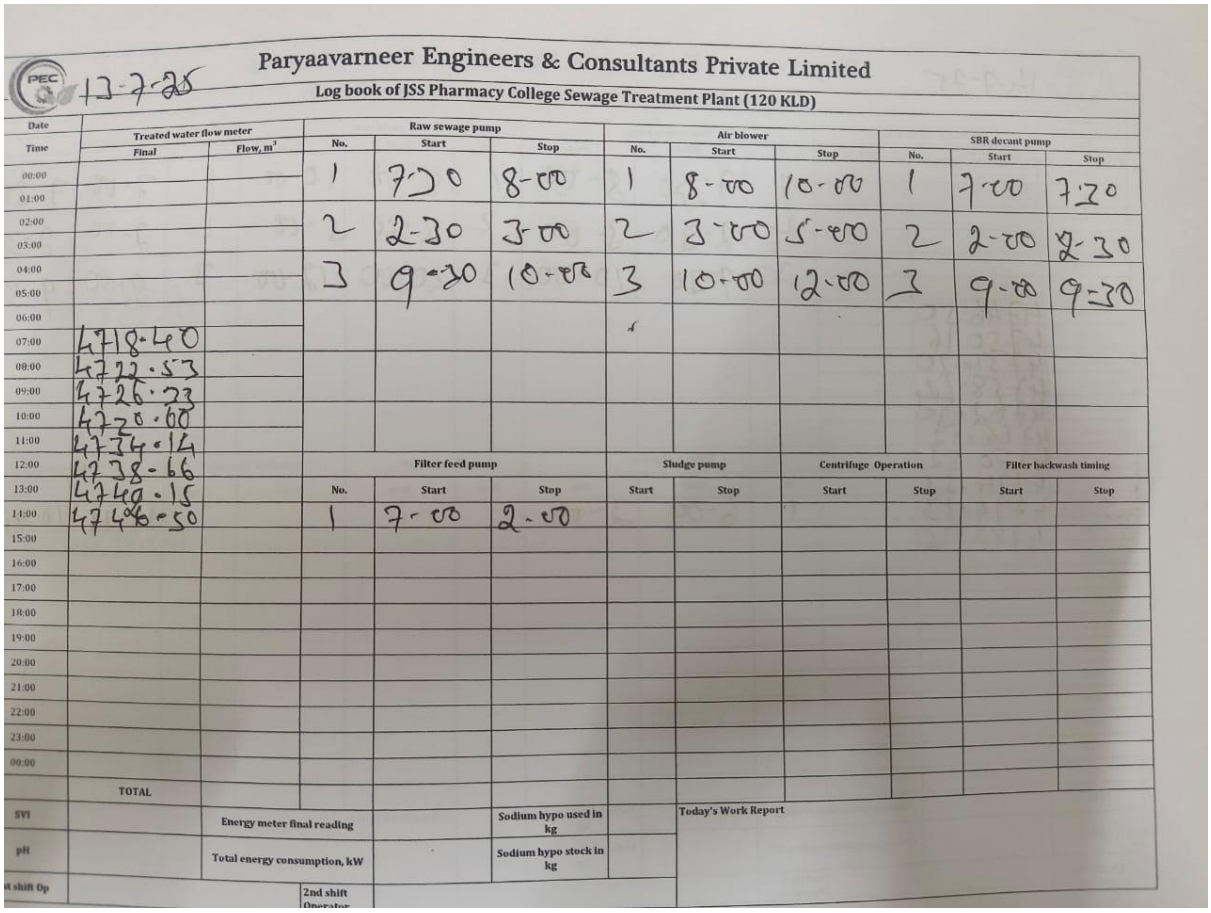
Sludge pump Start	Stop

Centrifuge Operation Start	Stop

Filter backwash timing Start	Stop

SVI		Energy meter final reading	Sodium hypo used in kg
pH		Total energy consumption, kW	Sodium hypo stock in kg
1st shift Op		2nd shift Operator	

Today's Work Report



Paryaavarneer Engineers & Consultants Private Limited

Log book of JSS Pharmacy College Sewage Treatment Plant (120 KLD)

12-7-25

Date / Time	Treated water flow meter Final	Flow, m³	Raw sewage pump No.	Start	Stop	Air blower No.	Start	Stop	SBR decant pump No.	Start	Stop
00:00			1	7:00	8-00	1	8-00	10-00	1	7-00	7:20
01:00											
02:00			2	2-30	3-00	2	3-00	5-00	2	2-00	2-30
03:00											
04:00			3	9-30	10-00	3	10-00	12-00	3	9-00	9-30
05:00											
06:00											
07:00	4718.40										
08:00	4722.53										
09:00	4726.23										
10:00	4730.60										
11:00	4734.14										
12:00	4738.66		Filter feed pump			Sludge pump		Centrifuge Operation		Filter backwash timing	
13:00	4740.15		No.	Start	Stop	Start	Stop	Start	Stop	Start	Stop
14:00	4746.50		1	7-00	2-00						
15:00											
16:00											
17:00											
18:00											
19:00											
20:00											
21:00											
22:00											
23:00											
00:00											
	TOTAL										

SVI		Energy meter final reading		Sodium hypo used in kg	
pH		Total energy consumption, kW		Sodium hypo stock in kg	
t shift Op		2nd shift Operator			

Today's Work Report

Annexure 6:

7. Does your College & University as a body provide educational opportunities for local communities to learn about good water management? : YES

Comment: Report on Student Awareness Visit on Drought-Tolerant and Water-Consumption Plants

Creating awareness among local communities

Report on Student Awareness Visit on Drought-Tolerant and Water-Consumption Plants

Date of Visit: 29th April 2025

Organized by: Department of Pharmaceutical Biotechnology

Target Group: First Year B.Pharm Students

Activity Title: Awareness Program on Drought-Tolerant Plants

Location: JSSCPM, Herbal Garden

1. Objective of the Visit

The primary goal of this field visit was to:

- Educate students on the importance of water resource management.
- Raise awareness about the role of plants and trees in water conservation.
- Understand the difference between drought-tolerant and water-intensive plant species.
- Align student knowledge with Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6): Clean Water and Sanitation, which emphasizes sustainable water management and environmental protection.

2. Activities Conducted

During the visit, the following activities were undertaken:

- Introduction Session: A brief overview of SDG 6 and its importance in daily life.
- Identification Walk: Students identified various drought-tolerant and water-consuming plant species with the help of faculty.
- Interactive Discussion: Real-life implications of choosing suitable plants in urban and rural settings for conserving water.
- Hands-on Demonstration: Explanation of how native and xerophytic plants reduce water dependency.

3. Key Learnings

- Drought-Tolerant Plants: Species such as Aloe vera, Agave, Neem, Bougainvillea, and Cactus were observed and discussed. These plants require minimal water and can survive harsh conditions, making them ideal for regions facing water scarcity.
- Water-Consuming Trees: Students learned about species like Eucalyptus, Bamboo, and Banana which have high water uptake and can deplete groundwater if planted excessively.
- Sustainable Planting: Emphasis was placed on planting native species and avoiding invasive water-intensive species in water-stressed areas.
- Community Responsibility: Students were encouraged to advocate for responsible planting and water-saving habits in their communities.

4. Impact and Reflection

The visit helped students recognize the interconnectedness between plant selection and sustainable water use. It instilled a sense of environmental responsibility and encouraged them to support local and global efforts toward achieving SDG 6. Students showed great enthusiasm and actively participated in the discussions.

5. Future Action Plan

- Conduct plantation drives using drought-tolerant species in and around the campus.
- Organize awareness campaigns for school students and community members.
- Integrate environmental awareness sessions into the regular B.Pharm curriculum.

Prepared by:

Dr. Rajaguru A.

Assistant Professor

Department of Pharmaceutical Biotechnology

JSS College of Pharmacy, Mysuru


GPS Map Camera
Mysuru, Karnataka, India
8mv4+p52, Narashima Raj Mohalla, Bannimantap A Layout,
Bannimantap, Mysuru, Karnataka 570015, India
Lat 12.344781° Long 76.654752°
29/04/2025 03:26 PM GMT +05:30
Google


GPS Map Camera
Mysuru, Karnataka, India
8mv4+p52, Narashima Raj Mohalla, Bannimantap A Layout,
Bannimantap, Mysuru, Karnataka 570015, India
Lat 12.344784° Long 76.654744°
29/04/2025 03:26 PM GMT +05:30
Google

Evidence: https://jssaherstoragenew.blob.core.windows.net/jss/Notices/NEM006277a.pdf

Annexure 7

7. Does your College & University as a body actively promote conscious waterusage on campus, and in the wider community? : Yes

Comment: Rajaguru A, lecturer of Pharmaceutical Biotechnology have conducted the awareness program with the help of students.

Report on SDG 6 Event: Water Analysis Test

1. Introduction

The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6) aims to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all by 2030. In alignment with this goal, a water analysis test event was conducted by Dr. Rajaguru A from the Department of Pharmaceutical Biotechnology. The event aimed to assess the quality of drinking water in specific locations and educate students about water quality and safety.

2. Event Overview

Event Name: SDG 6 Water Analysis Test

Conducted By: Dr. Rajaguru A

Department: Pharmaceutical Biotechnology

Date: 05/07/2025

Participants: IV Pharm D students

Locations:

Boys Hostel Drinking Water

Girls Hostel Drinking Water

College Drinking Water

3. Methodology

The water analysis test involved the following steps:

Sample Collection:

Water samples were collected from the boys' hostel, girls' hostel, and college drinking water sources.

Each sample was labeled with details such as the collection point and time.

Parameters Tested:

pH Level: Indicates the acidity or alkalinity of the water.

Turbidity: Measures the clarity of water.

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): Represents the concentration of dissolved substances.

Biological Contaminants: Presence of harmful bacteria and microorganisms.

Chemical Contaminants: Levels of nitrates, phosphates, and heavy metals.

Testing Procedures:

Standard laboratory techniques and field test kits were used.

Each parameter was measured using calibrated equipment and following established protocols.

4. Results

Summary of Findings:

pH Levels: The pH levels were within the acceptable range for drinking water.

Turbidity: Turbidity levels were low, indicating clear water with minimal suspended particles.

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): All samples were within the permissible limits for TDS.

Biological Contaminants: No significant biological contaminants were detected in any of the samples.

Chemical Contaminants: Chemical contaminants were within safe limits, with no dangerous levels of nitrates or heavy metals detected.

Detailed Results:

Parameter	Acceptable Range	Boys Hostel	Girls Hostel	College Drinking Water
pH Level	6.5 - 8.5	7.2	7.4	7.1
Turbidity (NTU)	< 5	1.0	1.2	0.9
TDS (mg/L)	< 500	320	340	330
E. coli (CFU/100mL)	0	0	0	0
Nitrates (mg/L)	< 10	3	4	2

5. Discussion

Water Quality: The water quality from all three sources was found to be within acceptable limits for all tested parameters. This indicates that the current water treatment and sanitation practices are effective.

Community Health: The absence of biological contaminants such as E. coli suggests that there is minimal risk of waterborne diseases from these sources.

Education and Awareness: The involvement of IV Pharm D students in the testing process helped raise awareness about water quality issues and the importance of regular monitoring.

6. Recommendations

Regular Monitoring: Implement regular water quality monitoring to ensure continued safety and compliance with health standards.

Awareness Programs: Conduct periodic workshops and seminars to educate students and staff about water conservation and hygiene practices.

Infrastructure Maintenance: Ensure the maintenance and timely upgrades of water treatment facilities to prevent any future contamination.

Evidence: https://jssaherstoragenew.blob.core.windows.net/jss/Notices/NEM006278a.pdf

8. Does your College & University as a body support water conservation offcampus? : No

9. Does your College & University as a body, where water is extracted (for example from aquifers, lakes or rivers), utilise sustainable water extraction technologies on associated College & University grounds on and offcampus? : NO

10. Does your College & University as a body cooperate with local, regional, national or global governments on water security? : No

7. Conclusion

The SDG 6 Water Analysis Test event, conducted by Dr. Rajaguru A, successfully assessed the drinking water quality at the boys' hostel, girls' hostel, and college. The results were encouraging, showing that the water is safe for consumption. Continued efforts in monitoring and education are essential to maintain high standards of water quality and support the goals set forth by SDG 6.

8. Acknowledgments

We extend our gratitude to Dr. Rajaguru A for organizing this important event. Special thanks to the IV Pharm D students for their active participation and the Department of Pharmaceutical Biotechnology for their support and resources.


GPS Map Camera
Mysuru, Karnataka, India
Shop, Number 15, Narashima Raj Mohalla, Bannimantap A Layout,
Bannimantap, Mysuru, Karnataka 570015, India
Lat 12.344357° Long 76.654631°
05/07/2025 09:50 AM GMT +05:30
Google

JSSCPO

Sustainable Development Goal 6 (**SDG 6** or **Global Goal 6**) is about "clean water and sanitation for all". It is one of 17 Sustainable Development Goals established by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015, the official wording is: "Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. The goal has eight targets to be achieved by 2030. Progress toward the targets will be measured by using eleven indicators

The six *outcome targets* include: Safe and affordable drinking water; end open defecation and provide access to sanitation, and hygiene, improve water quality, wastewater treatment and safe reuse, increase water-use efficiency and ensure freshwater supplies, implement IWRM, protect and restore water-related ecosystems. The two *means of implementation targets* are to expand water and sanitation support to developing countries, and to support local engagement in water and sanitation management.

The Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) of WHO and UNICEF reported in 2017 that 4.5 billion people currently do not have safely managed sanitation. Also in 2017, only 71 per cent of the global population used safely managed drinking water, and 2.2 billion persons were still without safely managed drinking water.

Official development assistance (ODA) disbursements to the water sector increased to $9 billion in 2018.

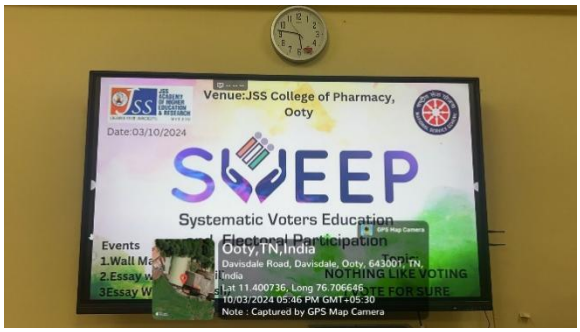
SDG 6 is closely linked with other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). For example, progress in SDG 6 will improve health SDG3 and improve school attendance, both of which contribute to alleviating poverty.

1. 27.9.24: **Sochatha seva activity** at dodebetta Hill on **"Bottles for Change"**

The NSS volunteers jointly with Bisleri International Ltd. Participated in an plastic collection drive event on 27.9.24 at dodebetta Hill on sochatha seva activity. The awareness activity was an event on **"Bottles for Change"** an awareness event in cleaning and segregating the used plastics and creating awareness on no plastics in protecting The Nilgiris Biosphere free from plastics.

2. 03.10.2024 Celebration of SWEEP (Systematic voters education and electrol participation)

An various competition was organized for the students on the occasion of SWEEP (Systematic voters education and electrol participation) to create and sensitized the students on the participation in electoral reforms. Various competition was held such as Wall magazine and Essay writing and prizes were distributed to the winners.



2) Recycle programs ¬ Green wastes, like tree and bush trimmings, are composted and reused for fertilizer and preparation composts. ¬ Food waste is also cut down by implementing self-serving of food by the students, so they aren't tempted to waste food. Further, the food remains are collected systematically and used for preparing composts manure in the dig wells which is used for gardening purposes. Hazardous solvent systems are recycled/disposed of safely. ¬ The

wastewater from the utility areas of the hostels and the college are subjected to treatment before being flushed into the public drainage system.

Green Policy for the use of papers ¬ The college encourages the practices like double-sided printing and the usage of one-side papers for taking printouts. ¬ All the internal notifications and circulars are communicated in electronic formats.

Sign board to indicate to segregate waste as Wet and Dry waste in Hostel dining hall

SLS, Mysuru

1. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION (SDG 6)

Details Related to SDGs	Evidence with documents	Weblink to support the details

1.1 **Research on Clean Water and Sanitation:**

Research supporting SDG 6: Research on Clean Water and Sanitation (List of publications reflecting the research towards Clean Water and Sanitation in Vancouver style)

1. Process Engineering, 70(01), 106924.
2. Yadav, S. (2025). Bi2S3/Ag/ZnS heterojunction. Journal of Water Process Engineering, 76(01), 108216.
3. Amasegowda, A. (2024). Photocatalytic degradation of antibiotics. Materials Today Sustainability, 28(1), 1-17.
4. Mutturaj, K. N. (2025). Landfill leachate treatment by electrocoagulation. Journal of Materials and Environmental Science, 16(04), 661-680.
5. Shravani, M. (2025). Wetlands in water purification. Journal of Materials and Environmental Science, 16(7), 1245-1269.
6. Rakshitha, R. (2024). Zn nanoparticles for water treatment. Oriental Journal of Chemistry, 40(2), 535-546.
7. Rakshitha, R. (2024). Metal oxide nanoparticles in water. Current Nanoscience, 20(3), 339-355.
8. Bharat Gowda, M. (2024). Biosorption of methylene blue by Azolla pinnata. International Journal of Health and Allied Sciences, 13(2), 71-75.
9. Shreesha, Y. N. (2025). Wastewater management in electroplating. IJCRT, 13(4), 402-408.
10. Vinod, R. B. (2025). Groundwater quality in Davangere. Journal of Xidian University, 19(7), 110-125.
11. Pradeep, S., Kavana, C. P., Sai Chakith, M. R., Reddy, P., Shekar, P. K., Keerthi, A. H., Prasad, K. S., & C Chandan, S. (2024). Discovery of Novel Butyrylcholinesterase Inhibitors as Potential Candidates for the Treatment of Alzheimer's Disease Caused Due To The Presence Of Aluminium in

Drinking Water. In Water Management in Developing Countries and Sustainable Development (pp. 119-131). Springer Nature Singapore.

12. Priya, M. J., Revanasiddappa, H. D., Jayalakshmi, B., Swamynayaka, A., Madegowda, M., Iqbal, M., Chandan, S., & C Prasad, K. S. (2024). A simple fluorescent “Turn-Off” Schiff base sensor for Cu2+ and Fe2+ ions and its applications in real water sample analysis and logic gate construction. Polyhedron, 117110.

13. Harshitha, K. P. (2024). Assessment of fluoride concentration in groundwater from the districts of Mysore and Mandya in Karnataka, India. Scope, 14(3), 172–184. Otago Polytechnic.

14. Sumitha, E. (2025). Eco-friendly biosurfactant solutions for petroleum hydrocarbon cleanup in aquatic ecosystems. Sustainable Chemistry for the Environment, 9, 100207–100254.

15. Sumitha, E. (2025). Silica-based fluorescent probes in forensics. CRC/Taylor & Francis. ISBN: 9781003488040.

16. Yadav, S. (2025). Photocatalytic degradation of trimethoprim. Journal of Water Process Engineering, 70(1), 106924. Elsevier.

17. Yadav, S. (2025). Bi2S3/Ag/ZnS heterojunction for photocatalytic lomefloxacin degradation. Journal of Water Process Engineering, 76(1), 108216. Elsevier.

18. Satish, K. J., et al. (2024). Leachate pollution index – landfill variability. Yugato.

19. Manjunath, V., et al. (2024). Fluoride ion release in restorative materials. Journal of International Society of Preventive and Community Dentistry.

20. Parashivamurthy, H. K., et al. (2024). Vitamin C mitigating fluoride effects also ties to safe water.

6.2 Water consumption per person

6.2.1 Does your College & University measure the total volume of water (statistics) used in the College & University that is taken from: 1. mains supply	Explain and attach evidence /documents supporting your explanation	

2. extracted from wells, rivers, lakes, or aquifers 3. rainwater harvest 4. desalinated water 5. recycled water used for gardening and sanitation ***Water consumption tracking***		
Evidence: Weblink and details of the total volume of water used in the College from the mains supply, extracted from wells, rivers, lakes, or aquifers, rainwater harvest, desalinated water, recycled water used for gardening and sanitation.		
Any other Comments:		
6.2.2 Volume of water used in the University / College: Inbound (treated/extracted water- extracted from wells, rivers, lakes, or aquifers, rainwater harvest, desalinated water, recycled water) Total water consumption: Total number of campus population: Water consumption by campus population:		
6.3 Water usage and care		
6.3.1 Does your College & University have a process in place to treat wastewater? **Wastewater treatment: water usage and care process treat wastewater**	Explain and attach evidence /documents supporting your explanation	
Evidence: Weblink and details of process in place to treat wastewater with supporting photographs with high resolution		
Any other Comments:		

6.3.2 Does your College & University have processes to prevent polluted water entering the water system, including pollution caused by accidents and incidents at the University / College? **Preventing water system pollution: water usage and care process prevent polluted water entering water system**	Explain and attach evidence /documents supporting your explanation	
Evidence: Weblink and details of process to prevent polluted water entering the water system with supporting photographs with high resolution		
Any other Comments:		
6.3.3 Does your College & University provide free drinking water for students, staff and visitors, e.g. drinking water fountains)? **Free drinking water provided: water usage and care provision free drinking water**	Yes	
Evidence: Weblink and details of facilities of free drinking water for students, staff, and visitors with supporting photographs with high resolution, signboards, pluck cards, displays and notices.		
Any other Comments:		

6.3.4 Does your College & University apply building standards to minimize water use? relevant standards to be indicated) **Water-conscious building standards: water usage and care building standards to minimize water use**	Explain and attach evidence /documents supporting your explanation	
Evidence: Weblink and details supporting building standards to minimize water use with supporting photographs with high resolution, signboards, pluck cards, displays and notices.		
Any other Comments:		
6.3.5 Does your College & University plant landscapes to minimize water usage? (e.g. use drought-tolerant plants) **Water-conscious planting: water usage and care plant landscapes**	**Yes** **FLS has lawn and drought-tolerant plants around the building.**	https://www.jssuni.edu.in/jssaher/School-of-LifeSciences-Mysuru/img/flsm-banner-01.jpg https://www.jssuni.edu.in/jssaher/School-of-LifeSciences-Mysuru/img/flsm-banner-02.jpg https://www.jssuni.edu.in/JSSWeb/WebShowFromDB.aspx?MODE=SSMD&PID=10000&MID=10500&SMID=0&CID=0&DID=0&PAGESEARCHFORWHATID=3834
Evidence: Weblink and details of water usage and plant landscapes to minimize water usage with supporting photographs with high resolution, signboards, pluck cards, displays and notices.		

Details of drought tolerant plants/xerophytic plants/ herbs/trees grown in campus supporting water conservation.		
Any other Comments:		
6.4 Water reuse		
6.4.1Does your College & University have a policy to maximize water reuse across the University / College? **Water reuse/recycle policy.** 6.4.2 Does your College & University measure the reuse of water across the University / College? **Water reuse measurement**	Yes	https://jssaherdatalake.blob.core.windows.net/quality/SmartCampusPolicy.pdf
Evidence: Weblink and details of policies/guidelines/strategies/schemes supporting minimum water usage across the college and mechanism to measure the reuse of water across the college with supporting photographs with high resolution.		
Any other Comments:		
Institutional Policy/Guidelines/Schemes/Strategies created (Year)?		
Institutional Policy/Guidelines/Schemes/Strategies reviewed (Year)?		
6.5 Water in the community		

6.5.1 Does your College & University provide educational opportunities for local communities to learn about good water management? **Water management educational opportunities** 6.5.2 Does your College & University actively promote conscious water usage on campus, and in the wider community? **Promoting conscious water usage**	Explain and attach evidence /documents supporting your explanation Workshop on Short-Lived Climate Pollutants & Sustainable Lifestyles for Environment Held at JSS AHER Mysuru, March 12, 2025 The Division of Geoinformatics, School of Life Sciences, JSS Academy of Higher Education & Research (JSS AHER), Mysuru, in collaboration with the Environmental Management and Policy Research Institute (EMPRI), Bengaluru, successfully organized a one-day workshop on "Short-Lived Climate Pollutants & Sustainable Lifestyles for Environment." The event, held at the Auditorium of the School of Life Sciences, JSS AHER, aimed to shed light on the critical issue of short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) and their impact on environmental sustainability	https://jssuni.edu.in/jssaher/activities-and-events/ActivityAndEventDetail.aspx?NOTICESID=6466
Evidence: Weblink and details of educational opportunities and activities promoting conscious water usage for local communities and in campus to learn about good water management Eg: World water day awareness program, environmental awareness program, NSS program, outreach activities, workshops, seminars, educational books/pamphlets, readouts and any other material provided to local community to learn about good water management with supporting photographs with high resolution.		
Any other Comments:		
6.5.3 Does your College & University support water conservation off campus?		

Off-campus/community water conservation support		
Evidence: Weblink and details of activities supporting water conservation off campus with supporting photographs with high resolution, signboards, pluck cards, displays and notices.		
Any other Comments:		
6.5.4 Does your College & University as a body, where water is extracted (for example from aquifers, lakes or rivers), utilise sustainable water extraction technologies on associated College & University grounds on and off campus? **Sustainable water extraction on campus: water in community utilizes water extraction technologies**	Explain and attach evidence /documents supporting your explanation	
Evidence: Weblink and details of supporting sustainable water extraction technologies in the campus with supporting photographs with high resolution.		
Any other Comments:		
6.5.5 Does your College & University cooperate with local, regional, national or global governments on water security? **Cooperation on water security**	Explain and attach evidence /documents supporting your explanation	

Evidence: Weblink and details of activities/policies/strategies showing the cooperation of the college with local, regional, national or global governments on water security with supporting photographs with high resolution.
6.5.6 - Does your College & university as a body actively promote conscious water usage on campus?
6.5.7 - Does your College & university as a body actively promote conscious water usage in the wider community?
Any other Comments:

SLS, Ooty

1. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION (SDG 6)

Details Related to SDGs	Evidence with documents	Weblink to support the details
1.1 Research on Clean Water and Sanitation: Research supporting SDG 6: Research on Clean Water and Sanitation (List of publications reflecting the research towards Clean Water and Sanitation in Vancouver style) :NIL		
6.2 Water consumption per person		
6.2.1 Does your College & University measure the total volume of water (statistics) used in the College & University that is taken from: 1. mains supply 2. extracted from wells, rivers, lakes, or aquifers 3. rainwater harvest 4. desalinated water 5. recycled water used for gardening and sanitation ***Water consumption tracking***	NIL	
Evidence: Weblink and details of the total volume of water used in the College from the mains supply, extracted from wells, rivers, lakes, or aquifers, rainwater harvest, desalinated water, recycled water used for gardening and sanitation.		
Any other Comments:		
6.2.2 Volume of water used in the University / College: Inbound (treated/extracted water- extracted from wells, rivers, lakes, or aquifers, rainwater harvest, desalinated water, recycled water) Total water consumption: 5000L Total number of campus population: 297 Water consumption by campus population: 10000L		
6.3 Water usage and care		
6.3.1 Does your College & University have a process	NIL	

in place to treat wastewater? **Wastewater treatment: water usage and care process treat wastewater**		
Evidence: Weblink and details of process in place to treat wastewater with supporting photographs with high resolution		
Any other Comments:		
6.3.2 Does your College & University have processes to prevent polluted water entering the water system, including pollution caused by accidents and incidents at the University / College? **Preventing water system pollution: water usage and care process prevent polluted water entering water system**	NIL	
Evidence: Weblink and details of process to prevent polluted water entering the water system with supporting photographs with high resolution		
Any other Comments:		
6.3.3 Does your College & University provide free drinking water for students, staff and visitors, e.g. drinking water fountains)? **Free drinking water provided: water usage and care provision free drinking water**	Yes – RO (Reverse Osmosis) water is made available to students, Staff and visitors.	
Evidence: Weblink and details of facilities of free drinking water for students, staff, and visitors with supporting photographs with high resolution, signboards, pluck		

cards, displays and notices.		
Any other Comments:		
6.3.4 Does your College & University apply building standards to minimize water use? relevant standards to be indicated) **Water-conscious building standards: water usage and care building standards to minimize water use**	The water outlet from the RO plant is collected separately and used for watering the plants in garden.	
Evidence: Weblink and details supporting building standards to minimize water use with supporting photographs with high resolution, signboards, pluck cards, displays and notices.		
Any other Comments:		
6.3.5 Does your College & University plant landscapes to minimize water usage? (e.g. use drought-tolerant plants) **Water-conscious planting: water usage and care plant landscapes**	Some xerophytic plants and turf grasses. Trees present in our campus require no water, adds scenic beauty to SLS and also provides green energy to all.	
Evidence: Weblink and details of water usage and plant landscapes to minimize water usage with supporting photographs with high resolution, signboards, pluck cards, displays and notices. Details of drought tolerant plants/xerophytic plants/ herbs/trees grown in campus supporting water conservation.		
Any other Comments:		
6.4 Water reuse		

6.4.1Does your College & University have a policy to maximize water reuse across the University / College? **Water reuse/recycle policy.** 6.4.2 Does your College & University measure the reuse of water across the University / College? **Water reuse measurement**	Yes, Energy Conservation and recycling Policy is given.	https://jssaherdatalake.blob.core.windows.net/quality/sls-ooty-sdg-7-2-4-and-6-4-1-energy-conservation-and-recycling-policy.pdf
Evidence: Weblink and details of policies/guidelines/strategies/schemes supporting minimum water usage across the college and mechanism to measure the reuse of water across the college with supporting photographs with high resolution.		
Any other Comments:		
Institutional Policy/Guidelines/Schemes /Strategies created (Year)?		
Institutional Policy/Guidelines/Schemes /Strategies reviewed (Year)?		
6.5 Water in the community		
6.5.1 Does your College & University provide educational opportunities for local communities to learn about good water management? **Water management educational opportunities** 6.5.2 Does your College & University actively promote conscious water	NIL	

usage on campus, and in the wider community? **Promoting conscious water usage**		
Evidence: Weblink and details of educational opportunities and activities promoting conscious water usage for local communities and in campus to learn about good water management Eg: World water day awareness program, environmental awareness program, NSS program, outreach activities, workshops, seminars, educational books/pamphlets, readouts and any other material provided to local community to learn about good water management with supporting photographs with high resolution.		
Any other Comments:		
6.5.3 Does your College & University support water conservation off campus? **Off-campus/community water conservation support**	NIL	
Evidence: Weblink and details of activities supporting water conservation off campus with supporting photographs with high resolution, signboards, pluck cards, displays and notices.		
Any other Comments:		
6.5.4 Does your College & University as a body, where water is extracted (for example from aquifers, lakes or rivers), utilise sustainable water extraction technologies on associated College & University grounds on and off campus? **Sustainable water extraction on campus: water in community utilizes water extraction technologies**	NIL	
Evidence: Weblink and details of supporting sustainable water extraction technologies		

in the campus with supporting photographs with high resolution.		
Any other Comments:		
6.5.5 Does your College & University cooperate with local, regional, national or global governments on water security? **Cooperation on water security**	NIL	
Evidence: Weblink and details of activities/policies/strategies showing the cooperation of the college with local, regional, national or global governments on water security with supporting photographs with high resolution.		
6.5.6 - Does your College & university as a body actively promote conscious water usage on campus?		
6.5.7 - Does your College & university as a body actively promote conscious water usage in the wider community?		
Any other Comments:		