TEERTHANKER MAHAVEER UNIVERSITY

Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh

Accredited with NAAC A Grade

12-B Status from UGC

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

Bridging People, Planet & Prosperity

SUSTAINABLE IMPACT RATINGS 2026

Annual Report 2025



SDG 6

CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



- WATER CONSERVATION
- WATER RECYCLING
- EFFICIENT UTILIZATION
- AWARENESS & COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

6 CLEAN WATEE AND SANITATION

SDG-6

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SDG-6





Teerthanker Mahaveer University is continuously progressing in SDG-6 through a comprehensive approach that moves beyond water conservation. TMU recognises water as a critical ecological and social resource and integrates responsible water management into campus operations, infrastructure development, research, education, and community engagement. TMU's water framework focuses on reducing freshwater demand, improving water-use efficiency, harvesting rainwater, recycling and reusing wastewater, protecting water resources, and creating awareness of responsible water consumption. These measures are supported by campus-level infrastructure and institutional practices designed to enhance water security and minimise dependence on freshwater sources. Our commitment extends beyond the campus through community oriented initiatives, awareness programmes, student engagement, and outreach activities that promote safe water, sanitation, hygiene, and sustainable water practices. Through its academic and research ecosystem, we at TMU encourage interdisciplinary solutions addressing water conservation, treatment, reuse, groundwater sustainability, and climate-resilient water management.

Introduction & Key indicators

The SDG-6 seeks to ensure the availability and sustainable management of clean water and sanitation for all. Safe drinking water, effective wastewater treatment, sanitation, and hygiene are essential for public health, environmental sustainability, and resilient communities. For higher education institutions, SDG-6 extends beyond campus infrastructure to encompass responsible water governance, efficient resource use, conservation, reuse, and awareness among institutional and surrounding communities.

TMU advances this vision through an integrated water framework embedded within its campus operations, infrastructure, academic activities, research, and community engagement. TMU has established measures including water purification systems, rainwater harvesting structures, a Sewage Treatment Plant (STP), and wastewater recycling and reuse mechanisms to enhance water efficiency and reduce freshwater dependence. Regular water quality monitoring, sanitation assessments, conservation campaigns, and awareness initiatives further strengthen institutional water management and hygiene practices.

TMU evaluates its performance using measurable indicators that cover water accessibility, sanitation, water-use efficiency, wastewater treatment and reuse, conservation, and responsible management of water resources. Through continuous monitoring, innovation, and stakeholder participation, TMU is progressively strengthening its journey towards a water positive campus.

The SDH-6 key indicators have details about on water, water consumption per person, water usage and care, water reuse, and water in the community covering 18 metrics.



Overview of Clean Water and Sanitation

Publications on Various SDG's (2025)

S. No.	Sustainable Development Goals	No of Publications
1.	No poverty	12
2.	Zero hunger	79
3.	Good health and well-being	600
4.	Quality Education	246
5.	Gender equality	52
6.	Clean water and sanitation	43
7.	Affordable and clean energy	62
8.	Decent work and economic growth	440
9.	Industry, innovation, and infrastructure	465
10.	Reduced inequalities	20
11.	Sustainable cities and economies	65
12.	Responsible consumption and production	170
13.	Climate action	45
14.	Life below water	9
15.	Life on land	43
16.	Peace, justice and strong institutions	59
17.	Partnership for the goals	205

6.1 Research on Clean Water and Sanitation

S.No.	Title of Paper	Name of the author	Title of the journal	ISSN	Year of Publication
1	Freshwater Biodiversity Conservation And Its Implementation In Educational Institutions	Ganesh Datt Bhatt	Mukt Shabd Journal	2347-3150	2025
2	Diatomological Study On Water Bodies In Bengaluru City, India	Baijnath Das	Journal of Advanced Zoology	0253-7214	2025
3	Antibiotic Resistance Patterns And Identification Of Staphylococcus Aureus IN Clinical Specimens	Versha Rajput	International Journal of Current Pharmaceutical Review and Research	2961-6042	2025
4	Ludwigia Adscendens: Exploring The Botanical And Pharmacological Aspects	Sonika Gupta*1 , Rajesh Kumar Sharma	African Journal of Biological Sciences	2663-2187	2025
5	An Assessment Of Worldwide Scenarios With Special Reference To India On Fluoride Contamination In Ground Water	Priyank Singhal	Journal Of Tianjin University Science and Technology Vol. 58, Issue 04/2025	0493-2137	2025
6	Synthesis And Characterization Of Copper Oxide Nanoparticles Using Epipremnum Aureum Extract: Biological Activities, And Environmental Applications	Sinha, Trisha; Savitha, Hs; Satapathy, Ashok Kumar; Singh, Bhaskar Pratap; Singh, Vinay Hiralal; Kumar, Aditya; Gupta, Prem Shankar; Atteri, Shikha;	International Journal of Environmental Sciences	2229-7359	2025
7	Biofilm Production By Uropathogens Causing Catheter Associated Urinary Tract Infection Among ICU Patients.	Kumar, Abhay; Sharma, Shweta R; Farooq, Umar; Haria, Jigar;	International Journal of Environmental Sciences	2229-7359	2025
8	Assessment Of Groundwater Quality From Public Places Of Amroha City, UP	Kumar, Navneet;	International Journal of Environmental Sciences	2229-7359	2025

9	The Prevalence Of Dental Fluorosis Among Adolescents Aged 12–15 Years In Schools Of Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, India	Singh, Shilpa; Singh, Vikas; Tangade, Pradeep; Jain, Ankita; Jain, Ishmita; Rawat, Manika;	International Journal of Environmental Sciences	2229-7359	2025
10	Hydrothermal Fabrication Of Z-Scheme Sn 3 O 4/Bivo 4 Nanocomposite For Photocatalytic Degradation Of Rhodamine B Dye.	Farhan, Mohammad; Singh, Anil Kumar; Kumar, Gandharve;	International Journal of Environmental Sciences	2229-7359	2025
11	Application Of Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry For The Non-Targeted Analysis Of Pesticides Residues In Soil And Rice Extracted By Quechers Method During Post-Monsoon Season In India.	Yadav, Himanshu; Kumar, Navneet;	International Journal of Environmental Sciences	2229-7359	2025
12	Mahakumbh 2025– ‘Holy’Grail For Public Health Personnel	Kulkarni, Annarao; Nath, Ravindra;	International Journal of Environmental Sciences	2229-7359	2025
13	Green Nanotechnology Approach For Synthesizing Silver Nanoparticles From Ocimum Sanctum: Characterization And Antimicrobial Evaluation Against Common Waterborne Bacteria	Shaikh, Afzal; Mewara, Durga Kanwar; Mohapatra, Rashmi; Gupta, Prem Shankar; Mani, Binumol; Pathak, Ashutosh; Pagore, Ramesh R;	International Journal of Environmental Sciences	2229-7359	2025
14	Synthesis And Characterization Of Copper Oxide Nanoparticles Using Epipremnum Aureum Extract : Biological Activities, And Environmental Applications	Prem Shankar Gupta	International Journal of Environmental Sciences	2229-7359	2025
15	Integrating Climate Change Education Into School Management	Souvik Sur	International Journal of Environmental Sciences	2229-7359	2025

	Practices: A Pathway To Resilient Communities				
16	Detection Of Extended Spectrum Beta-Lactamase Among Gram Negative Isolates Causing Blood Stream Infection	Mubashshira Anjum, Vasundhara Sharma	International Journal of Environmental Sciences	2229-7359	2025
17	Intestinal Parasitic Infestations Among HIV Seropositive Patients	Chakali Ramakrishna, Sudhir Singh	International Journal of Environmental Sciences	2229-7359	2025
18	Effectiveness Of Selective Antibiotics In Treating Utis Caused By E. Coli And Klebsiella Pneumoniae Producing ESBL	N Tamboli, N Kumar, S Sharma, D Adhana, M Rawat	International Journal of Environmental Sciences	2229-7359	2025
19	A Forensic Perspective On Biomedical Waste Management In India - A Review	Anshika Srivastava	International Journal of Environmental Sciences	2229-7359	2025
20	Enhanced Variable Reduction Techniques For Solving Nonlinear Equality-Constrained Optimization Problems	Vipin Kumar	International Journal of Environmental Sciences	2229-7359	2025
21	Predictive Flow Rate Measurement Using Self-Mixing Optical Feedback Interferometry For Point-Of-Use Microfluidic Applications	Vibhor Kumar Bhardwaj	International Journal of Environmental Sciences	2229-7359	2025
22	Freshwater Biodiversity Conservation And Its Implementation In Educational Institutions	Ganesh Datt Bhatt	International Journal of Environmental Sciences	2229-7359	2025
23	In Vitro Characterization Of Antimicrobial Resistance And Biochemical Signatures Of Pathogens From Environmental Reservoirs In Pakbara, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, India.	Shivam Agarwal	International Journal of Environmental Sciences	2229-7359	2025
24	Water Quality Index For Drinking Water In Amroha, Uttar Pradesh, India	Navneet Kumar	International Journal of Environmental Sciences	2229-7359	2025

25	Photoluminescence Study Of Sol–Gel Grown Zinc Oxide Rods Under Varying Excitation Conditions	P Kumar, Diptonil Banerjee, Ak Sharma	International Journal of Environmental Sciences	2229-7359	2025
26	Mahakumbh 2025 – 'Holy'Grail For Public Health Personnel	Ravindra Nath	International Journal of Environmental Sciences	2229-7359	2025
27	Knowledge, Awareness, And Practice Of Disposal Of Unused Medicines Among Medical Undergraduates: A Cross-Sectional Study	Sidhu, Jaspreet Kaur; Gupta, Ashwani Kumar; Matreja, Prithpal Singh; Singh, Amandeep	International Journal of Environmental Sciences	2229-7359	2025
28	Kinetic Reaction, Mechanism And Activation Parameter Of Alkali Catalyzed Hydrolysis For Propyl Caprate In Water-Acetone Solvent System.	Anil Kumar Singh	International Journal of Environmental Sciences	2229-7359	2025
29	IKS In Indian Education: A Transformative Framework For Cultural Continuity And Academic Innovation	Jyoti Puri	International Journal of Environmental Sciences	2229-7359	2025
30	Deep Learning Applications In Forecasting Agricultural Water Demand Under Climate Variability	Mahesh Singh	International Journal of Environmental Sciences	2229-7359	2025
31	A Review On Role Of Zeolites In Next-Generation Wastewater Treatment And Resource Recovery	Navneet Kumar	International Journal of Environmental Sciences	2229-7359	2025
32	Right To Health And Local Governance: A Constitutional And Administrative Perspective	Sourabh Batar	International Journal of Environmental Sciences	2229-7359	2025
33	Forensic Dimensions Of Biomedical Waste Management In India: Bridging Regulation, Technology	Ravi Kumar	International Journal of Environmental Sciences	2229-7359	2025

34	Biogeochemistry Of Pharmaceutical Compounds In Aquatic Ecosystems	Abhishek Anand	International Journal of Environmental Sciences	2229-7359	2025
35	Synthesis, Properties, And Chemical Applications Of Functional Nanomaterials: Current Trends And Future Perspectives	Prem Shankar Gupta	Journal of Chemical Reviews	2676-6868	2025
36	Waste Management Practices And Circular Economy Initiatives In Balkan Countries: Current Trends And Future Prospects	Souvik Sur	Journal of Environmental Protection and Ecology	1311-5065	2025
37	Intelligent Node Identification And Dynamic Clustering For Underwater Acoustic Sensor Networks	Gulista Khan	Discover Computing	2948-2984	2025
38	Investigation Of Solvent Polarity And Dielectric Constant Effect On Alkaline Hydrolysis Of Propyl Caprate In Aqueous Solvent Of Acetone.	Anil Kumar Singh	Advances in consumer Research	0098-9258	2025
39	Integration Of Fuzzy Clustering And Stochastic Models For Short-Term Rainfall Forecasting	Vipin Kumar	Advances in Consumer Research	0098-9258	2025
40	Thermodynamic, Economic And Environmental Assessment Of Solid Oxide Fuel Cell-Based Hybrid Cogeneration System For Power Generation And Water Heating	Rohit Kumar Singh Gautam	Journal of Thermal Analysis and Calorimetry	1388-6150	2025
41	Sno2 Based Composites For Electrochemical Sensing Applications: A Review	Rohit Kumar Singh Gautam	Microchemical Journal	0026-265X	2025
42	VEER: A Void-Aware Energy Efficient Routing Algorithm For	Gulista Khan	Scientific Reports	2045-2322.	2025

	Underwater Wireless Sensor Networks				
43	Elucidating The Phytochemical Profile And Therapeutic Potentials Of Moringa Oleifera: An Integrative Approach	Phool Chandra	Prospects in Pharmaceutical Sciences	2957-0468	2025

6.2.1 Water Consumption Tracking

TEERTHANKER MAHAVEER UNIVERSITY

Water Distribution System & Use of Wastewater

(From 1-July-2024 to 30-June-2025)

1. Demand of Water-

Particulars	Unit	Litre/Day	Total (In Lt.)
Hospital	1,000	450 Lt./Bed	4,50,000
Campus Residents	5,500	135 Lt./Person	7,42,500
Visitors	7,500	30 Lt./Person	2,25,000
		Total	**14,17,500**

2. Water Treatment by (1.5 MLD) S.T.P.-

Wastewater Generation is 80% of Total Supply = 11,34,000 Lt./Day.

3. Treated Water Used-

(A). In Horticulture : 6,00,000 Lt./Day

(B). In Agriculture : 4,00,000 Lt./Day

Note : (1) Usage of Water is Variable **(Due to different Weather Condition).**

(2) The variation of used treated water is maintained through reservoir of capacity 1Cr. Lt.

Er. Deepak Kumar
Civil Construction & Maintenance
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Moradabad

Water Consumption (From 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025)

TEERTHANKER MAHAVEER UNIVERSITY

Water Distribution System & Use of Wastewater
(From 1-July-2025 to 30-June-2026)

1. Demand of Water-

Particulars	Unit	Litre/Day	Total (In Lt.)
Hospital	1,000	450 Lt./Bed	4,50,000
Campus Residents	5,500	135 Lt./Person	7,42,500
Visitors	9,000	30 Lt./Person	2,70,000
		Total	**14,62,500**

2. Water Treatment by (1.5 MLD) S.T.P.-

Wastewater Generation is 80% of Total Supply = 11,70,000 Lt./Day.

3. Treated Water Used-

(A). In Horticulture : 6,00,000 Lt./Day

(B). In Agriculture : 4,00,000 Lt./Day

Note : (1) Usage of Water is Variable **(Due to different Weather Condition).**

(2) The variation of used treated water is maintained through reservoir of capacity 1Cr. Lt.

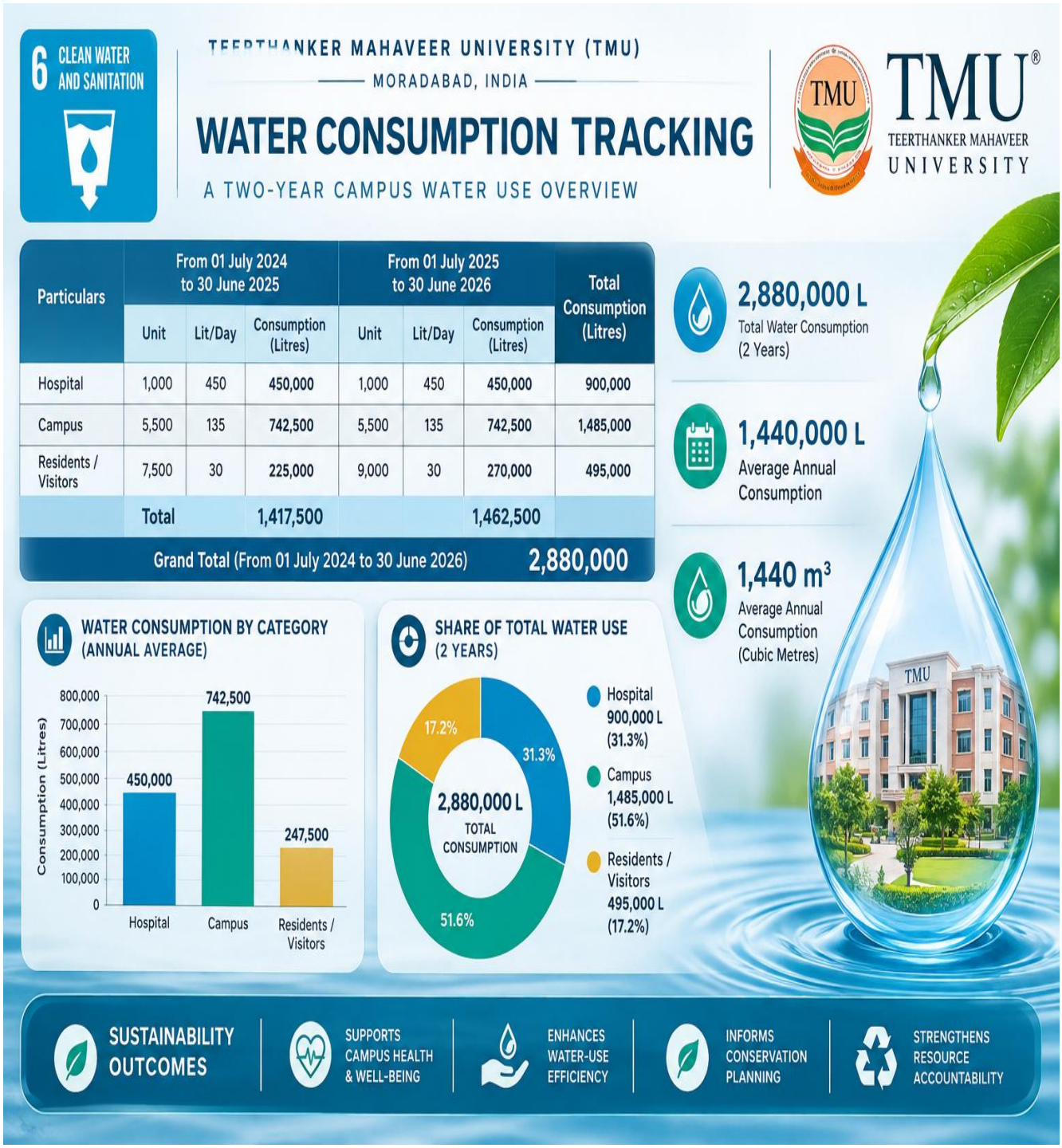
Er. Deepak Kumar
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Water Consumption (From 01 July 2025 to 30 June 2026)

TMU, recognises systematic water consumption tracking as an essential component of responsible campus management and its commitment to Clean Water and Sanitation. Through a monitoring-oriented approach to water resource management, the University seeks to understand consumption patterns across its academic, residential, healthcare, administrative and supporting infrastructure, identify opportunities for efficient water use, and strengthen the responsible management of freshwater resources. Water consumption tracking provides an evidence based foundation for evaluating institutional demand, identifying high-consumption areas, assessing conservation opportunities and monitoring the effectiveness of water management interventions. At TMU, this approach is relevant to the integrated campus ecosystem, where water is required for hospital operations, sanitation, domestic use, landscaping and agricultural activities. Campus water consumption at 135 litres per person per day, which meets the benchmark established by the Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO) for directly supports Clean Water and Sanitation by promoting efficient water-use practices across all academic and residential facilities.

1. Water Consumption Monitoring and Resource Accountability

From 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025				**From 01 July 2025 to 30 June 2026**			
Particulars	**Unit**	**Lit/Day**	**Consumption**	**Unit**	**Lit/Day**	**Consumption**	**Total Consumption**
Hospital	1000	450	450000	1000	450	450000	900000
Campus Residents	5500	135	742500	5500	135	742500	1485000
Visitors	7500	30	225000	9000	30	270000	495000
	Total		**1417500**	**Total**		**1462500**	
Grand Total (From 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2026)							**2880000**



Particulars	From 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025			From 01 July 2025 to 30 June 2026			Total Consumption (Litres)
	Unit	Lit/Day	Consumption (Litres)	Unit	Lit/Day	Consumption (Litres)	
Hospital	1,000	450	450,000	1,000	450	450,000	900,000
Campus	5,500	135	742,500	5,500	135	742,500	1,485,000
Residents / Visitors	7,500	30	225,000	9,000	30	270,000	495,000
	Total		1,417,500			1,462,500	
Grand Total (From 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2026)							2,880,000

Indicative Daily Water Consumption Profile

This indicative consumption profile provides a starting point for identifying major demand centres and prioritising monitoring efforts. The differentiation between academic facilities, hospital services and visitor-related consumption is important because water demand varies according to occupancy, operational requirements, sanitation needs and service intensity.

2. Key Institutional Initiatives



01. Water Consumption Measurement and Tracking

Water demand is organised by major operational areas to facilitate structured recording and comparison. Meter readings, water-supply records and facility-level consumption data is consolidated into periodic monitoring statements to identify variations, assess demand patterns and establish a verifiable consumption baseline.

02. Consumption Analysis and Loss Identification

Periodic review of water-use records help identify unusual increases in demand, potential leakage, inefficient distribution and avoidable wastage. Comparing consumption across reporting periods and

operational units enables facilities teams to investigate deviations and prioritise corrective maintenance.

03. Water Recycling and Non-Potable Reuse

TMU's water management approach incorporates wastewater treatment and reuse infrastructure, including a reported 1.5 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) and a 200 KLD effluent treatment plant (ETP). Tracking freshwater intake alongside treated-water reuse helps distinguish total water demand from dependence on freshwater supplies.

04. Monitoring Water Use in Landscaping and Agriculture

Landscaping and agricultural operations are important areas for examining non-potable water requirements. Recording the quantity of treated water supplied to these uses, helps evaluate freshwater substitution, seasonal demand and opportunities to improve irrigation efficiency.

05. Integrating Consumption Data with Water Conservation Planning

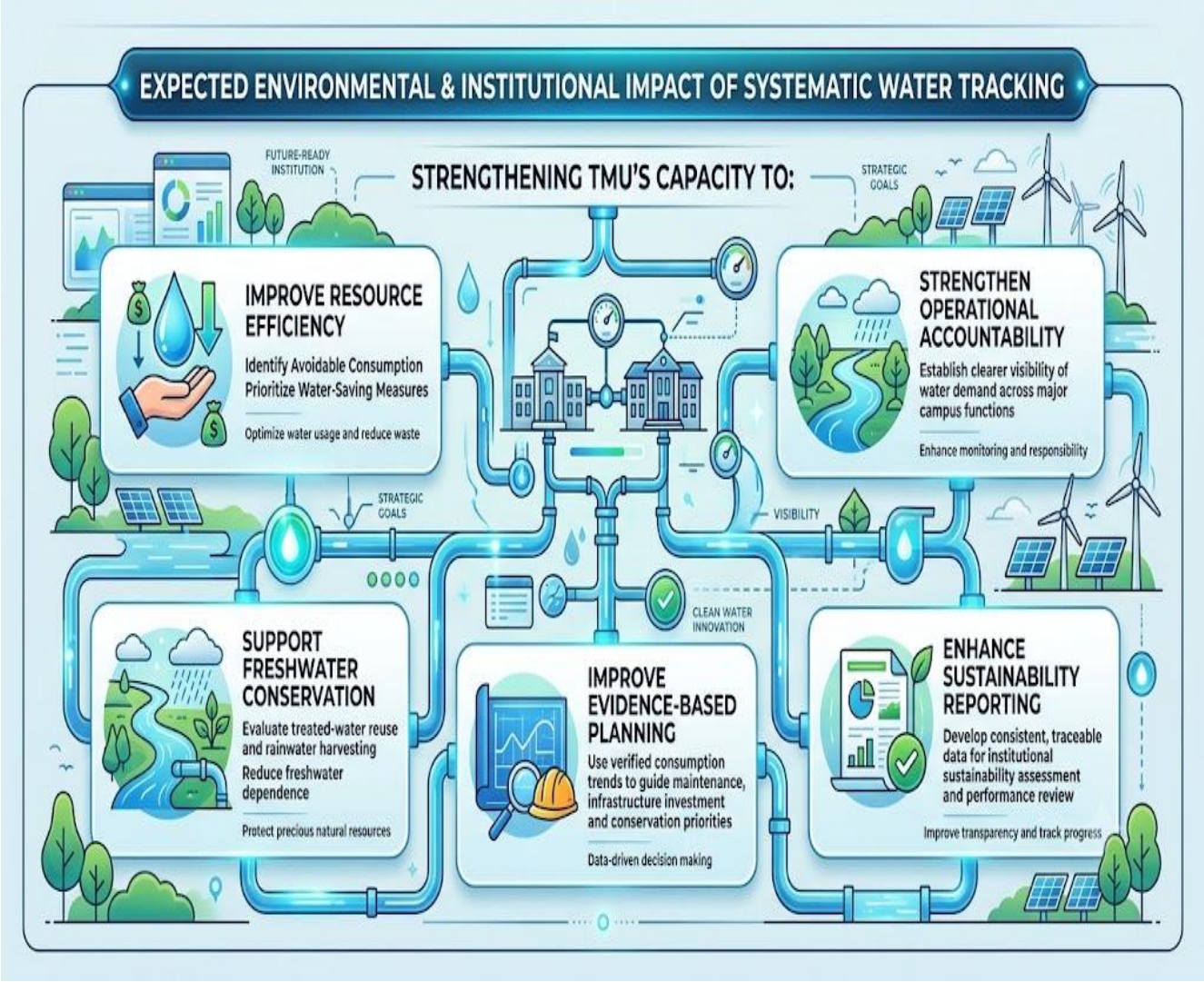
Water consumption records help in rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge, leak-prevention measures and infrastructure planning. Integrating these interventions with periodic monitoring enables the us to evaluate whether water-management measures are reducing freshwater demand and strengthening long-term resource resilience.

3. Monitoring Framework and Performance Indicators

For effective institutional accountability, water consumption tracking should connect routine operational records with measurable performance indicators.

Monitoring Dimension	Proposed Indicator
Total consumption (**From 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2026)**	**2880000 Litres**
Consumption Intensity (Campus Resident)	135 Litres per person per day
Consumption Intensity (Hospital)	450 Litres per person per day
Consumption Intensity (Visitors)	30 Litres per person per day
Wastewater reuse	100%

4. Expected Environmental and Institutional Impact



The systematic tracking of water consumption strengthen TMU's capacity to:

- **Improve resource efficiency:** Identify avoidable consumption and prioritise water-saving measures.
- **Strengthen operational accountability:** Establish clearer visibility of water demand across major campus functions.
- **Support freshwater conservation:** Evaluate the contribution of treated-water reuse and rainwater harvesting to reducing freshwater dependence.
- **Improve evidence-based planning:** Consumption trends to guide maintenance, infrastructure investment and conservation priorities.

- **Enhance sustainability reporting:** Develop consistent, traceable data for institutional sustainability assessment and performance review.

6.3.1 Wastewater Treatment

At TMU, wastewater management is an essential component of responsible water conservation, environmental protection and sustainable campus operations. With wastewater treatment infrastructure into campus resource management, we are aligned and committed to reduce the environmental risks associated with untreated effluent while creating opportunities for the productive reuse of treated water.

Our wastewater management infrastructure includes a **1.5 million litres per day (MLD) Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)** and a **200 kilolitres per day (KLD) Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP)**. These facilities provide an infrastructure base for treating sewage and relevant wastewater streams generated through campus and institutional operations. Treatment processes, supported by appropriate monitoring and operational controls, are essential to managing wastewater quality and ensuring that treated water is suitable for its intended application.



Sequencing Batch Reactor (SBR) Tank

The environmental value of wastewater treatment extends beyond the treatment facility itself. Where treated water meets the required quality standards, its reuse for suitable non-potable purposes, including horticulture, landscaping and agricultural activities, can help substitute freshwater demand and improve the efficiency of institutional water use. This resource-recovery approach also supports more circular water management by connecting wastewater treatment with the wider needs of campus operations.

Our progress under this metric is assessed through the treatment capacity of its infrastructure, the volume of wastewater actually treated, the quality of treated effluent, and the quantity reused. These indicators provide a basis for distinguishing installed capacity from operational performance and for evaluating the contribution of wastewater management to environmental sustainability.

Key Performance Statistics

- Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) installed capacity: 547.5 million litre per year
- Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) installed capacity: 73000 kilo litre per year
- Treated wastewater reused annually: 100%
- Percentage of generated wastewater treated: 80%



Filter Tank

6.3.2 Preventing Water System Pollution

TMU, follows the practice of preventing water system from pollution. It is a critical environmental responsibility extending from the point of wastewater generation to its treatment, reuse, and safe management. Our preventive framework focuses on controlling potential contaminants at source, reducing the risk of accidental releases, and ensuring that wastewater from laboratories, healthcare facilities, and other operational areas is managed through appropriate treatment and handling procedures. We maintain a drainage system designed for the systematic collection and safe conveyance of wastewater and storm water across the campus. The system supports effective drainage management, which helps prevent waterlogging, and promotes campus hygiene.

The Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) represents an important component of TMU's approach for prevention from pollution, wastewater management and sustainable campus operations. With a designed treatment capacity of 200 kilolitres per day (200,000 litres per day), the plant has the potential to treat up to 73 million litres of wastewater annually, assuming operation at full capacity for 365 days. This is equivalent to approximately 73,000 m^3 per year.

It emphasizes the responsible management of treated wastewater. From a sustainability perspective, the ETP's contribution extends beyond wastewater treatment. It supports a resource-recovery approach in which wastewater is managed as a potential source of reusable water rather than simply as a waste stream. This contribution has reduced pressure on freshwater resources, improved pollution prevention and more responsible management of water across the campus ecosystem. The plant contributes to environmental sustainability by helping reduce the risk of untreated wastewater entering drainage networks and the surrounding environment. Effective treatment, supported by routine monitoring and appropriate operating procedures, reduces the pollutant loads and improve the suitability of treated water for authorized reuse.

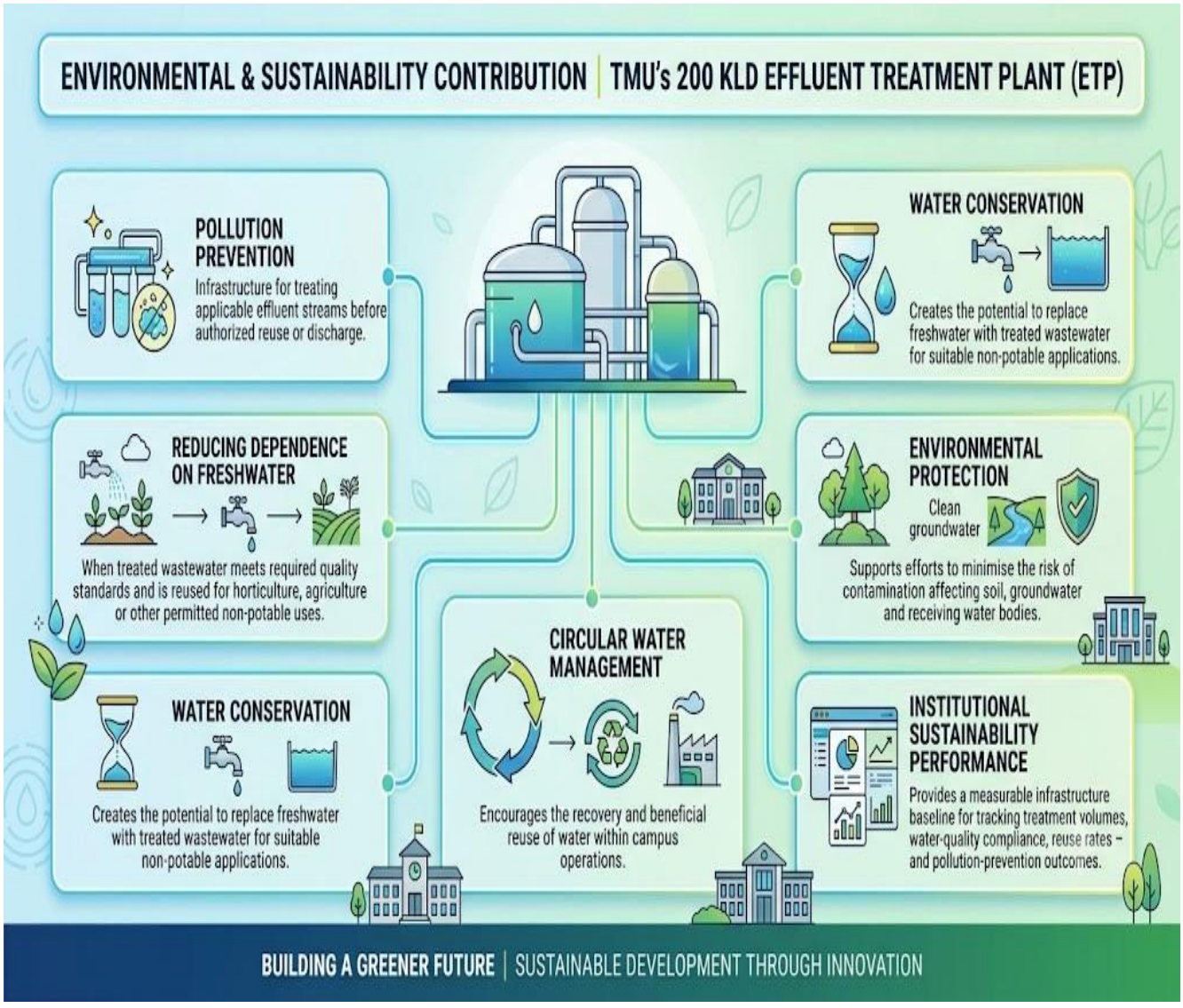
Key Performance Statistics

Effluent Treatment Capacity: 200 KLD

Installed Effluent Treatment Plant capacity: 200 KLD

Wastewater Treated and Reused: 80% treated and 100% reused of treated water

Quantity treated and reused during the year 2025: 73,000 m^3 per year



Environmental and Sustainability Contribution of TMU's 200 KLD Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP)

- **Pollution prevention:** Provides infrastructure for treating applicable effluent streams before authorized reuse.
- **Reducing dependence on freshwater:** When treated wastewater meets the required quality standards and is reused for horticulture, agriculture or other permitted non-potable uses.
- **Water conservation:** Creates the potential to replace freshwater with treated wastewater for suitable non-potable applications.
- **Environmental protection:** Supports efforts to minimise the risk of contamination affecting soil, groundwater and receiving water bodies.
- **Circular water management:** Encourages the recovery and beneficial reuse of water within campus operations.
- **Institutional sustainability performance:** Provides a measurable infrastructure baseline for tracking treatment volumes, water-quality compliance, reuse rates and pollution-prevention outcomes.

6.3.3 Free Drinking Water Provided

Free Drinking Water as an Institutional Commitment to Equity, Health and Sustainability

No. of Water Cooler	No. of RO Plants (A)	Capacity of RO Plant (In LPM) (B)	Total Capacity (In LPM) (A x B)
235	21	500	10500

Access to safe drinking water is more than a campus facility; it is an essential condition for human dignity, health, participation and inclusive education. At TMU, the provision of free drinking water reflects a holistic initiative towards campus sustainability in which essential resources are made accessible to the community without creating a financial barrier to everyday hydration. Through drinking water facilities distributed across academic, residential, administrative, and healthcare premises, TMU integrates water access into the everyday functioning of its campus. The objective extends beyond the availability of drinking water points; it is to ensure that students, faculty, staff, patients, accompanying attendants and visitors can access drinking water as part of a safe, supportive and inclusive institutional environment.



RO Plant

A Campus-Wide Model of Accessible Drinking-Water Provision

TMU's drinking-water infrastructure is designed to serve the needs of a diverse campus population across multiple functional settings. Water coolers and purification facilities are positioned to support convenient access throughout the day, including in academic buildings, classrooms, libraries, laboratories, administrative offices, student hostels, the university hospital, canteens and sports facilities etc.

The free water drinking infrastructure includes more than 235 drinking-water coolers, supported by water-purification facilities at designated locations. Residential facilities serving 4126 campus Population including 3972 students ensures that drinking water remains available within the campus.



Pathway Free Drinking Water Advances Sustainability

01. Equity and Inclusion in Access to Water

Providing drinking water without charge helps ensure that access to an essential resource does not depend on an individual's ability to purchase single-use plastic bottled water. This supports equitable access for students, employees, patients, visitors and other members of the university community.

02. Health, Well-Being and a Supportive Learning Environment

Convenient drinking-water access supports routine hydration during teaching, research, clinical duties and physical activity. Within a residential campus and healthcare setting, reliable access contributes to a more supportive environment for learning, working, living and receiving care.

03. Reducing Dependence on Single Use Bottled Water

Accessible refill points can encourage students and employees to carry reusable bottles instead of routinely purchasing packaged drinking water. This helps reduce single-use plastic consumption, packaging waste and associated disposal requirements.

04. Water Quality, Hygiene and Operational Responsibility

The sustainability value of drinking-water infrastructure depends on quality, and hygine more than installation only . Regular cleaning, preventive maintenance, timely servicing of purification systems and periodic water-quality testing are important to maintaining safe and dependable access.

05. Embedding Sustainability in Campus Culture

By making free drinking water a routine part of campus services, TMU reinforces responsible resource use among students, faculty and staff. Combining convenient refill facilities with awareness initiatives on reusable bottles, water conservation and responsible disposal helps connect institutional infrastructure with individual environmental behaviour.

Institutional Coverage and Evidence of Provision

Indicator	Institutional data
Total drinking-water coolers installed	235
Buildings or facilities covered	100%
Student hostel capacity served	3972
Drinking-water access points available to the public and campus community	28
Water-quality tests conducted during the reporting period	100%
Drinking-water units serviced or maintained	100%
Water-refill or reusable-bottle initiatives undertaken	100%

Contribution to the other Sustainable Development Goals

TMU's provision of free drinking water connects campus-level service delivery with wider sustainability priorities given as follows:



- **SDG-6 Clean Water and Sanitation:** Supports access to drinking water through institutional facilities and responsible water-service management. Its closest connection to the UN's global framework, which addresses universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water.
- **SDG-3 Good Health and Well-Being:** Supports a healthier institutional environment through convenient access to safe drinking water.
- **SDG-4 Quality Education:** Helps create supportive conditions for students to participate in academic and residential life.
- **SDG-12 Responsible Consumption and Production:** Refill facilities encourages reusable bottles and help reduce single-use packaging.

Looking Ahead: From Availability to Measurable Impact

TMU's initiatives provides a foundation for strengthening drinking-water provision through continuous monitoring, documented maintenance and user-centred infrastructure planning. Periodic assessment of facility coverage, accessibility, water quality and user feedback helps in identify service gaps and guide improvements across the campus.

At TMU, free drinking water represents an investment in people as well as infrastructure. By integrating accessible drinking-water facilities into its academic, residential and healthcare environments, the University strengthens the role of essential campus services in creating a more inclusive and sustainability-conscious institution.

Drinking Water Quality Test Report

Water quality testing is important because it identifies contaminants and prevents waterborne diseases. Drinking or using contaminated water results in severe illness. That is why it is important to ensure that drinking water is safe, clean and free from bacteria.

TMU HOSPITAL

(A Hospital of Teerthanker Mahaveer Medical College & Research Centre)
Delhi Road, Moradabad - 244001 (U.P.)
Tel.: 0591-2476816 / 2360777
Email: tmuhospital@tmu.ac.in | Website: www.tmu.ac.in

PRE ACCREDITED

Water Surveillance Program

Name of Body Responsible: - Department of Microbiology **Date – 24-12- 2025**

Bacteriological Analysis of Drinking Water

(Presumptive coli form count)

Sampling Data

Locality	:	Teerthanker Mahaveer University
Place	:	T.P. CON AMROHA
Sample Site	:	Second Floor R.O.
Source	:	RO Water
Sample Taken by	:	Mr. Sandeep Kumar
Date of Sample Collect	:	20-12-2025

Result Interpretation

Method Used	:	Most Probable Number (MPN) Test
Date of Reporting	:	22-12-2025
Result	:	**No Growth**
Result (MPN)	:	0 in 100 ml of Testing Water
Drinking Water is	:	Excellent
Action should be taken	:	Not Required

I. *For the disinfection of water chlorination process or other any disinfection process should be adopted.*
II. *Water filter candles of water cooler U.V candles R.O. Candle, filter candle etc. should be replace immediately.*
III. *Cleaning of Respective Water Sources*

Most Probable Number of Coliform (Reference Guideline)

Quality of Water	MPN Coliform Value in 100 ml	Quality of Water	MPN Coliform Value in 100 ml
Excellent	0	Suspicious	4-9
Satisfactory	1-3	Unsatisfactory	≥ 10

Signature of Technician

Signature of Microbiologist

Copy to:- Respective In charge ,Office Copy

TMU HOSPITAL

(A Hospital of Teerthanker Mahaveer Medical College & Research Centre)
Delhi Road, Moradabad - 244001 (U.P.)
Tel.: 0591-2476816 / 2360777
Email: tmuhospital@tmu.ac.in | Website: www.tmu.ac.in

Accredited with NAAC A Grade
12-B Status from UGC

PATIENT SAFETY & QUALITY OF CARE
NABH
PRE ACCREDITED

Water Surveillance Program

Name of Body Responsible: - **Department of Microbiology** **Date –02-06- 2025**

Bacteriological Analysis of Drinking Water

(Presumptive coli form count)

Sampling Data

Locality	:	Teerthanker Mahaveer University
Place	:	Pavilion Building
Sample Site	:	First Floor
Source	:	RO Water
Sample Taken by	:	Mr. Sandeep Kumar
Date of Sample Collect	:	30-05-2025

Result Interpretation

Method Used	:	Most Probable Number (MPN) Test
Date of Reporting	:	01-06-2025
Result	:	No Growth
Result (MPN)	:	0 In 100 ml of Testing Water
Drinking Water is	:	Excellent
Action should be taken	:	Not Required

I. *For the disinfection of water chlorination process or other any disinfection process should be adopted.*
II. *Water filter candles of water cooler U.V candles R.O. Candle, filter candle etc. should be replace immediately.*
III. *Cleaning of Respective Water Sources*

Most Probable Number of Coliform (Reference Guideline)

Quality of Water	MPN Coliform Value in 100 ml	Quality of Water	MPN Coliform Value in 100 ml
Excellent	0	Suspicious	4-9
Satisfactory	1-3	Unsatisfactory	≥ 10

Signature of Technician *Signature of Microbiologist*

Copy to:- Respective In charge ,Office Copy

6.3.4 Water-Conscious Building Standards

We at TMU have water-conscious buildings in alignment with applicable provisions of the National Building Code (NBC) of India. Building planning and infrastructure emphasise water-efficient fixtures, responsible consumption, and effective water management.

Our campus water-management framework brings together rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge, wastewater treatment, water reuse, distribution infrastructure and responsible water-use practices to strengthen the sustainability of its built environment. TMU's recognised that a building's environmental performance depends not only on how much water it consumes, but also on how water is sourced, distributed, conserved, treated, and returned for beneficial use. Accordingly, water conscious infrastructure is supported by campus-level systems that connect buildings with wider water conservation and resource-management measures.



Usage of Fly Ash Bricks in Construction Activity

Rainwater harvesting and groundwater recharge form important components. Rooftop drainage, landscaped areas and campus roads contribute to rainwater management, while the campus lake, with an approximate storage capacity of one crore litres, provides a significant reservoir for water conservation. TMU three-tank infrastructure supports distinct requirements associated with domestic and hostel water supply, fire safety, and irrigation of agricultural fields, grounds and parks. These facilities provide an infrastructure base for managing water across different campus functions.

At the building and utility levels, the adoption of water-efficient fixtures, including low-flow taps and dual-flush toilets, supports efforts to reduce avoidable potable-water consumption. Our Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) and Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) provide treatment infrastructure for wastewater management and potential reuse in suitable applications, including horticulture, toilet flushing and cooling systems, subject to the relevant treatment requirements and operational suitability. Recycling treated wastewater for appropriate non-potable purposes reduces the need for freshwater and improve the overall efficiency of campus water systems.



Smart Urinals



Dual Flush

Water Efficient Plumbing Fixtures

Baseline Flow Rates for Plumbing Fixtures

Fixture Type	Maximum Flow Rate	Duration	Daily uses per person / day
Water Closets	8 litres	15 mins	768 litres
Urinals	3 litres	15 mins	288 litres
Health Faucet	1litre	15 mins	24 litres
Faucet/ Taps	6 litres	15 mins	576 litres
Kitchen Taps	30 litres	15 mins	2880 litres
Showerhead	20 litres	15 mins	1920 litres



Sensor-Based Smart Toilets

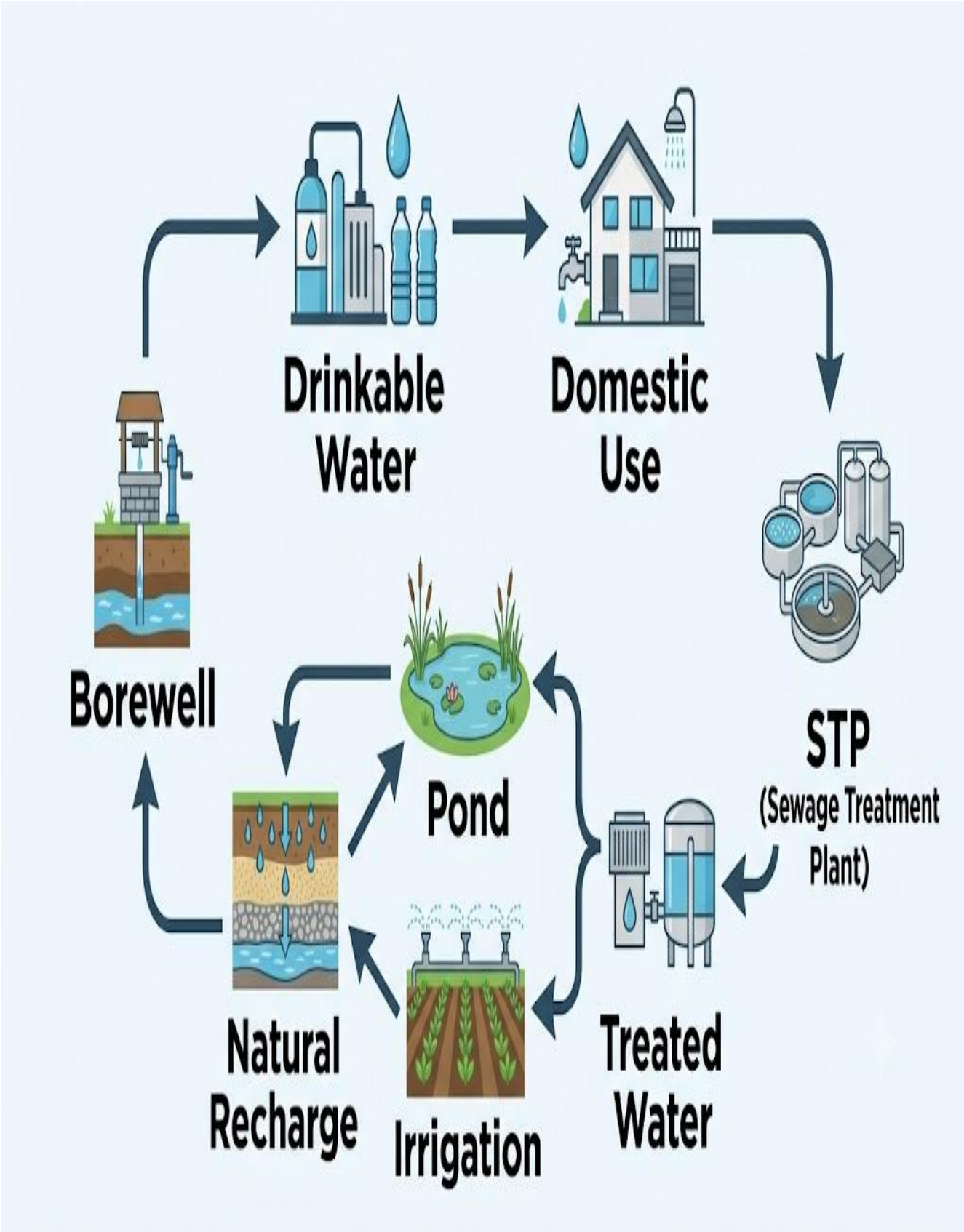
Calculations showing the percentage reduction in the amount of potable water utilized by using efficient plumbing fixtures is given as follows:

Water use reduction calculation over 1000 Students and teachers

Fixture Type	Duration	Daily uses per person / day	Number of students & teachers (n)	Baseline		Proposed	
				Flow rate / capacity (fb)	Total water use (litres) Tb=(n x fb)	Flow rate / capacity (fb)	Total water use (litres) Tb=(nxfb)
Water Closets	1 Flush (Full Flush)	1 for male	500	1	1	8	4000 L
		1 for female	500	1	1	4	2000 L
	1 Flush (Half Flush)	2 for female	500	2	1	3	3000 L
		2 for male	500	2	1	3	6000 L
Urinals	1 Flush	2 for male	500	1	1	3	1500 L
Health Faucet	0.25	1	500	1	1	1	500 L

Reduction of water usage over the population of 10000

Fixture Type	Duration	Daily uses per person / day	Number of students & teachers (n)	Baseline		Proposed	
				Flow rate / capacity (fb)	Total water use (litres) Tb=(nxfb)	Flow rate / capacity (fb)	Total water use (litres) Tb=(nxfb)
Faucet / Taps	0.25	4	10,000	8	80,000	4	40,000
Total water use (litres/day)					80,000		40,000
Number of working days					270		270
Total Annual water use in litres (Total water use x Number of working days)					2,16,00,000		1,08,00,000
Percentage reduction of water usage from the baseline				50%			



Water Flow Chart

Water-Conscious Building Standards at TMU

S No.	Standard / Practice	TMU Implementation
1	**Rainwater harvesting**	Rooftop rainwater is channeled through drains, landscaped areas, and RCC roads to recharge groundwater; the campus lake serves as a major rainwater-harvesting reservoir. Link: https://www.tmu.ac.in/tmu/iqac-cell/institutional-values/water-conservation-initiatives
2	**Water-efficient fixtures**	Use of low-flow taps and dual-flush toilets to reduce potable-water consumption in campus buildings.
3	**Wastewater treatment and reuse**	Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) and Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) treat wastewater for reuse in gardening, toilet flushing, and cooling systems.
4	**On-campus water storage infrastructure**	Three water tanks meet domestic needs of campus residents and hostels, fire-safety requirements, and irrigation of fields, grounds, and parks. Link: https://www.tmu.ac.in/tmu/iqac-cell/institutional-values/water-conservation-initiatives
5	**Surface-water conservation**	A campus water lake with approximately 1 crore litre capacity supports rainwater harvesting and treated-water storage. Link: https://www.tmu.ac.in/tmu/iqac-cell/institutional-values/water-conservation-initiatives
6	**Groundwater recharge design**	Campus landscaping, drainage planning, and paved-area design enable year-round recharge of the groundwater table.
7	**Treated-water recycling**	Treated wastewater is recycled wherever feasible, reducing dependence on freshwater sources.
8	**Safe drinking-water provision**	Water purifiers and water coolers are installed across campus buildings and hostels to provide safe potable water.
9	**Water-sensitive campus planning**	Buildings and campus infrastructure incorporate resource-conservation concepts including rainwater harvesting, sewage treatment, water bodies, green parks, and pathways. Minimise potable water used for curing, dust suppression and construction activities where safe alternatives are feasible.
10	**Awareness and behavioral conservation**	Water-conservation campaigns and Swachhata Pakhwada activities promote responsible water use among students and staff.
11	**Dual plumbing**	Separate potable and treated-water networks, with clear identification and safeguards against cross-connections.
12	**Leak detection**	Inspect pipelines, tanks, valves and fixtures; investigate abnormal consumption and document repairs.

Water Performance Indicators



Water-use intensity Litres per person per day: 75 litres per day (Appox.)

Source: https://www.un.org/en/global-issues/water

Freshwater intake per day 100 litre per day

Link:

https://www.unicef.org/bhutan/media/4011/file/National%20WASH%20Standards%20fo

Water reuse rate: (Treated water reused ÷ total water demand) × 100 = 80%

Source: Institutional Reference: TMU-Water Conservation Initiatives

Rainwater utilisation: 85% (Appox.)

Rainwater captured, used and recharged, reported separately: 90% (Approx)

Monitoring coverage: 100%

6.3.5 Water-Conscious Planting

TMU promote advocacy for water-conscious planting in our practices to sustainable campus development by recognizing that landscape design must balance ecological value, biodiversity and the responsible use of freshwater. In the semi-arid to seasonally water-stressed conditions of western Uttar Pradesh, selecting plants suited to local climatic conditions and managing irrigation efficiently are important considerations for reducing avoidable water demand while maintaining healthy green spaces. We are committed to having water-conscious plantation; here on campus, a good number (150), of date palm trees and other water-resilient plants support water saving and climate action, as given below:

No.	Indian name	Botanical name	Plant type	Indicative irrigation-saving potential
1	खजूर (Date Palm)	Trachycarpus princeps	Drought-hardy tree	30–50%
2	नीम (Neem)	Azadirachta indica	Shade tree	30–60%
3	बबूल (Desi Babool)	Acacia nilotica	Tree	30–60%
4	कनेर (Kaner)	Nerium oleander	Flowering shrub	30–60%
5	बोगनवेलिया (Bougainvillea)	Bougainvillea glabra	Flowering climber/shrub	40–70%
6	चमेली (Chameli)	Jasminum sambac	Flowering shrub	10–30%
7	सदाबहार (Sadabahar)	Catharanthus roseus	Flowering groundcover	20–50%
8	घृतकुमारी (Aloe vera)	Aloe vera	Succulent	50–80%
9	अगावे (Agave)	Agave spp.	Succulent	50–80%
10	नागफनी (Nagphani)	Opuntia spp.	Cactus	50–80%

Climate-Responsive Plant Selection

Our water-conscious landscaping approach emphasizes the suitability of plant species to local soil conditions, seasonal rainfall, and temperature variation and irrigation requirements. Preference for locally adapted, native and drought-tolerant species reduces the dependency on frequent watering once plants are established. Species selection is complemented by consideration of root characteristics, canopy development, soil stability and ecological compatibility, helping ensure that plantation activities contribute to long-term landscape resilience rather than simply increasing green cover.



Water-Conscious Plants

Irrigation Efficiency and Soil-Water Conservation

Water-conscious planting requires an integrated approach to irrigation rather than relying solely on the selection of drought-resistant species. TMU strengthened landscape water efficiency through irrigation scheduling aligned with plant requirements and seasonal weather, targeted watering methods, mulch application, soil-moisture retention practices and the appropriate use of treated wastewater for irrigation wherever quality and operational arrangements permit.

Strengthening Ecological Resilience through Green Infrastructure

Beyond reducing irrigation demand, water-conscious planting supports soil protection, improve local microclimatic conditions, contribute to biodiversity and strengthen the resilience of landscaped areas during periods of limited rainfall. Appropriate vegetation reduces surface erosion, support infiltration where soil and site conditions permit, and provide habitat for local fauna.



Drought-Tolerant Plants

Measuring Progress towards Sustainable Water Use

Tracking the proportion of drought-tolerant and native species, irrigation water consumption, the share of reused water, plant survival and water use per unit of landscaped area helps to evaluate the effectiveness of its landscape-management practices.

Date palm trees (Phoenix dactylifera) are model examples of water-conscious and drought-resistant species that align strongly with SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) through sustainable water use, soil conservation, and climate adaptation benefits.

Date Palm Tree: Water-Conscious and Drought-Resistant Analysis

Parameter	Scientific Insight	Relevance with Clean Water and Sanitation
Water Intake	Requires 50–60 inches (≈1.3–1.5 m) of water annually per tree (~53 m^3/year). Daily water use varies from 90–180 liters depending on season, age, and soil salinity .	Efficient water scheduling and drip irrigation minimize wastage; support water-conscious agriculture.
Root System	Deep (3–5 m) and extensive roots allow groundwater access in arid zones .	High water-use efficiency and drought adaptability conserve upper soil moisture.
Drought Resistance	Thrives in saline, sandy soils; tolerates heat and limited irrigation .	Reduces irrigation frequency; promotes water sustainability under climate stress.
Air and Carbon Benefit	Absorbs significant CO_2 and stores more carbon than other trees due to large biomass.	Mitigates air pollution and supports SDG 13 linkage through carbon sequestration.
Environmental Impact	Reduces soil salinity, combats desertification, and lowers local temperature.	Aids land restoration and urban cooling; vital for sustainable ecosystems in drylands.
Agroforestry Role	Provides shade, reduces evaporation, and supports understory crops.	Promotes integrated water-smart farming systems with multiple ecological benefits.

Insightful Analysis

Date palms are a good example to showcase the concept of water-conscious planting by requiring moderate yet manageable water input and thriving under saline and arid conditions. Their deep-root

network, drought tolerance, and canopy shading regulate local microclimates, help groundwater conservation, and lower evapotranspiration losses. Additionally, they contribute significantly to

carbon sequestration, making them valuable green assets under both clean water and sanitation and Climate Action frameworks.

Data Source: **https://www.biosaline.org/sites/default/files/2023-11/date-palm-guideline.pdf**

https://www.ishs.org/ishs-article/882_5

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S2352009418300439

https://progressivecrop.com/2023/12/02/recent-advances-in-date-palm-water-management/

Quantitative Environmental Analysis of 150 Date Palm Trees

Parameter	Scientific Evidence	Per Tree (Annual)	For 150 Trees (Annual)	Source
Water Consumption	Average water requirement: 51.7–59.1 inches per year (≈1.3–1.5 m of irrigation depth), ~53 m^3 per tree annually.	53 m^3	7950 m^3 total	**FAO (2013); CGIAR (2022); Science Direct (2020)**
CO_2 Absorption / Carbon Sequestration	Mature date palm trees (15–25 years old) fix about 70–200 kg CO_2 annually through photosynthesis and biomass carbon storage .	0.07–0.20 ton CO_2 offset	10.5 - 3 tons CO_2 offset	**Frontiers (2024); Acta Horticulturae (2010)**
Total Biomass Carbon Stock	Date palms over 20 years store ~238 kg C/tree (≡ 874 kg CO_2 eq) in trunk and roots .	238 kg C (tree)	35.5 tons C total	**Science Direct & PubMed studies**
Annual Air/Oxygen Contribution	With low stomatal water loss and dense canopy, they emit about 80–100 kg O_2 per tree annually .	80–100 kg O_2	12–15 tons O_2	**ISHS data (2010) estimation**

Analytical Summary:

1. **Efficiency Impact**: Date palms consume 30–50% less irrigation.
2. **Scientific Context:** Studies at the International Center for Biosaline Agriculture (ICBA) show that date palms maintain yield even at 60% of optimal irrigation volumes, demonstrating inherent drought resilience and potential for 40% water savings without yield loss.

Analytical Insights for clean SDG-06Alignment

1. **Water Consciousness**: Collectively, 150 date palms use about 7950 m^3 of water annually, This positions the plantation as a model for efficient irrigation and arid-land water leadership to increase water-use efficiency.
2. **Carbon Emission Reduction:** With approximately 10.5–3 tons CO_2 captured annually, the plantation functions as a natural carbon sink, complementing both SDG 6 (sustainable water) and SDG 13 (climate action) targets.
3. **Soil and Air Ecosystem Co-benefits:** Date palms stabilize topsoil, regulate humidity, and emit roughly 12–15 tons of oxygen yearly—enhancing air quality, especially in semi-arid campus ecosystems.

Estimate carbon sequestration by 150 date palms over their lifespan

Based on available research from studies in Ethiopia, the UAE, and Iraq, an approximate estimate is made for the total carbon sequestration potential of 150 date palms over their lifespan.

Average carbon sequestration per date palm

- Mature date palms (over 20 years old) store about 238.6 kg of carbon, equivalent to 874 kg of CO_2 per tree when converted using the factor 44/12.
- Annual CO_2 sequestration rates vary from 70 to 200 kg per year per tree, depending on environmental conditions and growth stage.
- Date palms typically live between 80 to 100 years, though active carbon uptake tends to plateau after 60 years.

Estimation of total sequestration over lifespan

Using the conservative average annual rate of 150 kg CO_2/year, and considering a productive life of 80 years:

150 kg CO_2/year/tree×80 years=12,000 kg CO_2/tree (12 tonnes)

For 150 date palms:

12 tonnes CO_2/tree×150=1,800 tonnes CO_2

6.4.1 Water Reuse Policy

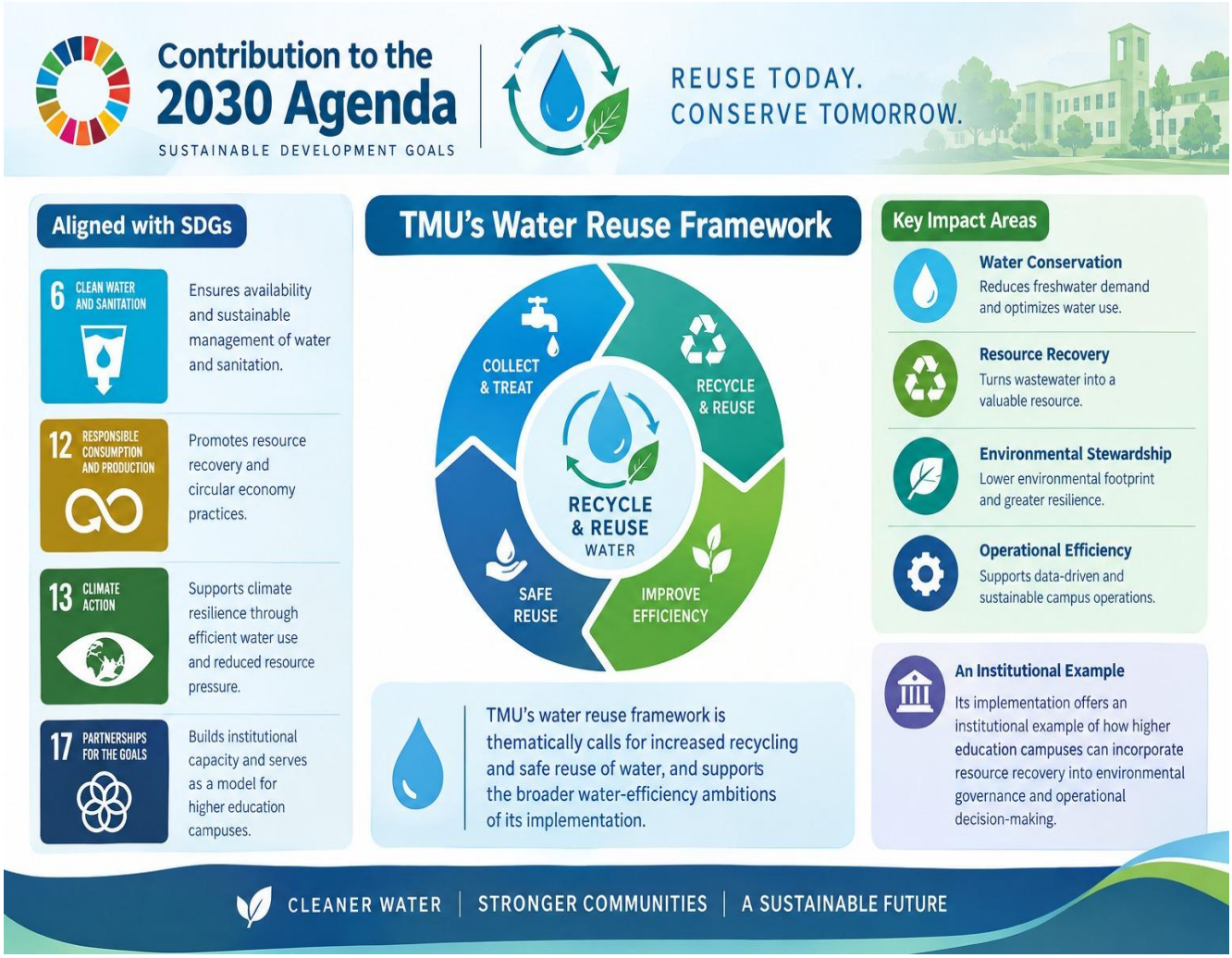
Water sustainability requires more than managing the quantity of water consumed; it requires rethinking how water moves through an institution, how its value is retained after use, and how freshwater demand can be reduced through safe and purposeful reuse. TMU, strictly follows the Water Reuse Policy that provides an institutional framework for integrating wastewater treatment, non-potable reuse and responsible water-resource management into campus operations. The policy supports a shift from a predominantly linear pattern of water consumption towards a more circular approach, in which wastewater is treated as a recoverable resource rather than an endpoint of use. Through its sewage treatment infrastructure, we collects wastewater generated by campus activities and subjects it to appropriate treatment for reuse in designated applications, subject to water-quality requirements and operational suitability. These applications include landscape irrigation, horticulture, dust suppression and toilet flushing, where applicable.

Institutional implementation and measurable performance

TMU's water reuse policy connects treatment infrastructure with practical demand-side applications. Treatment capacity represents potential processing capability.

From operational practice to institutional water resilience

The Water Reuse Policy also creates opportunities to connect water infrastructure with planning, monitoring and institutional awareness. Tracking the movement of water from treatment facilities to end-use locations can help identify seasonal demand patterns, improve the allocation of reclaimed water and inform decisions on irrigation, plumbing and campus infrastructure.



Contribution to the 2030 Agenda

Water Reuse Policy: Link: https://www.tmu.ac.in/assets/pdf/policy/Policy_31.pdf

Benefits and Related Aspects of TMU's Water Reuse Policy

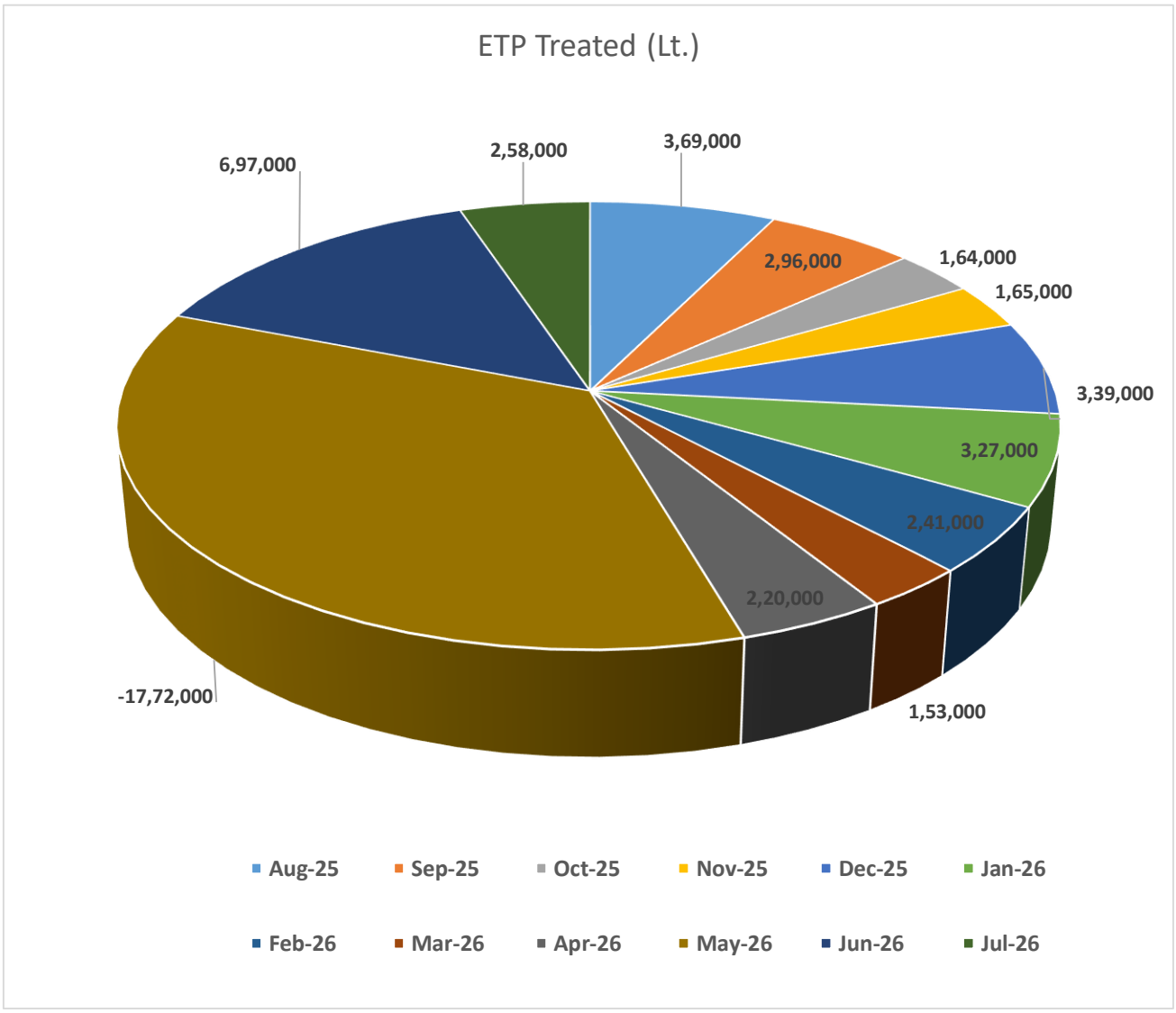
Aspect	Description / Benefit
Environmental Sustainability	Reduces freshwater demand and supports groundwater recharge.
Cost Efficiency	Lowers water procurement and utility costs.
Regulatory Compliance	Aligns with SDG 6 and pollution control board norms.
Campus Aesthetics	Provides sustainable water for gardens and landscaping.

Zero-Discharge Campus	Promotes circular water use within the university.
Awareness & Education	Enhances student participation in eco-friendly initiatives.
Community Impact	Serves as a replicable model for other institutions.

6.4.2 Water Reuse Measurement

Wastewater generated across campus facilities, including residential and other occupied buildings, are channeled through treatment infrastructure for subsequent reuse. TMU's reported water-management infrastructure includes a 1.5 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) and a 200 KLD Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP). Following appropriate treatment and quality assessment, recovered water is directed towards suitable applications such as horticultural irrigation, agricultural use, construction-related activities, landscape maintenance and other non-potable operational requirements. The measurements of ETP and STP are given as follows:

ETP FLOW METER READING(1.08.2025 to 01.07.2026)			
Date	**Input Reading (Lt)**	**Output Reading (Lt)**	**ETP Treated (Lt.)**
01.08.2025	35,45,000	39,14,000	3,69,000
01.09.2025	34,47,000	37,43,000	2,96,000
01.10.2025	34,91,000	36,55,000	1,64,000
01.11.2025	35,14,000	36,79,000	1,65,000
01.12.2025	42,89,000	46,28,000	3,39,000
01.01.2026	39,11,000	42,38,000	3,27,000
01.02.2026	34,33,000	36,74,000	2,41,000
01.03.2026	38,03,000	39,56,000	1,53,000
01.04.2026	37,52,000	39,72,000	2,20,000
01.05.2026	54,23,000	36,51,000	-17,72,000
01.06.2026	51,73,000	58,70,000	6,97,000
01.07.2026	52,09,000	54,67,000	2,58,000

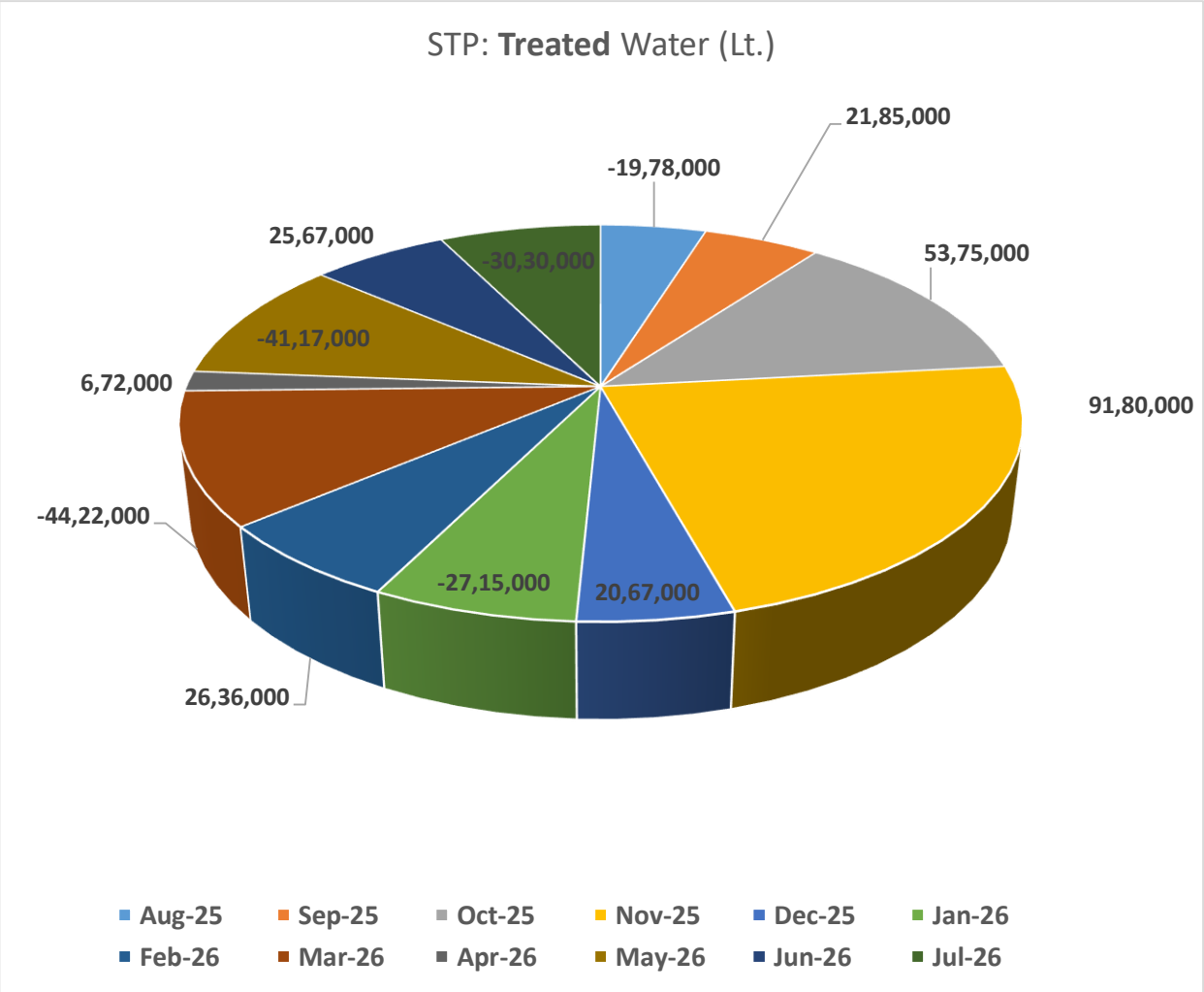


ETP Treated during 01.08.2025 to 01.07.226

Chemical Dosing at ETP

ETP CHEMICAL DOSING (Monthly)			
Chemical	**Quantity**	**Unit**	**Period**
Lime Powder	550	kg	1 month
Alum Powder	550	kg	1 month
Poly Electrolyte (name/type unclear in handwriting)	15	kg	1 month

STP FLOW METER READING (01.08.2025 to 01.07.2026)			
Date	**Input Reading (Lt)**	**Output Reading (Lt)**	**Treated (Lt.)**
01.08.2025	3,13,10,000	2,93,32,000	-19,78,000
01.09.2025	3,19,09,000	3,40,94,000	21,85,000
01.10.2025	2,67,53,000	3,21,28,000	53,75,000
01.11.2025	2,26,85,000	3,18,65,000	91,80,000
01.12.2025	2,60,06,000	2,80,73,000	20,67,000
01.01.2026	2,41,37,000	2,14,22,000	-27,15,000
01.02.2026	2,44,25,000	2,70,61,000	26,36,000
01.03.2026	2,48,52,000	2,04,30,000	-44,22,000
01.04.2026	2,96,75,000	3,03,47,000	6,72,000
01.05.2026	3,27,56,000	2,86,39,000	-41,17,000
01.06.2026	2,52,76,000	2,78,43,000	25,67,000
01.07.2026	2,91,04,000	2,60,74,000	-30,30,000



STP Treated during 01.08.2025 to 01.07.226

Chemical Dosing at STP

STP CHEMICAL DOSING — 1 MONTH			
Chemical	**Quantity**	**Unit**	**Period**
Sodium Hypo chloride	1,200	kg	1 month
DAP	125	kg	1 month
Urea	160	kg	1 month
E.M. Solution	1,200	L	1 month
Poly Electrolyte (type unclear in handwriting)	100	kg	1 month

The institution's Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) and Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) monitoring records, including flow-meter readings and chemical dosing, demonstrate a systematic approach to wastewater management, supporting Clean Water and Sanitation. It promotes wastewater treatment, pollution prevention, and the responsible management of water resources, contributing to the protection of aquatic ecosystems.

TMU's measurement-oriented approach supports the progressive development of a water-reuse accounting framework that consolidates available treatment and distribution records, document end-use patterns, and assesses the contribution of recycled water to institutional demand.

From operational practice to institutional water resilience

The Water Reuse Policy also creates opportunities to connect water infrastructure with planning, monitoring and institutional awareness. Tracking the movement of water from treatment facilities to end-use locations help identify seasonal demand patterns, improve the allocation of reclaimed water and inform decisions on irrigation, plumbing and campus infrastructure.

From Treated Wastewater to Productive Use

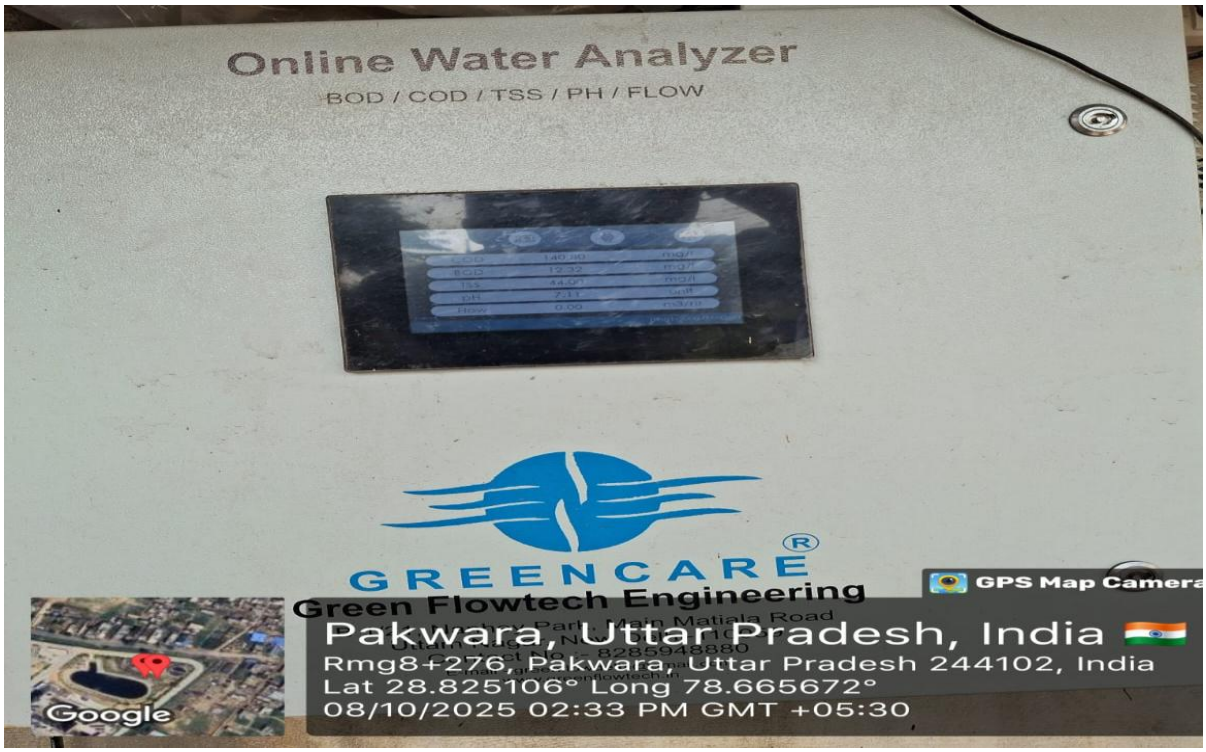
Treated wastewater is reused, subject to suitability for the intended purpose, in campus horticulture, landscape irrigation, construction-related activities, vehicle washing, floor cleaning and dust suppression.

Quantifying Institutional Performance

TMU assesses water reuse through recorded quantities of wastewater treated and reused, supported by available flow-meter readings and operational documentation.

No.	Measurement / KPI	Calculation
1	Total Water Supply	2880000 Litres per day
2	Total wastewater generated (80% of Supply)	2304000 Litres per day
3	Efficiency of STP	80%
4	Capacity of STP	1.5 MLD
5	Treated-water reuse rate (%)	100%
6	Total wastewater treated	1843200 Litres per day
7	Total volume of treated water available annually	324000000 Litres
8	Water reused for horticulture	600000 Litres per day
9	Water reused for Agriculture	400000 Litres per day

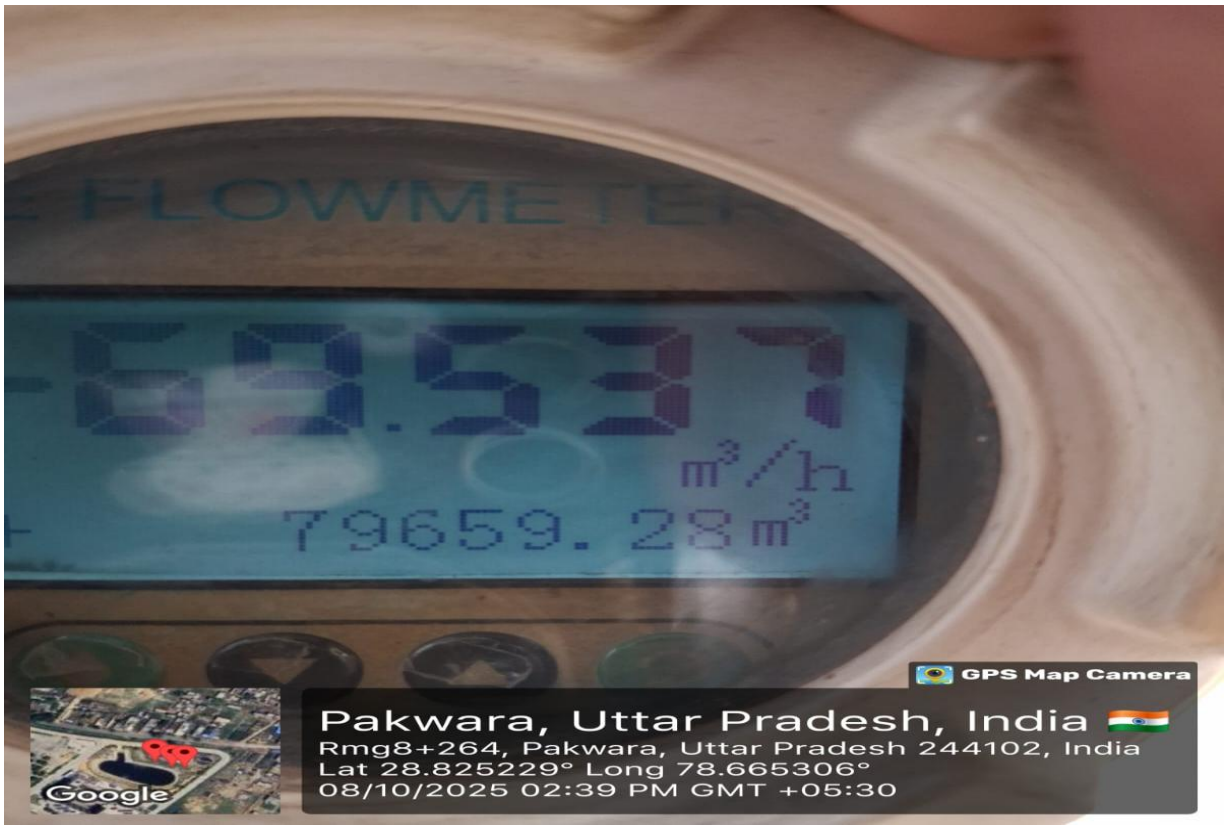
Water Reuse Performance



Water Analyzer for BOD/COD/TSS/PH/Flow



Flow meter at STP



Meter Reading in flow meter

6.5.1 Water Management Reduction

Advancing Community Water Literacy through Applied Learning and Knowledge Exchange

TMU promotes water sustainability by connecting environmental knowledge, practical demonstrations and community engagement. Through educational outreach, expert-led interactions and exposure to campus-based water management practices, TMU creates opportunities for students, local residents and neighboring communities to understand how water resources can be conserved, managed responsibly and reused.

In continuation to this University curriculum integrates the notion of sustainability in its programs and courses. B.Tech Civil Engineering curriculum also contributes to Water Management Education by integrating water-resource conservation, sustainable water infrastructure, environmental protection and scientific water management into engineering education. Courses such as Public Health & Environmental Engineering, Hydrology & Irrigation Engineering, Groundwater

Management, Fluid Mechanics, and Design of Hydraulic Structures equip students with the technical knowledge to understand water systems, manage freshwater resources, improve irrigation efficiency and support sustainable water infrastructure. With this multidisciplinary academic approach, TMU prepares future civil engineers to apply scientific principles to water conservation, groundwater protection, pollution control, efficient water use and integrated water-resource management.

Course Title	Course Code	Syllabus-Relevance with SDG
Public Health & Environmental Engineering	ECE612	Water supply, water/wastewater characteristics, wastewater treatment and sewage disposal.
Public Health & Environmental Engineering (Lab)	ECE661	Lab outcomes cover water/wastewater characteristics, comparison with standards and treatment analysis, listed tests include turbidity/colour, pH, hardness, residual chlorine, alkalinity, TSS/TDS, BOD, COD and fluoride.
Environmental Studies	TMU101	Broad environmental foundation. Water-related units like water resources, pollution, conservation or aquatic ecosystems.
Engineering Chemistry (Lab)	EAS163/263	Syllabus lists water-analysis experiments including hardness, alkalinity, pH, dissolved oxygen, wastewater COD, free chlorine and chloride.
Fluid Mechanics	ECE311	Fluid-flow principles underpin water conveyance and hydraulic systems
Hydrology & Irrigation Engineering	ECE515	Hydrology and irrigation relate to water availability, efficient use, integrated water-resource management and freshwater systems.
Groundwater Management	ECE724	Syllabus includes groundwater assessment, aquifers, artificial recharge/rainwater harvesting, groundwater quality, pollution and monitoring.
Solid and Hazardous Waste Management	ECE734	Potential topics where teaching addresses leachate, hazardous-waste handling and prevention of releases to water.
Design of Hydraulic Structures	ECE812	Syllabus includes dams/storage, diversion headworks, canal regulation, cross-drainage works, river training and hydropower schemes.
Environmental Impact Assessment and Management	ECE816	Syllabus includes water impacts, baseline data, mitigation, environmental management plans, monitoring and auditing.
Project Work / Industrial Training	ECE798 / ECE898 / ECE792	Projects on water supply, sanitation, wastewater, water efficiency, groundwater or aquatic ecosystems.

Source: https://www.tmu.ac.in/faculty-of-engineering/syllabus

TMU emphasizes the translation of water-related knowledge into practical understanding. Engagement initiatives address rainwater harvesting, wastewater treatment, water recycling, pollution prevention and efficient water use in agriculture and landscape management. By bringing together academic expertise and real-world applications, these activities encourage participants to recognise the relationship between water security, ecosystem protection, public health and community resilience.

Key Areas of Engagement and Learning

- **Knowledge Dissemination:** Seminars, awareness programmes and expert interactions introduce participants to sustainable water governance, river conservation and responsible water-use practices, including engagement with environmental experts such as Raman Kant, known for his work in river conservation.
- **Demonstration-Based Education:** Campus water infrastructure, including rainwater harvesting facilities and sewage treatment systems, provides a potential learning environment for understanding water treatment, resource recovery and responsible reuse.
- **Community Outreach:** Engagement with surrounding villages, schools and local stakeholders provides opportunities to communicate practical water conservation measures and strengthen awareness of water pollution prevention and safe water practices.
- **Agricultural and Landscape Applications:** Educational activities highlight water-efficient irrigation, appropriate reuse of treated wastewater and responsible landscape management, subject to applicable quality and safety requirements.
- **Knowledge Transfer and Local Capacity Building:** Interactions among farmers, students, faculty members, environmental practitioners and community participants support the exchange of ideas and encourage the adaptation of sustainable water practices to local needs. In this context Teerthanker Maheveer College of Agriculture Sciences has organized Kisan Goshthi where many issues challenges were discussed including Fermented Organic Manure

Fermented Organic Manure (FOM) supports smart water management by improving soil structure, enhancing moisture retention and reducing water loss through rapid drainage. Healthier, organic-matter-rich soil helps retain water within the root zone, potentially reducing irrigation frequency and freshwater demand. By converting organic waste into a valuable agricultural input, FOM also promotes sustainable farming, reduces dependence on synthetic inputs and creates opportunities for

income enhancement. This integrated approach connects soil health, water conservation, waste valorisation and environmental protection**,** contributing to SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and SDG 15 (Life on Land).

Teerthanker Maheveer College of Agriculture Sciences has organized Kisan Goshthi the detail report is given as below.

PRESS RELEASE | EVENT REPORT

Kisan Ghosti (Farmers' Meet)

Soil Enrichment, Income Enhancement and Environmental Protection through Fermented Organic Manure (FOM)

Date	15 July 2026
Venue	Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh
Organised by	Division of Agronomy, ICAR — Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi
In collaboration with	Maruti Suzuki India Limited (Corporate Social Responsibility)

Project: "Evaluation, Popularisation and Extension of Fermented Organic Manures for Sustainable Enhancement of Productivity and Reduction of Environmental Footprints of Major Cropping Systems in India" funded under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiative of Maruti Suzuki India Limited.



Dais of the Kisan Ghosti held on 15 July 2026 at Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad, under the event backdrop themed on Fermented Organic Manure (FOM).

Executive Summary

Moradabad, 15 July 2026. — The Division of Agronomy, ICAR — Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi, in collaboration with Maruti Suzuki India Limited (CSR), successfully organised a one-day Kisan Ghosti (Farmers' Meet) on the theme "Soil Enrichment, Income Enhancement and Environmental Protection through Fermented Organic Manure" at Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad (Uttar Pradesh). The programme was aligned with the Hon'ble Prime Minister's call to promote natural and environment-friendly agriculture and to reduce farmers' dependence on chemical fertilisers.

The event was attended by more than 150 farmers from Moradabad and surrounding districts, together with scientists of ICAR-IARI, senior officers of the Uttar Pradesh Department of Agriculture, and faculty of the College of Agricultural Sciences, Teerthanker Mahaveer University. Through technical lectures and open interaction, farmers were sensitised to the scientific

preparation, application and benefits of Fermented Organic Manure (FOM), soil-health management, and balanced nutrient use based on soil testing.

Key Highlights

- Theme: Soil enrichment, income enhancement and environmental protection through Fermented Organic Manure (FOM).
- Participation: More than 150 farmers, along with scientists, agriculture officers and university faculty.
- Technical sessions on the scientific utility of FOM, soil-health cards, and balanced nutrient management.
- Direct scientist–farmer interaction on preparation, application and benefits of FOM.
- Awareness of Government of India / State agricultural schemes and sustainable farming practices.

Background and Objectives

India's major cropping systems face the twin challenge of maintaining productivity while reducing the environmental footprint of intensive chemical-fertiliser use. Fermented Organic Manure (FOM) is a fermentation-based organic input that has shown strong promise in improving the physical, chemical and biological quality of soil, in activating beneficial micro-organisms, and in ensuring balanced nutrient availability to crops. The IARI–Maruti Suzuki CSR project was designed to evaluate, popularise and extend FOM technology across representative cropping systems.

Objectives of the Kisan Ghosti

- To disseminate the scientific principles and practical utility of Fermented Organic Manure (FOM) among farmers.
- To create awareness on soil-health management, soil sampling and use of the Soil Health Card.
- To demonstrate how balanced, soil-test-based nutrient management can lower input cost and raise net income.
- To provide an interactive platform between farmers, IARI scientists and district agriculture officers.
- To inform farmers about ongoing Central and State government agricultural schemes and support services.



Dignitaries lighting the traditional lamp to inaugurate the Kisan Ghosti at Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad.



The lamp-lighting ceremony in progress; scientists, university faculty and invited guests offer floral tributes at the inaugural session.

Inaugural Session

The programme commenced with the traditional lamp-lighting ceremony performed by the dignitaries on the dais, followed by an invocation. The formal welcome address was delivered by Dr. P. K. Jain, Dean, College of Agricultural Sciences, Teerthanker Mahaveer University, who welcomed the Chief Guest, distinguished scientists, farmers and delegates, and outlined the significance of collaborative research–extension activities for sustainable agriculture in the region.

The dais was graced by Dr. Ravi Kant Singh, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Moradabad (Chief Guest); Dr. Sanjay Singh Rathore, Project Coordinator, Division of Agronomy, ICAR-IARI, New Delhi (Guest of Honour); Dr. Praveen Kumar Upadhyay, Scientist, Division of Agronomy, ICAR-IARI, New Delhi; Dr. Rishi Raj, Senior Scientist, Division of Agronomy, ICAR-IARI, New Delhi; Dr. P. K. Jain, Dean, College of Agricultural Sciences, Teerthanker Mahaveer University; and Dr. Anil Chaudhary, Head, Department of Crop Genetics, Teerthanker Mahaveer University.



Group photograph of the dignitaries at the inaugural session next to the lit ceremonial lamp.

Felicitation of Dignitaries

Following the inauguration, the invited guests were formally felicitated on the dais with floral bouquets and mementoes as a mark of appreciation for their contributions to agricultural research and extension. The felicitation was carried out under the event backdrop themed on Fermented Organic Manure and the IARI–Maruti Suzuki CSR project.



Felicitation of the Chief Guest, Dr. Ravi Kant Singh, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Moradabad, at the dais.



Presentation of a floral bouquet to a distinguished guest during the inaugural session.



Felicitation of Dr. P. K. Jain, Dean, College of Agricultural Sciences, Teerthanker Mahaveer University.



Presentation of a memento to an invited guest at the dais.



Presentation of a commemorative plaque to a dignitary on stage.

Technical Sessions

Address by Dr. Sanjay Singh Rathore — Project Coordinator, ICAR-IARI

Dr. Sanjay Singh Rathore, Project Coordinator and Guest of Honour, delivered the keynote address on the scientific utility of Fermented Organic Manure (FOM). He explained in detail that this fermentation-based organic input improves the physical, chemical and biological quality of the soil, enhances the activity of beneficial micro-organisms, and ensures a steady, balanced supply of nutrients to crops.

He emphasised that regular application of FOM reduces the requirement for chemical fertilisers, brings down cost of cultivation, and simultaneously supports environmental protection and a durable, sustainable farming system. He urged farmers to adopt FOM as part of an integrated nutrient-management strategy for the region's rice–wheat and other major cropping systems.

Presentation by Dr. Praveen Kumar Upadhyay — Scientist, ICAR-IARI

Dr. Praveen Kumar Upadhyay, Scientist at the Division of Agronomy, ICAR-IARI, New Delhi, delivered a detailed presentation on soil-health conservation and the importance of organic farming. He apprised the farmers of the correct scientific method for soil-sample collection, soil testing, and interpretation and use of the Soil Health Card.

He explained that adopting soil-test-based nutrient management allows balanced use of fertilisers,

which improves both crop productivity and long-term soil health, and reduces wasteful expenditure on excess chemical inputs.

Dr. Rishi Raj, Senior Scientist at the Division of Agronomy, ICAR-IARI, New Delhi, explained the positive effects of applying Fermented Organic Manure on soil fertility, microbial activity and nutrient availability. He motivated the participating farmers to make regular use of FOM as an integral component of sustainable, low-input agriculture.

Chief Guest's Address — Dr. Ravi Kant Singh, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Moradabad



Dignitaries seated at the dais under the event backdrop during the technical sessions of the Kisan Ghosti.

The Chief Guest, Dr. Ravi Kant Singh, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Moradabad, briefed the farmers about the various schemes and facilities being run by the Department of Agriculture. He called upon farmers to adopt scientific technologies and modern agronomic practices so as to make agriculture more profitable, resource-efficient and sustainable.

Farmer Participation and Interaction

More than 150 farmers from Moradabad and neighbouring blocks participated enthusiastically in the Kisan Ghosti. During the interactive session, farmers engaged in direct dialogue with the scientists and obtained practical information about the preparation, application, dosage and benefits

of Fermented Organic Manure, as well as guidance on soil-health cards and balanced fertilisation.

Farmers were provided with take-home information material and Kisan Ghosti kits (contained in white cloth bags) covering the essential agronomic recommendations, project literature and contact details of the IARI project team for continued support.



leadership, farmers and all supporting staff for making the Kisan Ghosti a grand success. He also expressed gratitude to Maruti Suzuki India Limited for its continued CSR support to the project.

Acknowledgements

The programme was successfully organised under the overall guidance of the Director, ICAR — Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI); the Joint Director (Research), IARI; and the Joint Director (Extension), IARI. The Institute gratefully acknowledges their leadership and support.

Project Co-Investigators (Contributors)

- Dr. Rajeev Kumar Singh
- Dr. Kapila Shekhawat
- Dr. Subhash Babu
- Dr. Mona Nagargade
- Dr. Vishal Tyagi
- Dr. Arjun Singh
- Dr. Smruti Ranjan Padhan

Project Staff and Support Team

- Shri Rohit Yadav
- Shri Munish Pal
- Shri Manish
- and other members of the project team

The organisers place on record their sincere thanks to the leadership of Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad, for hosting the event, and to all the participating farmers whose active engagement made the Kisan Ghosti a meaningful and impactful exercise.

Outcomes and Way Forward

- More than 150 farmers sensitised on the science, preparation and benefits of Fermented Organic Manure (FOM).
- Farmers oriented on soil sampling, soil testing and the correct use of the Soil Health Card.
- Awareness generated on balanced, soil-test-based nutrient management and reduced chemical-fertiliser dependence.
- Strengthened linkages between farmers, ICAR-IARI scientists and the district Department of Agriculture.
- Follow-up farmer field demonstrations and monitoring visits planned by the project team in the coming season.

Issued By

Division of Agronomy
ICAR — Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI)
Pusa Campus, New Delhi – 110012
India

Annexure I — Event Poster

Kisan Gosthi 2026 — Official Programme Poster

The official promotional poster for the Kisan Gosthi (Farmers' Interaction and Awareness Programme) is presented below. The poster was jointly issued by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi and the Teerthanker Mahaveer College of Agriculture Sciences, Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad. It highlights the theme, date, venue, timings and the list of the Chief Patrons, Patrons and Organizers of the event.



Fig. — Official event poster of the Kisan Gosthi held on 15 July 2026 at TMU Auditorium, Moradabad (10:00 am – 2:00 pm).

Event	Kisan Gosthi — Farmers Interaction and Awareness Programme
Tagline (Hindi)	मिलें • सीखें • आगे बढ़ें
Date	15 July 2026 (Wednesday)
Time	10:00 am to 2:00 pm
Venue	TMU Auditorium, Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Delhi Road, Moradabad
Organised by	Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi & Teerthanker Mahaveer College of Agriculture Sciences, Moradabad
Under Aegis of	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India

Programme Details at a Glance

Chief Patrons

Shri Suresh Jain	Hon'ble Chancellor, TMU
Shri Manish Jain	Hon'ble Group Vice Chairman, TMU
Shri Akshat Jain	Executive Director, TMU

Patrons

Prof. (Dr.) V. K. Jain	Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor, TMU
Prof. (Dr.) Manjula Jain	Dean – Academics, TMU
Prof. (Dr.) P. K. Jain	Dean – TMCOAS, TMU

Organizers

Dr. Sanjay Singh Rathore	Head (Agronomy), ICAR-IARI, New Delhi
Dr. Kapila Shekhawat	Sr. Scientist, ICAR-IARI, New Delhi
Dr. Anil Kumar Chaudhary	Assistant Professor, TMCOAS, TMU, Moradabad
Dr. Shabnam Kumari	Assistant Professor, TMCOAS, TMU, Moradabad

Annexure II — Farmers' Attendance Register

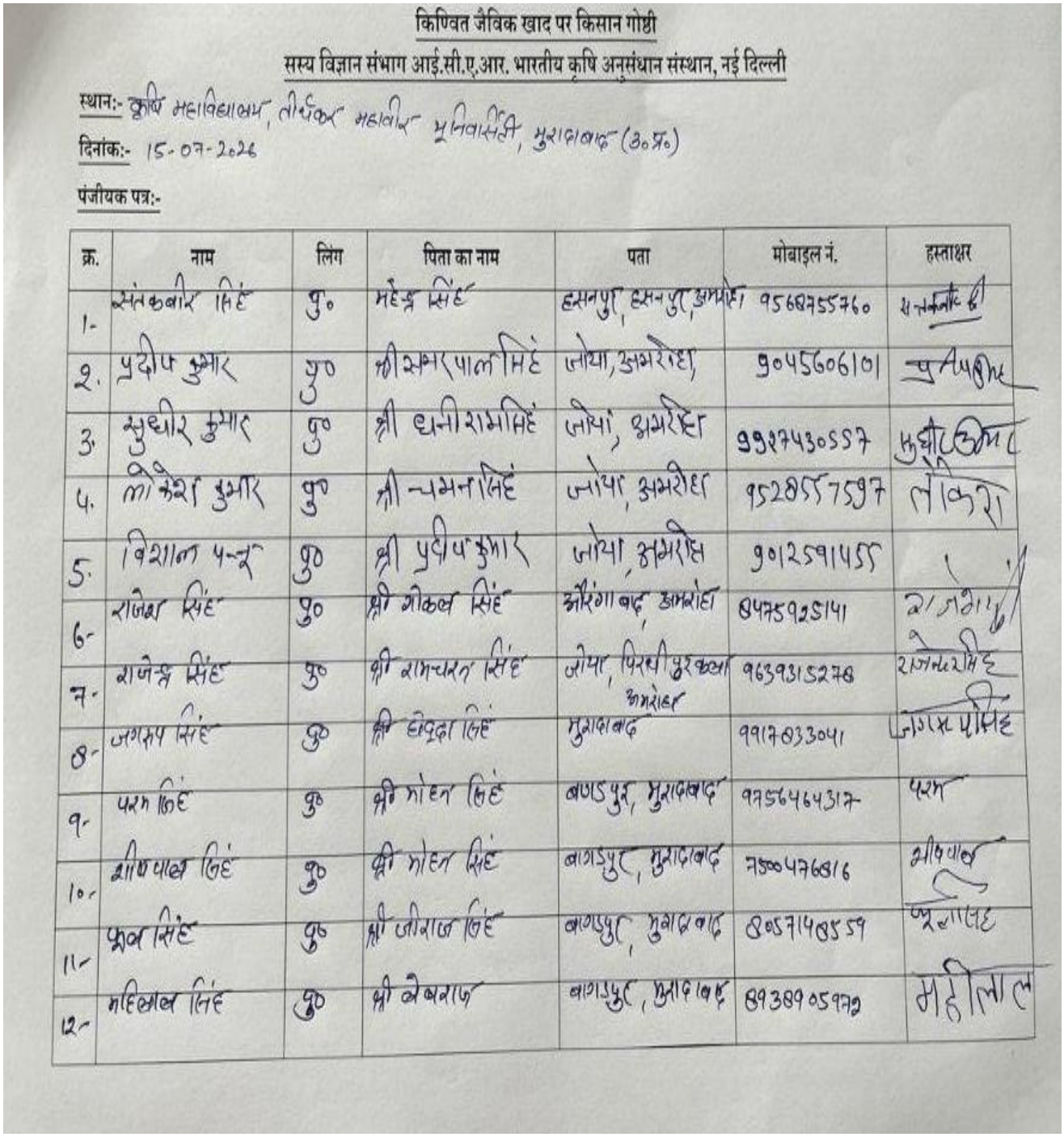
Signature Sheets of Participating Farmers (Sl. No. 01 – 139)

The following pages reproduce the original hand-signed attendance register maintained on the day of the Kisan Gosthi. A total of one hundred and thirty-nine (139) farmers, scientists, faculty members and invited officials registered their presence. Each register page records the Serial Number, Name, Gender, Father's Name Address Mobile Number and Signature (हस्ताक्षर) of every participant, in accordance with the standard reporting format prescribed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR).

Attendance Summary

Total Participants Registered	**139**
Number of Register Pages	**10**
Farmers (Male & Female)	**125+**
Scientists / Faculty / Officials	**14+**
Date of Registration	**15 July 2026**
Location of Registration	**TMU Auditorium, Moradabad**

Attendance Sheet – Page 1 (Sl. No. 01 – 12)



किण्वित जैविक खाद पर किसान गोष्ठी

सस्य विज्ञान संभाग आई.सी.ए.आर. भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली

स्थान:- कृषि महाविद्यालय, तीर्थंकर महावीर यूनिवर्सिटी, मुरादाबाद (उ.प्र.)

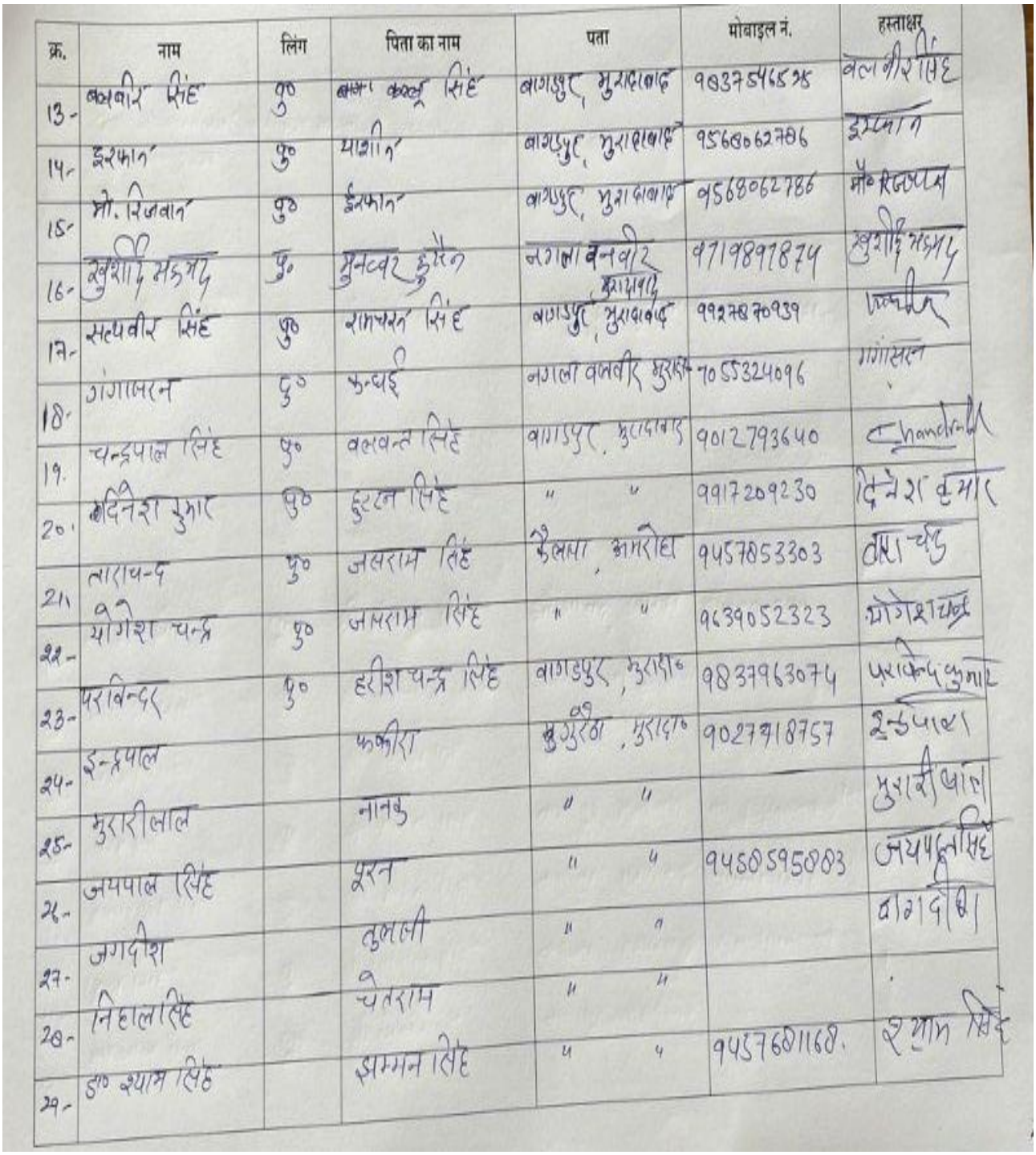
दिनांक:- 15-07-2026

पंजीयक पत्र:-

क्र.	नाम	लिंग	पिता का नाम	पता	मोबाइल नं.	हस्ताक्षर
1-	संतकबीर सिंह	पु०	महेन्द्र सिंह	हसनपुर, हसनपुर, अमरोहा	9568755760	
2.	प्रदीप कुमार	पु०	श्री अमरपाल सिंह	जोया, अमरोहा	9045606101	
3.	सुधीर कुमार	पु०	श्री धनीराम सिंह	जोया, अमरोहा	9917430557	
4.	लोकेश कुमार	पु०	श्री चमन सिंह	जोया, अमरोहा	9528557597	
5.	विशाल पन्नू	पु०	श्री प्रदीप कुमार	जोया, अमरोहा	9012591455	
6-	राजेश सिंह	पु०	श्री गोकल सिंह	औरंगाबाद, अमरोहा	8475925141	
7-	राजेन्द्र सिंह	पु०	श्री रामचरन सिंह	जोया, पिरथी पुरकला	9639315278	
8-	जगपाल सिंह	पु०	श्री छोटूदा सिंह	अमरोहा मुरादाबाद	9917033041	
9-	परम सिंह	पु०	श्री मोहन सिंह	बागपुर, मुरादाबाद	9756464317	
10-	वीरपाल सिंह	पु०	श्री मोहन सिंह	बागपुर, मुरादाबाद	7500476816	
11-	फूल सिंह	पु०	श्री जीराज सिंह	बागपुर, मुरादाबाद	8057408559	
12-	महिपाल सिंह	पु०	श्री लेखराज	बागपुर, मुरादाबाद	8938905979	

Fig.- Scanned copy of Attendance Sheet – Page 1 (Sl. No. 01 – 12). Original hand-signed register maintained by the organising team.

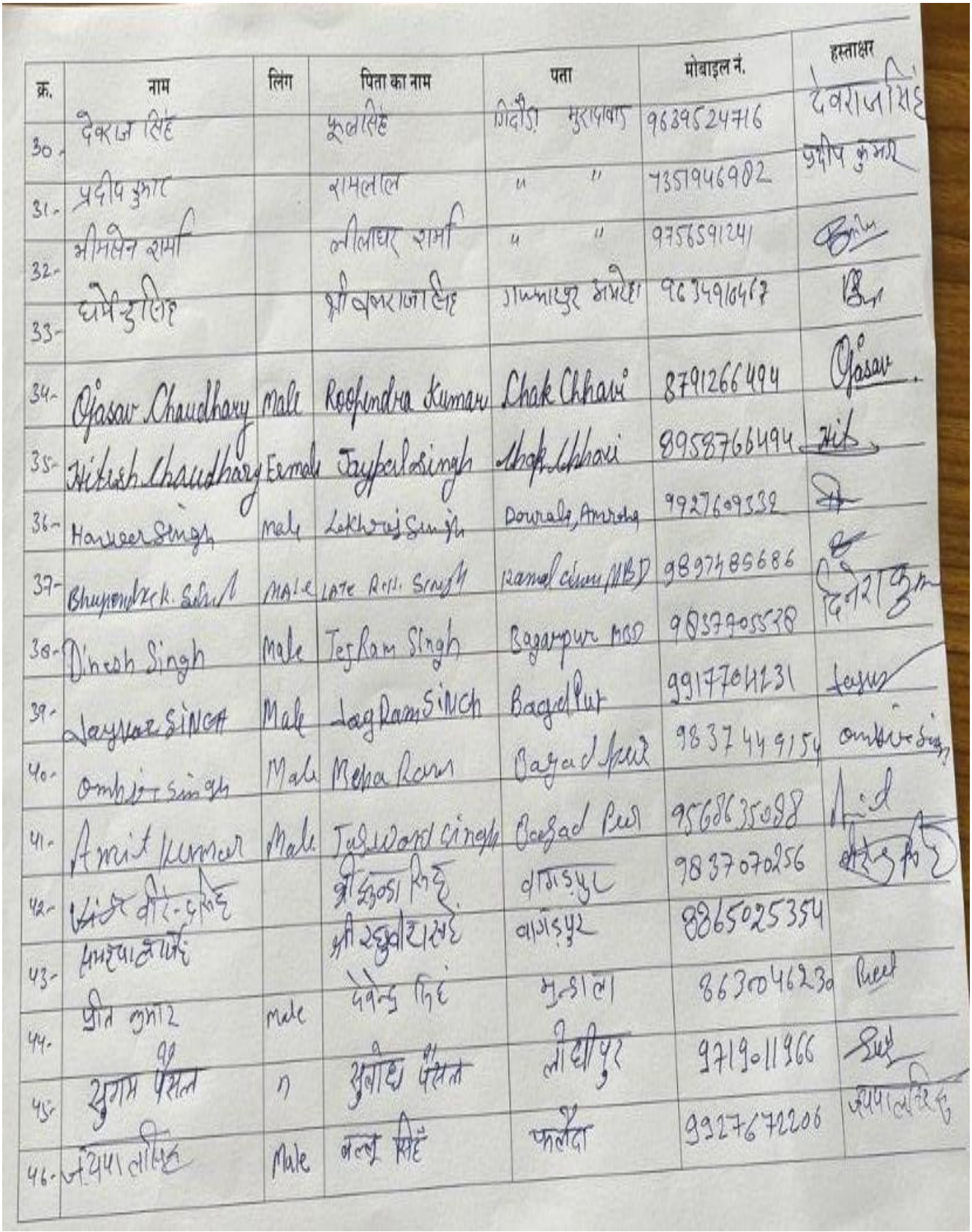
Attendance Sheet – Page 2 (Sl. No. 13 – 29)



क्र.	नाम	लिंग	पिता का नाम	पता	मोबाइल नं.	हस्ताक्षर
13-	बलवीर सिंह	पु०	[illegible]	बागपुर, मुरादाबाद	9837545835	बलवीर सिंह
14-	इरफान	पु०	यासीन	बागपुर, मुरादाबाद	9568062786	इरफान
15-	मो. रिजवान	पु०	इरफान	बागपुर, मुरादाबाद	9568062786	मो० रिजवान
16-	खुशीद मंडल	पु०	मुनव्वर हुसैन	नगला बनवीर मुरादाबाद	9719891874	खुशीद मंडल
17-	सत्यवीर सिंह	पु०	रामचरन सिंह	बागपुर, मुरादाबाद	9927867939	[illegible]
18-	गंगासरन	पु०	फन्दई	नगला बलवीर मुरादाबाद	7055324096	गंगासरन
19-	चन्द्रपाल सिंह	पु०	बलवन्त सिंह	बागपुर, मुरादाबाद	9012793640	Chandrpal
20-	महेन्द्र कुमार	पु०	हुरत सिंह	" "	9917209230	महेन्द्र कुमार
21-	[illegible]	पु०	जसराम सिंह	कैलसा, अमरोहा	9457853303	[illegible]
22-	योगेश चन्द्र	पु०	जसराम सिंह	" "	9639052323	योगेश चन्द्र
23-	परविन्दर	पु०	हरीश चन्द्र सिंह	बागपुर, मुरादा०	9837963074	परविन्दर कुमार
24-	इन्द्रपाल		फकीरा	खुशरैठा, मुरादा०	9027918757	इन्द्रपाल
25-	मुरारीलाल		नानकु	" "		मुरारीलाल
26-	जयपाल सिंह		पूरन	" "	9458595083	जयपाल सिंह
27-	जगदीश		तुलसी	" "		बागपुर
28-	निहाल सिंह		चेतराम	" "		
29-	डा० श्याम सिंह		डाम्मन सिंह	" "	9457691168	श्याम सिंह

Fig. — Scanned copy of Attendance Sheet – Page 2 (Sl. No. 13 – 29). Original hand-signed register maintained by the organising team.

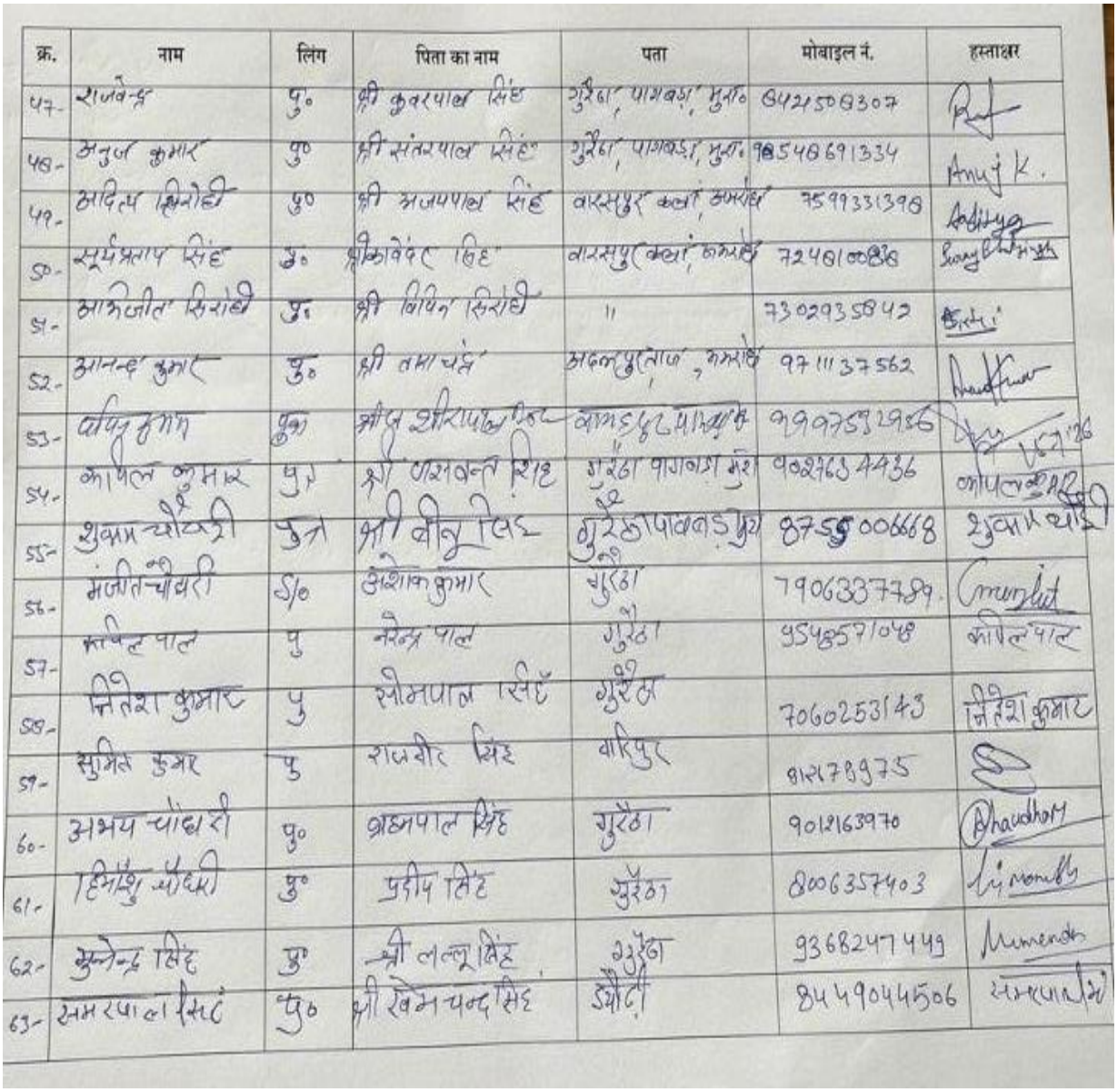
Attendance Sheet – Page 3 (Sl. No. 30 – 46)



क्र.	नाम	लिंग	पिता का नाम	पता	मोबाइल नं.	हस्ताक्षर
30.	देवराज सिंह		फूलसिंह	गिदौड़ा मुरादाबाद	9639524716	देवराजसिंह
31.	प्रदीप कुमार		रामलाल	" "	7351946982	प्रदीप कुमार
32.	भीमसेन शर्मा		लीलाधर शर्मा	" "	9758591241	
33.	धर्मेन्द्र सिंह		श्री बलराज सिंह	शिवनगर अमरोहा	9634916417	
34.	Ofasar Chaudhary	male	Roopindra Kumar	Chak Chhavi	8791266494	Ofasar
35.	Hitesh Chaudhary	Female	Jaypal singh	Chak Chhavi	8958766494	Hit
36.	Harveer Singh	male	Lekhraj Singh	Dourala, Amroha	9927609532	
37.	Bhupendra Singh	MALE	LATE Roll. Singh	Ramal Gaun MBD	9897485686	
38.	Dinesh Singh	Male	Tejram Singh	Bagarpur MBD	9837705538	
39.	Jaywar SINGH	Male	Jag Ram SINGH	Bagad Pur	9917704231	Jaywar
40.	Ombir Singh	Male	Mehar Ram	Bagad Pur	9837449154	ombir singh
41.	Amit Kumar	Male	Tejpal Singh	Bagad Pur	9568635088	
42.	[illegible]		श्री झंडा सिंह	बागड़पुर	9837070256	
43.	[illegible]		श्री रघुवीर सिंह	बागड़पुर	8865025354	
44.	प्रीत कुमार	male	देवेन्द्र सिंह	मुरादाबाद	8630046230	Preet
45.	सुगम पैसल	"	सुबोध पैसल	लौदीपुर	9719011966	Sugam
46.	[illegible]	Male	नत्थू सिंह	फलौदा	9927672206	

Fig. — Scanned copy of Attendance Sheet – Page 2 (Sl. No. 30 – 46). Original hand-signed register maintained by the organising team.

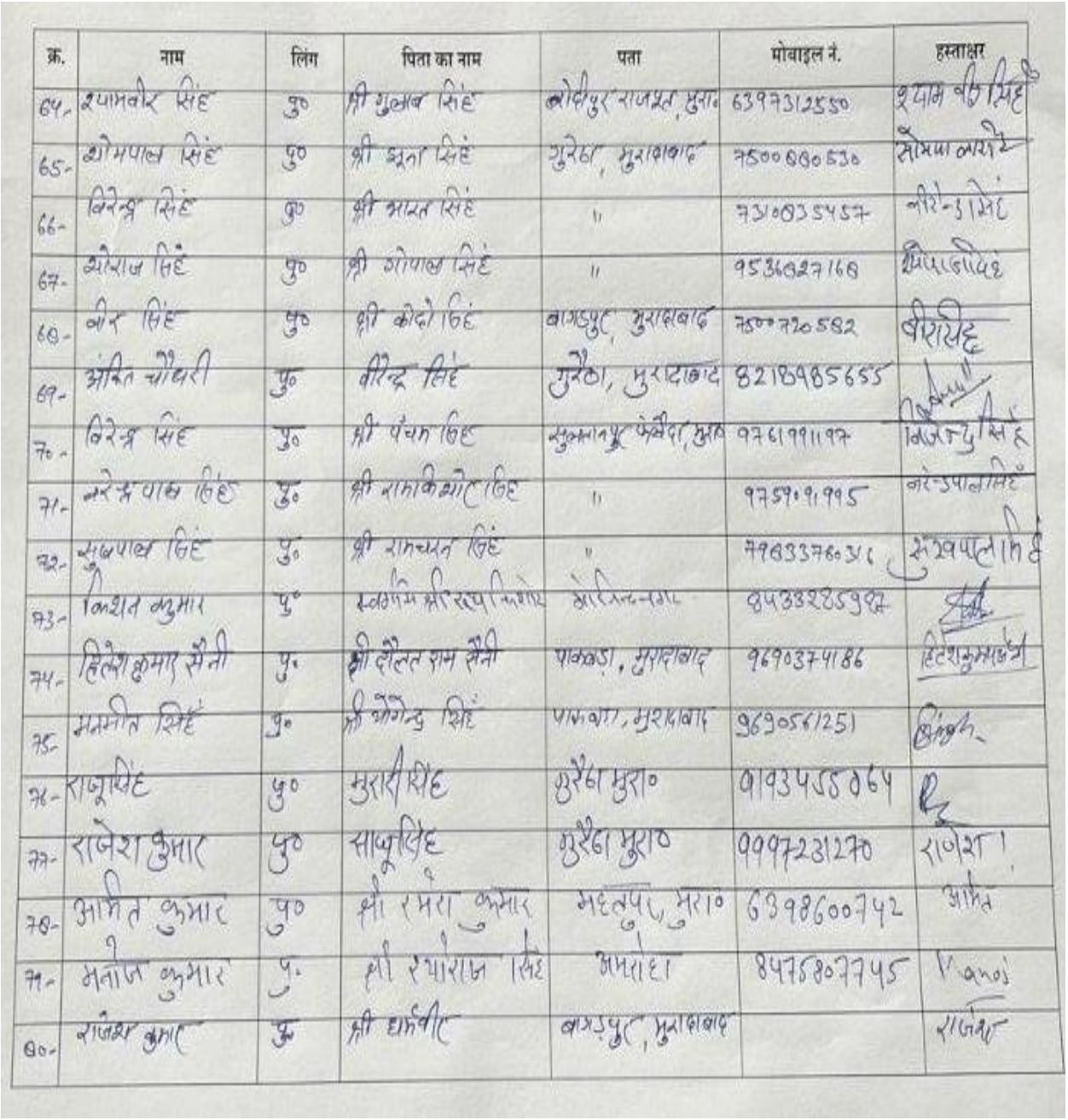
Attendance Sheet – Page 4 (Sl. No. 47 – 63)



क्र.	नाम	लिंग	पिता का नाम	पता	मोबाइल नं.	हस्ताक्षर
47.	राजवेन्द्र	पु०	श्री कुवरपाल सिंह	गुरैठा, पावकड़ा, मुरा०	8421509307	
48.	अनुज कुमार	पु०	श्री संतरपाल सिंह	गुरैठा, पावकड़ा, मुरा०	9854891334	Anuj K.
49.	आदित्य त्रिपाठी	पु०	श्री अजयपाल सिंह	वारसपुर कलां, अमरोहा	7599331398	Aditya
50.	सूर्यप्रताप सिंह	पु०	श्रीकावेन्द्र सिंह	वारसपुर कलां, अमरोहा	7248100838	
51.	आकेजीत सिरोही	पु०	श्री विपिन सिरोही	"	7302935842	
52.	आनन्द कुमार	पु०	श्री तमा चंद	अदलपुर ताज, अमरोहा	9711137562	
53.	विपिन कुमार	पु०	श्री [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
54.	कोपल कुमार	पु०	श्री परमवन्त सिंह	गुरैठा पावकड़ा मुरा	9027634436	कोपल कुमार
55.	शुक्रम चौधरी	पुत्र	श्री वीरू सिंह	गुरैठा पावकड़ा मुरा	8755006668	शुक्रम चौधरी
56.	मंजीत चौधरी	S/o	अशोक कुमार	गुरैठा	7906337789	
57.	कपिल पाल	पु०	नरेन्द्र पाल	गुरैठा	9548571048	कपिल पाल
58.	नितेश कुमार	पु०	सोमपाल सिंह	गुरैठा	7060253143	नितेश कुमार
59.	सुमित कुमार	पु०	राजवीर सिंह	वारिपुर	8126789975	
60.	अभय चौधरी	पु०	ब्रह्मपाल सिंह	गुरैठा	9012163970	Abhay Chaudhary
61.	हिमांशु चौधरी	पु०	प्रदीप सिंह	गुरैठा	8006357403	Himanshu
62.	सुन्नेन्द्र सिंह	पु०	श्री लल्लू सिंह	गुरैठा	9368247449	Surendra
63.	समरपाल सिंह	पु०	श्री खेमचन्द सिंह	डौटी	8449044506	समरपाल सिंह

Fig. — Scanned copy of Attendance Sheet – Page 4 (Sl. No. 47 – 63). Original hand-signed register maintained by the organising team.

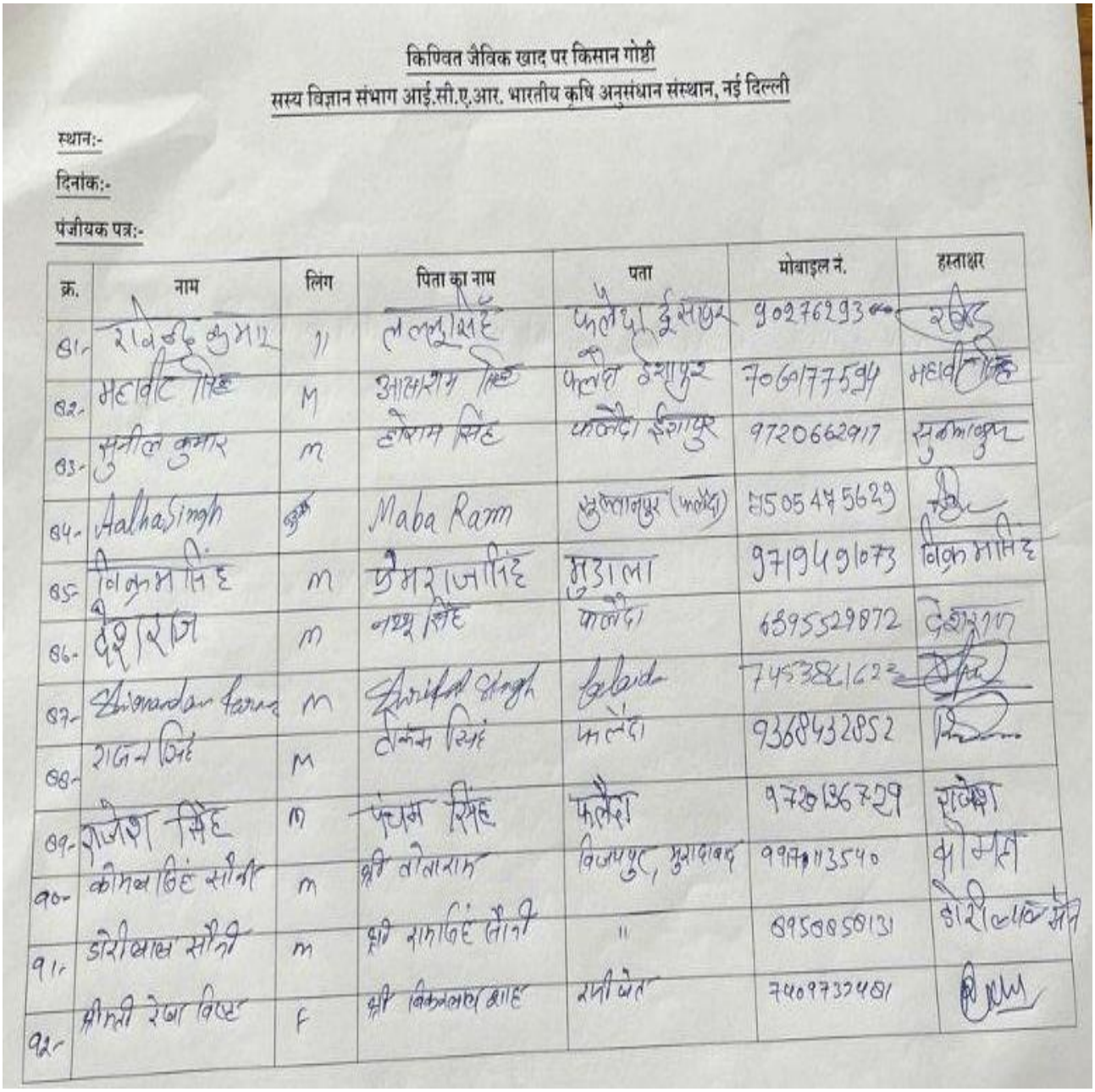
Attendance Sheet – Page 5 (Sl. No. 64 – 80)



क्र.	नाम	लिंग	पिता का नाम	पता	मोबाइल नं.	हस्ताक्षर
64-	श्यामवीर सिंह	पु०	श्री गुलाब सिंह	लोधीपुर राजपूत, मुरा०	6397312550	श्याम वीर सिंह
65-	सोमपाल सिंह	पु०	श्री झूना सिंह	गुरैहा, मुरादाबाद	7500080630	सोमपाल सिंह
66-	विरेन्द्र सिंह	पु०	श्री भारत सिंह	"	7310835457	वीरेन्द्र सिंह
67-	अमरराज सिंह	पु०	श्री गोपाल सिंह	"	9536027168	अमरराज सिंह
68-	वीर सिंह	पु०	श्री कोदो सिंह	बाग़पुर, मुरादाबाद	7500720582	वीर सिंह
69-	अंकित चौधरी	पु०	वीरेन्द्र सिंह	गुरैहा, मुरादाबाद	8218985655	
70-	विरेन्द्र सिंह	पु०	श्री पंचम सिंह	सुल्तानपुर फेरीदा, मुरा०	9761991197	विरेन्द्र सिंह
71-	नरेन्द्र पाल सिंह	पु०	श्री राकीबोट सिंह	"	9759191995	नरेन्द्र पाल सिंह
72-	सुखपाल सिंह	पु०	श्री रामचरन सिंह	"	7983378631	सुखपाल सिंह
73-	किशन कुमार	पु०	स्वर्गीय श्री रघुनाथ	हरिनन्दनगर	8433285992	
74-	हितेश कुमार सैनी	पु०	श्री दौलत राम सैनी	पाकबड़ा, मुरादाबाद	9690374186	हितेश कुमार सैनी
75-	मनमीत सिंह	पु०	श्री योगेन्द्र सिंह	पाकबड़ा, मुरादाबाद	9690561251	
76-	राजू सिंह	पु०	मुरारी सिंह	गुरैहा मुरा०	9193455064	
77-	राजेश कुमार	पु०	साधू सिंह	गुरैहा मुरा०	9997231270	राजेश
78-	अमित कुमार	पु०	श्री रमेश कुमार	मदनपुर, मुरा०	6398600742	अमित
79-	मनोज कुमार	पु०	श्री रघुराज सिंह	अमरोहा	8475807745	
80-	राजेश कुमार	पु०	श्री हाकीवीट	बाग़पुर, मुरादाबाद		राजेश

Fig. — Scanned copy of Attendance Sheet – Page 5 (Sl. No. 64 – 80). Original hand-signed register maintained by the organising team.

Attendance Sheet – Page 6 (Sl. No. 81 – 92)



किण्वित जैविक खाद पर किसान गोष्ठी

सस्य विज्ञान संभाग आई.सी.ए.आर. भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली

स्थान:-

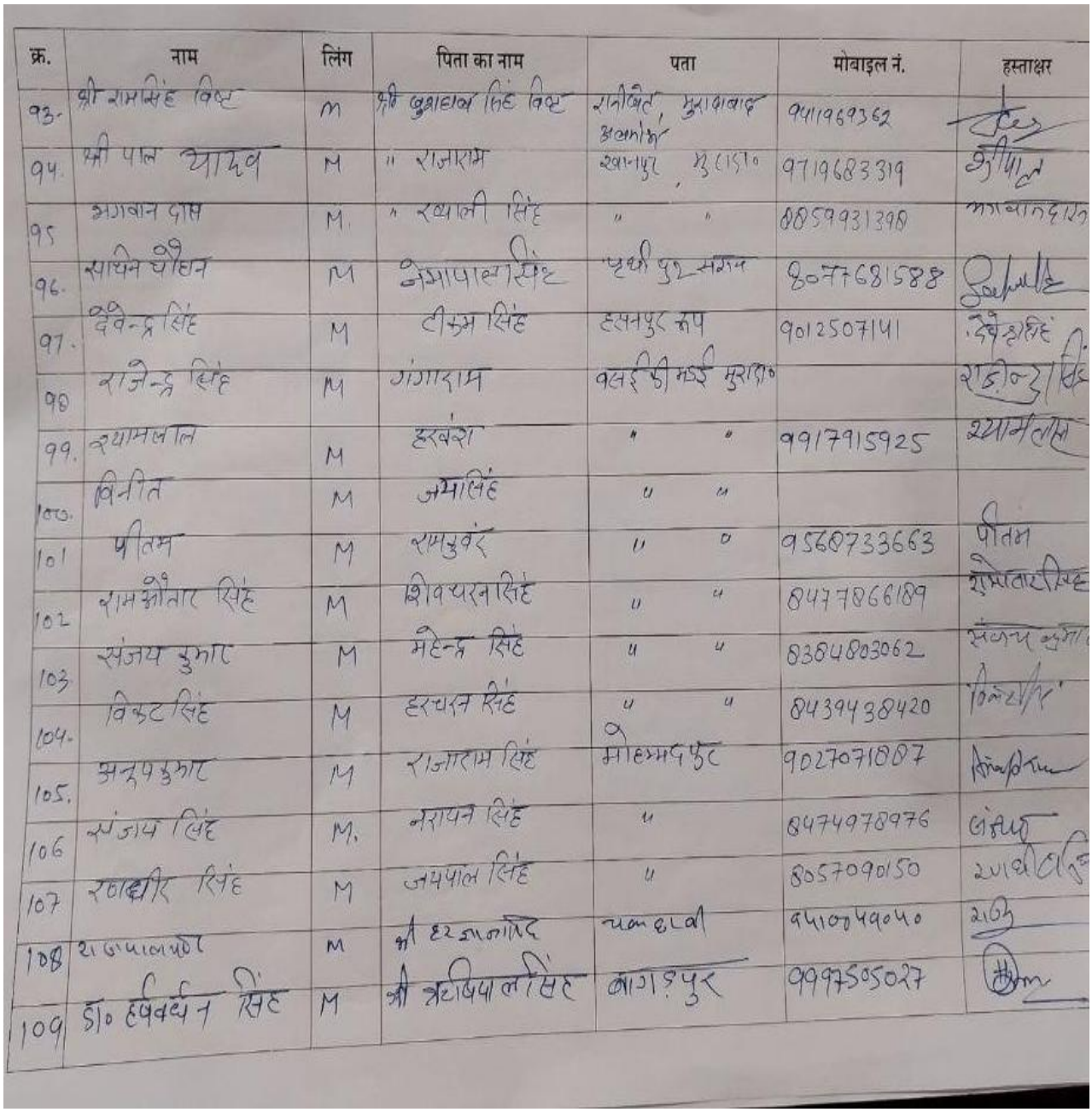
दिनांक:-

पंजीयक पत्र:-

क्र.	नाम	लिंग	पिता का नाम	पता	मोबाइल नं.	हस्ताक्षर
81-	रविन्द्र कुमार	M	लालू सिंह	फलेदा, हुसैनपुर	9027629300	रविन्द्र
82-	महावीर सिंह	M	आसराम सिंह	फलेदा, देशपुर	7060177594	महावीर सिंह
83-	सुनील कुमार	m	हरिराम सिंह	फलेदा, इगौर	9720662917	सुनील कुमार
84-	Malha Singh	M	Maha Ram	सुल्तानपुर (फलेदा)	9505447629	[illegible]
85-	विक्रम सिंह	m	छैमराज सिंह	मुडाला	9719491073	विक्रम सिंह
86-	देशराज	m	नथू सिंह	फलेदा	6395529872	देशराज
87-	Shivendra Tomar	m	Surjit Singh	Faleda	7453881623	[illegible]
88-	राजन सिंह	m	तेजपाल सिंह	फलेदा	9368432852	[illegible]
89-	राजेश सिंह	m	पंचम सिंह	फलेरा	9729367291	राजेश
90-	कौशल सिंह सौनी	m	श्री तोताराम	विजयपुर, मुरादाबाद	9997113540	कौशल
91-	डोरीलाल सौनी	m	श्री राजसिंह सौनी	"	8958050131	डोरीलाल सौनी
92-	श्रीमती रेखा विष्ट	F	श्री विक्रमलाल शाह	रामजेत	7409773281	[illegible]

Fig. — Scanned copy of Attendance Sheet – Page 6 (Sl. No. 81 – 92). Original hand-signed register maintained by the organising team.

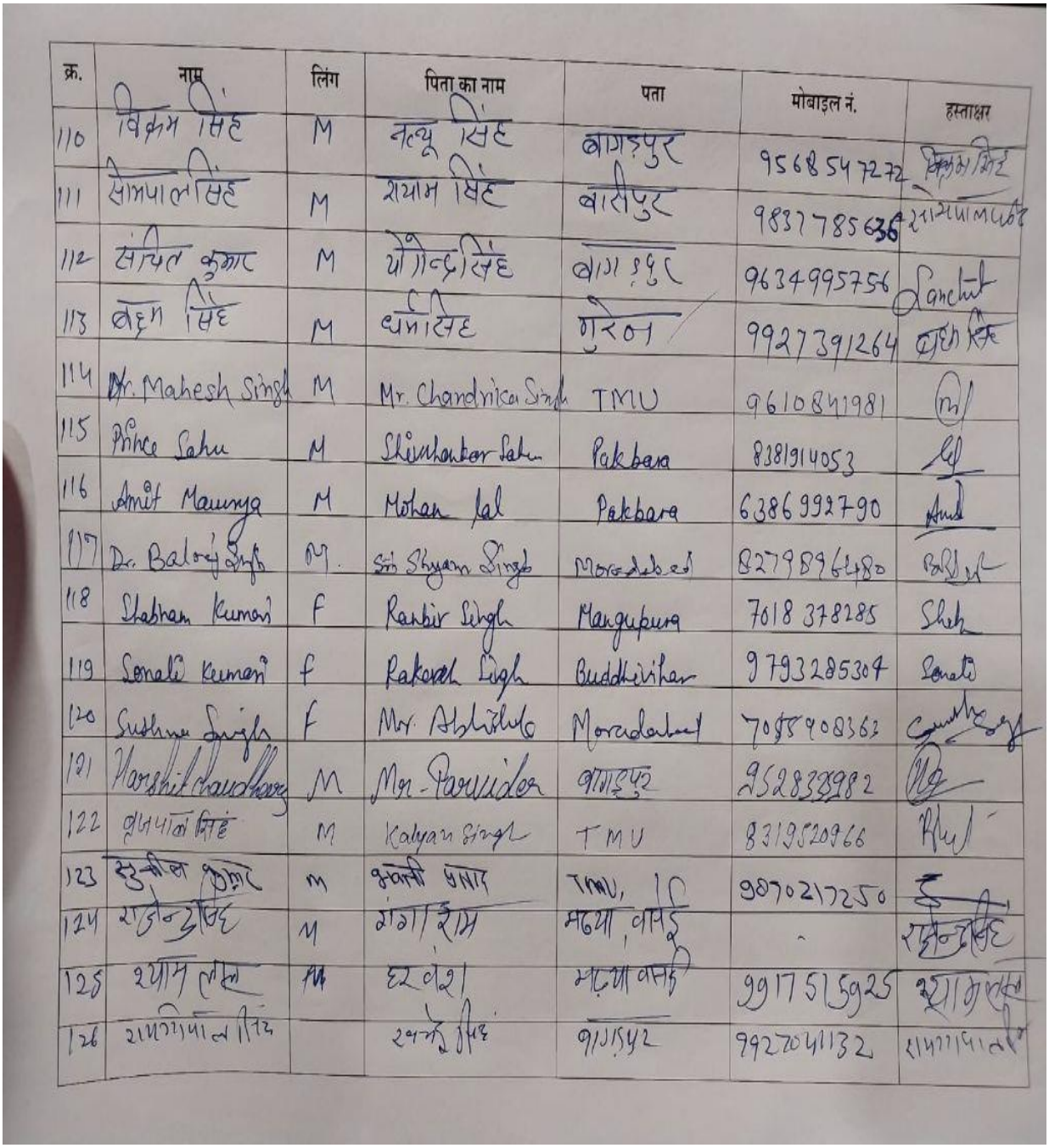
Attendance Sheet – Page 7 (Sl. No. 93 – 109)



क्र.	नाम	लिंग	पिता का नाम	पता	मोबाइल नं.	हस्ताक्षर
93.	श्री रामसिंह विष्ट	m	श्री बुआलाल सिंह विष्ट	रानीबिर, मुरादाबाद अलमोड़ा	9411969362	
94.	श्री पाल यादव	M	" राजाराम	रसनपुर, मु.दा.प्र.	9719683319	
95	भगवान दास	M.	" रथाली सिंह	" "	8859931398	
96.	साधने चौहान	M	जेमापाल सिंह	पृथी पुर सरन	8077681588	
97.	देवेन्द्र सिंह	M	टीकम सिंह	हसनपुर रूप	9012507141	
98	राजेन्द्र सिंह	M	गंगादास	वसई डी मई मुरादा०		
99.	श्यामलाल	M	हरवंश	" "	9917915925	
100.	विनीत	M	जयसिंह	" "		
101	पीतम	M	रामसुवर	" "	9560733663	
102	रामऔतार सिंह	M	शिवचरन सिंह	" "	8477866189	
103	संजय कुमार	M	महेन्द्र सिंह	" "	8384803062	
104.	विकट सिंह	M	हरचरन सिंह	" "	8439438420	
105.	अनूप कुमार	M	राजाराम सिंह	मोहम्मदपुर	9027071887	
106	संजय सिंह	M.	नरायन सिंह	"	8474978976	
107	रणधीर सिंह	M	जयपाल सिंह	"	8057090150	
108	राजपालसिंह	M	श्री हरजानंद	चमरौवा	9410049040	
109	डी० हर्षवर्धन सिंह	M	श्री ऋषिपाल सिंह	बागड़पुर	9997505027	

Fig. — Scanned copy of Attendance Sheet – Page 7 (Sl. No. 93 – 109). Original hand-signed register maintained by the organising team.

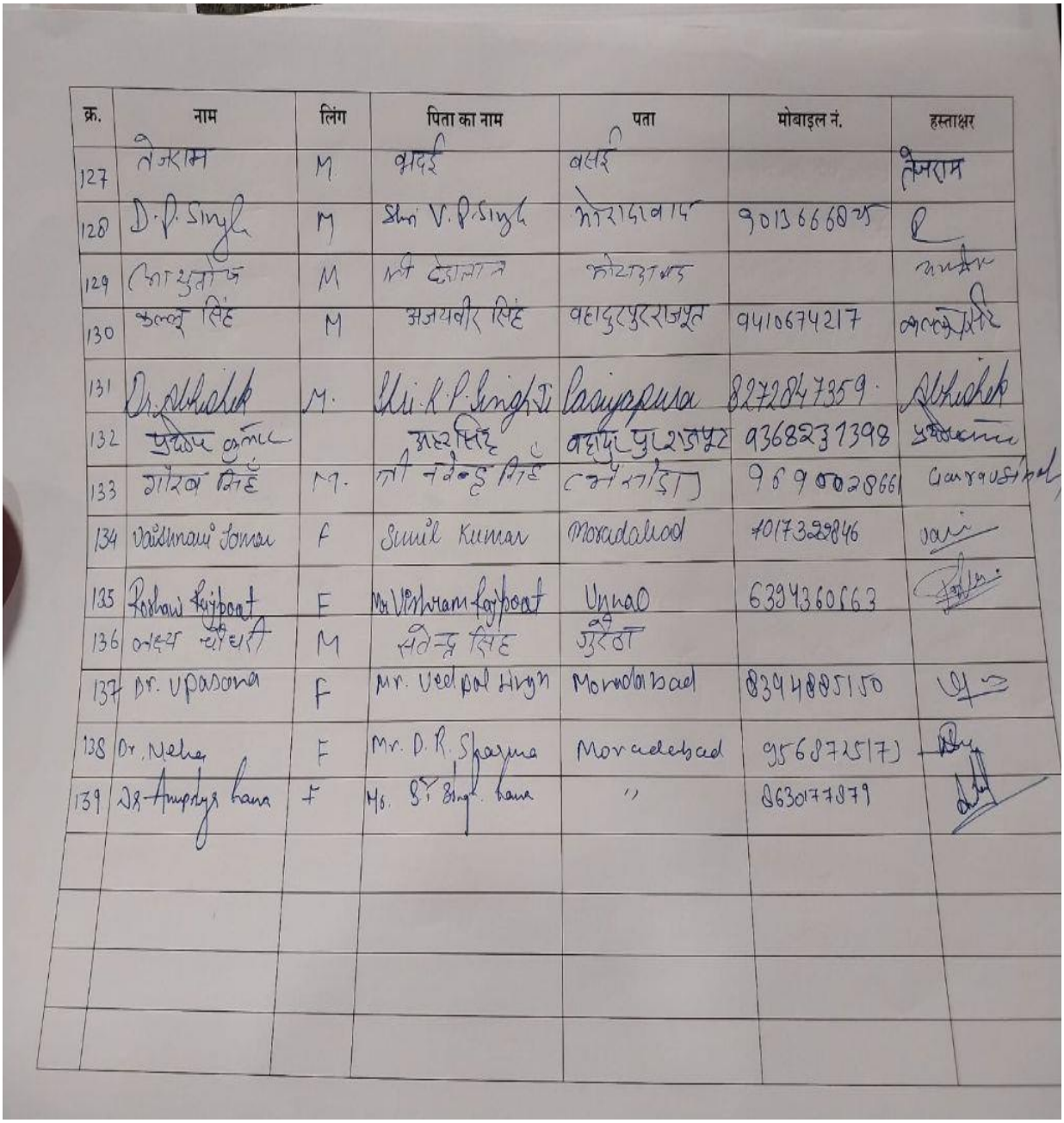
Attendance Sheet – Page 8 (Sl. No. 110 – 126)



क्र.	नाम	लिंग	पिता का नाम	पता	मोबाइल नं.	हस्ताक्षर
110	विक्रम सिंह	M	नत्थू सिंह	बागपुर	9568547272	
111	सोमपाल सिंह	M	श्याम सिंह	बासीपुर	9837785636	
112	संचित कुमार	M	योगेन्द्र सिंह	बागपुर	9634995756	Sanchit
113	बहन सिंह	M	धर्म सिंह	गुरेन	9927391264	
114	Mr. Mahesh Singh	M	Mr. Chandrika Singh	TMU	9610841981	
115	Prince Sahu	M	Shivshankar Sahu	Pakbara	8381914053	
116	Amit Maurya	M	Mohan lal	Pakbara	6386992790	
117	Dr. Balraj Singh	M	Late Shyam Singh	Moradabad	8279896480	
118	Shahran Kumari	F	Ranbir Singh	Mangupura	7018 378285	
119	Sonali Kumari	f	Rakesh Singh	Buddheshar	9793285304	
120	Sushma Singh	F	Mr. Abhishek	Moradabad	7055908363	
121	Harshit Chaudhary	M	Mr. Parvinder	बागपुर	9528338982	
122	कल्याण सिंह	M	Kalyan Singh	TMU	8319520966	
123	सुनील कुमार	M	झब्बी प्रसाद	TMU, 10	9870217250	
124	राहुल सिंह	M	गंगा राम	मढ़या बासी		राहुल सिंह
125	श्याम लाल	M	हरदेव	मढ़या बासी	9917515925	
126	रामपाल सिंह		रणजीत सिंह	गुजरेन	9927041132	

Fig. — Scanned copy of Attendance Sheet – Page 8 (Sl. No. 110 – 126). Original hand-signed register maintained by the organising team.

Attendance Sheet – Page 9 (Sl. No. 127 – 139)



क्र.	नाम	लिंग	पिता का नाम	पता	मोबाइल नं.	हस्ताक्षर
127	तेजराम	M	बादई	बसई		तेजराम
128	D.P. Singh	M	Shri V.P. Singh	मोरादाबाद	9013666805	
129	[illegible]	M	[illegible]	[illegible]		
130	[illegible]	M	अजयवीर सिंह	बहादुरपुरराजपूत	9410674217	
131	Dr. Abhishek	M.	Mr. K.P. Singh Ji	Lajyapura	8272847359	Abhishek
132	[illegible]		[illegible]	बहादुरपुर जाट	9368237398	
133	गौरव सिंह	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	9690028661	
134	Vaishnavi Tomar	F	Sunil Kumar	Moradabad	7017329846	
135	Rashmi Rajpoot	F	Mr. Vikram Rajpoot	Unnao	6394360563	
136	[illegible]	M	[illegible]	[illegible]		
137	Dr. Upasana	F	Mr. Veerpal Singh	Moradabad	8394885150	
138	Dr. Neha	F	Mr. D.R. Sharma	Moradabad	9568725171	
139	Dr. Anupriya Rana	F	Mr. S. Singh Rana	"	8630177879	

Fig. — Scanned copy of Attendance Sheet – Page 9 (Sl. No. 127 – 139). Original hand-signed register maintained by the organising team.



Report Certification

This Event Report of the Kisan Gosthi held on 15 July 2026 at the TMU Auditorium, Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad has been compiled, edited and prepared by the **Teerthanker Mahaveer College of Agriculture Sciences (TMCOAS), Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad**, in collaboration with the Division of Agronomy, ICAR — Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi. All photographs, poster material and hand-signed attendance registers reproduced herein are part of the official record of the event.

— End of Annexures —

Budget Statement

Budget Statement

Farmers' Awareness and Interaction Programme (Kisan Goshti)

Programme Summary: A Farmers' Awareness and Interaction Programme (Kisan Goshti) was successfully organized with the participation of 200 farmers. Scientists from ICAR delivered technical lectures and interacted with the participants. The programme also included the distribution of educational and utility materials to all participating farmers.

S. No.	Particulars	Quantity	Unit Cost (INR)	Amount (INR)
1	Refreshments and Lunch for Participants	200	—	50,000
2	Distribution Bags for Farmers	200	300	60,000
3	Traditional Cotton Stoles (Angavastram)	200	80	16,000
4	Diaries	200	60	12,000
5	Pens	200	20	4,000
6	Floral Bouquets for Dignitaries	—	—	3,000
7	Stage and Tent Arrangements	1	—	5,000
			Grand Total	150,000

Grand Total: INR 150,000/- (Indian Rupees One Lakh Fifty Thousand Only)

Note: The above expenditure was incurred for the successful organization of the Farmers' Awareness and Interaction Programme, including hospitality, participant kits, distribution of educational materials, felicitation of dignitaries, and venue arrangements.

टीएमयू में आज जुटेंगे आईसीएआर के कृषि वैज्ञानिक, आधुनिक खेती पर होगा महामंथन



- मुरादाबाद मंडल के किसानों से सीधा संवाद करेंगे इंडियन एग्रीकल्चरल रिसर्च इंस्टिट्यूट- आईसीएआर दिल्ली के कृषि वैज्ञानिक और शिक्षाविद्

मुरादाबाद (विधान केसरी)। तीर्थंकर महावीर यूनिवर्सिटी, मुरादाबाद के कॉलेज ऑफ एग्रीकल्चर साइंसेज में 15 जुलाई को मंडलीय किसान गोष्ठी एवम् कृषक-वैज्ञानिक संवाद में इंडियन एग्रीकल्चरल रिसर्च इंस्टिट्यूट- आईसीएआर दिल्ली के एग्रोनॉमी के हेड डॉ. संजय सिंह राठौर, सीनियर साइंटिस्ट डॉ. ऋषिराज, साइंटिस्ट डॉ. प्रवीन कुमार उपाध्याय धरतीपुत्रों को आधुनिक कृषि तकनीकों, उन्नत एवम् क्षेत्रानुकूल बीजों, मृदा स्वास्थ्य, संतुलित उर्वरक प्रयोग, जल प्रबंधन, फसल सुरक्षा और बदलती जलवायु के अनुसार कृषि प्रबंधन के टिप्स देंगे। गोष्ठी में टीएमयू के वीसी प्रो. वीके जैन के संग-संग मुरादाबाद के डिप्टी डायरेक्टर एग्रीकल्चर डॉ. ऋषि कांत सिंह आदि की भी उल्लेखनीय मौजूदगी रहेगी। आईसीएआर के वैज्ञानिक किसानों को अनुसंधान आधारित नवीन तकनीकों के अलावा जलवायु अनुकूल खेती, सूखा, अत्यधिक वर्षा से फसलों की सुरक्षा, नवीन कृषि पद्धतियों, जैविक संसाधनों के संतुलित उपयोग, फसलों की उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के उपायों पर भी जानकारी देंगे। कॉलेज ऑफ एग्रीकल्चर साइंसेज के डीन डॉ. प्रवीन कुमार जैन ने यह जानकारी देते हुए बताया, गोष्ठी में परम्परागत खेती के साथ-साथ संरक्षित खेती, सब्जी उत्पादन, बागवानी, मधुमक्खी पालन, कृषि विविधीकरण और कृषि उत्पादों के मूल्य संवर्धन जैसे विषयों पर भी चर्चा होगी। विशेषज्ञ किसानों को समझाएंगे कि केवल कच्ची कृषि उपज बेचने के बजाए उसकी ग्रेडिंग, पैकेजिंग, प्रसंस्करण और बेहतर विपणन के माध्यम से अतिरिक्त आय कैसे अर्जित की जा सकती है। उन्होंने उम्मीद जताई, यूनिवर्सिटी का प्रयास कृषि शिक्षा को केवल कक्षाओं और प्रयोगशालाओं तक सीमित न रखते हुए किसानों के खेतों और ग्रामीण समुदायों से जोड़ना है। किसान गोष्ठी के जरिए एग्रीकल्चर कॉलेज के स्टुडेंट्स भी किसानों की वास्तविक समस्याओं को समझने और अनुभवी कृषि वैज्ञानिकों-अधिकारियों से सीखने का अवसर प्राप्त होगा। किसान गोष्ठी के समन्वयक एवम् आनुवांशिकी एवम् पादप प्रजनन विभाग के हेड डॉ. अनिल कुमार चौधरी ने बताया, संगोष्ठी में किसान अपनी फसलों से जुड़ी समस्याएं सीधे विशेषज्ञों के सामने रख सकेंगे। फसलों में लगने वाले रोगों और कीटों, बीजों की गुणवत्ता, सिंचाई, मृदा परीक्षण, उर्वरकों की उचित मात्रा, खरपतवार नियंत्रण तथा कृषि उपज के विपणन से जुड़े प्रश्नों पर वैज्ञानिक व्यावहारिक समाधान प्रस्तुत करेंगे। कृषि अधिकारियों की ओर से किसानों को केन्द्र सरकार और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की विभिन्न कृषि कल्याण योजनाओं, अनुदान सुविधाओं, मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड, कृषि यंत्रीकरण, फसल बीमा, किसान उत्पादक संगठन और विभागीय प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों की जानकारी भी दी जाएगी। किसानों को योजनाओं का लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए आवश्यक प्रक्रिया, पात्रता और दस्तावेजों के बारे में मार्गदर्शन प्रदान किया जाएगा। गोष्ठी में कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र, मुरादाबाद के डॉ. मनोज कुमार, डॉ. विश्वेन्द्र सिंह आदि मौजूद रहेंगे।

आईसीएआर के वैज्ञानिकों ने कृषि में वैज्ञानिक प्रबंधन को बताया जरूरी

अमर उजाला ब्यूरो

मुरादाबाद। टीएमयू के कॉलेज ऑफ एग्रीकल्चर साइंसेज की ओर से किण्वित जैविक खाद-एफओएम से समृद्ध मृदा, आय वृद्धि एवं पर्यावरण संतुलन पर किसान गोष्ठी का आयोजन किया गया। इंडियन एग्रीकल्चरल रिसर्च इंस्टिट्यूट (आईसीएआर) दिल्ली के एग्रोनॉमी के हेड डॉ. संजय सिंह राठौर ने कहा कि स्वस्थ खेती ही सेहत का मूल आधार है। मृदा के स्वास्थ्य के लिए जैविक खादों का प्रयोग करना जरूरी है। खेती का वैज्ञानिक प्रबंधन करने से सभी समस्याओं का समाधान संभव है। उन्होंने कहा कि किसानों के पास भी ज्ञान का भंडार है। वे भी नवाचार करते हैं। हम उनके नवाचारों को वैज्ञानिक तरीकों से जोड़कर अन्य किसानों तक पहुंचाते हैं। उन्होंने बताया कि नवाचार करने वाले किसानों को कृषि मेले में प्रोफेसर की पदवी से सम्मानित भी किया



किसान गोष्ठी में जानकारी देते विशेषज्ञ। स्रोत : टीएमयू

जाता है। मुरादाबाद जिले में 02 कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र होना अपने आप में बड़ी बात है। उन्होंने उम्मीद जताई कि आने वाले पूसा कृषि मेले में मुरादाबाद मंडल के किसान भी शिरकत करेंगे। इस दौरान डॉ. ऋषिराज सिंह, डॉ. प्रवीन कुमार उपाध्याय, मुरादाबाद के डिप्टी डायरेक्टर एग्रीकल्चर डॉ. ऋषि कांत सिंह, जॉर्डस के एमडी डॉ. दीपक मेंदीदत्ता, टीएमयू एग्रीकल्चर कॉलेज के डीन प्रो. पीके जैन, मुख्य समन्वयक डॉ. अनिल कुमार चौधरी आदि मौजूद रहे।

Press Clipping





Sustainable Management of Water Resources with a Focus on Ganga Rejuvenation

6.5.3 Off-Campus Water Conservation Support

TMU, actively support water sustainability as a shared regional responsibility that extends beyond institutional boundaries. Through the outreach initiatives of its College of Agriculture, faculty-led extension activities, and student engagement, the University supports rural communities in strengthening local capacity for water conservation, improving water-use practices, and promoting the responsible management of available water resources.

Community-Based Water Management and Knowledge Transfer

TMU promotes the adoption of water conservation measures among farmers, rural households, and community stakeholders. Outreach activities focus on translating water-management principles into practical actions, including rooftop rainwater harvesting, rainwater storage, farm-level water retention, and the efficient use of water for agricultural purposes. Through awareness sessions, field-level guidance, and demonstrations, community members are encouraged to identify locally suitable interventions that can improve water availability and reduce avoidable losses.



Off campus water Support

The special emphasis is placed on rainwater harvesting and farm ponds as complementary approaches to managing seasonal rainfall. Guidance on rooftop harvesting helps households understand how rainwater can be collected and stored for appropriate non-potable uses, subject to suitable system design and water-quality safeguards. Similarly, technical awareness regarding farm ponds, appropriate lining, and maintenance helps farmers evaluate options for retaining runoff and supporting supplemental irrigation during periods of limited rainfall. These interventions are promoted according to local conditions, available resources, and practical feasibility rather than as uniform solutions for every household or farm.

Strengthening Rural Water Resilience through Agricultural Outreach

TMU incorporates water conservation into the wider agenda of sustainable agriculture and rural resilience. Faculty members and students facilitate the exchange of knowledge on judicious irrigation, responsible water use, and the importance of conserving rainfall as a valuable local resource. This encourages farmers and households to view water management not as an isolated technical activity, but as an essential component of agricultural productivity, environmental protection, and community well-being.

Our off-campus engagement also creates opportunities to identify community level water challenges, disseminate appropriate practices, and encourage local participation in conservation initiatives. Its contribution is reflected in outreach activities, the participation of rural stakeholders, the dissemination of technical guidance, and the documented adoption of water-conservation practices wherever such evidence is available.

Measurable Outreach and Accountability

Quantitative reporting captures the number of villages and communities reached, farmers and households engaged, awareness programmes conducted, field demonstrations delivered, and rainwater-harvesting or water-retention interventions supported.

6.5.4 Sustainable Water Extraction on Campus

TMU promotes sustainable water extraction as a resource-governance priority, linking campus water demand with conservation, wastewater recovery, storage, and the replenishment of local water resources. Rather than treating water extraction as an isolated operational requirement, our campus water-management framework emphasizes the relationship between withdrawal, reuse, seasonal availability, and environmental sustainability. Infrastructure comprising a sewage treatment plant (STP), a treated-water storage lake, rainwater harvesting facilities, dedicated storage tanks, and irrigation systems supports the management of water for landscaping, agricultural activities, and other suitable non-potable applications.



The campus reservoir, with a stated storage capacity of 10 million litres, provides an opportunity to retain harvested or treated water for planned use, subject to water quality, storage conditions, and operational requirements. This storage capacity strengthens the ability to manage fluctuations in rainfall and water demand while supporting a more deliberate approach to resource allocation.

Managing Extraction through Alternative Water Sources

TMU's water-reuse infrastructure includes an STP with a stated treatment capacity of 1.5 million litres per day (MLD). Treated wastewater are recovered for reuse. 1000000 litres per day are allocated to horticulture and agriculture.

Water-Efficient Irrigation System

TMU showcases a strong commitment to sustainability by implementing water-efficient irrigation technologies across its expansive 130+ acre campus. To reduce irrigation water demand, TMU has transitioned from conventional flood methods to advanced drip and micro-irrigation systems, achieving water savings while enhancing landscape health.

Installed Irrigation Systems

TMU's primary system is a drip irrigation network covering landscaped gardens, green belts, and sports fields. It features low-flow emitters connected via PVC tubing. Complementing this, subsurface drip lines operate in high-evaporation lawn areas, buried 15-20 cm deep to deliver water directly to roots, further cutting. Weather-based controls pause operations during rain or high winds. These technologies have reduced annual irrigation demand. Mulching and fertigation enhance efficiency, promoting resilient biodiversity.



Irrigation from Sprinklers Method

Rainwater harvesting complements wastewater recovery by capturing rainfall for storage and potential groundwater replenishment. Together, these measures provide a practical framework for balancing campus water requirements with the need to conserve local water resources.

One of the most impactful initiatives at our campus is the establishment and maintenance of a dedicated rainwater harvesting system**,** centered around a purpose-built lake with a storage capacity of 1 crore liters (10 million liters)**.** This lake is a cornerstone of our water conservation and ecological responsibility framework, designed not only to harvest rainwater but also to significantly contribute to groundwater recharge and ecological balance within the campus.

Rain Water Harvesting Calculation

Sr. No.	Surface Type	Run-off coefficient (c)	Area (Sqm) (a)	Impervious area (Sqm) I = (c × a)
1	Tiled Roof	0.85	77870	66189.5
2	Playground	0.40	53870	21548
3	Turf, Flat (0-1% slope)	0.15	30000	4500
4	Vegetation, average (1-3% slope)	0.25	51400	12850
5	Open Grid Pavement	0.60	10700	6420
6	Water Body	1.0	1250	1250
Total impervious area in sq.m. (∑ I)				12757.5
Average normal rainfall in m (R)				0.009
Total roof and non-roof run-off volume in cu.m (∑ I × R)				1014.81
Storage capacity of pond/ tank etc. in cu.				10,000 cubic meter
Harvesting capacity of recharge pits in cu.m (3 no's)				20,000 cubic meter
Percentage (%) of run-off volume harvested				100%

TEERTHANKER MAHAVEER UNIVERSITY
Moradabad

Rainwater Harvesting

Every Drop Counts for a Sustainable Tomorrow

Capture | Conserve | Reuse | Sustain

"Sustainable water extraction today, water security tomorrow."

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Campus Catchment & Run-off Potential

Sr. No.	Surface Type	Run-off Coefficient (c)	Area (m^2) (a)	Impervious Area (m^2) (I = c x a)
1	Tiled Roof	0.85	77,870	66,189.5
2	Playground	0.40	53,870	21,548
3	Turf, Flat (0–1% slope)	0.15	30,000	4,500
4	Vegetation, average (1–3% slope)	0.25	51,400	12,850
5	Open Grid Pavement	0.60	10,700	6,420
6	Water Body	1.0	1,250	1,250

Total impervious area (∑ I) 12757.5 m^2

Average normal rainfall (R) **0.009 m**

Total run-off volume (∑ I × R) **1,014.81 m^3**

Storage capacity of pond/tank **10,000 m^3**

Recharge pits (3 nos.) **20,000 m^3**

100% Percentage of run-off volume harvested

How Rainwater Harvesting Works



Impact & Benefits

1,014.81 m^3
Total rainwater harvested (annually, as per calculation)

Supports sustainable water extraction
Reduces dependence on groundwater and surface water sources.

Promotes responsible consumption
Uses natural rainwater instead of energy-intensive municipal supply.

Recharges groundwater
Improves aquifer levels and builds climate resilience.

Environmental co-benefits
Lower energy use, reduced carbon footprint, greener campus.

From Rain to Resilience

Rainwater harvesting at TMU is not just about collecting water, it's about securing our future and using every resource responsibly.

Link to Sustainable Development Goals

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

- ✓ Ensures availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation.
- ✓ Supports water resource efficiency and resilience.

Also supports SDG 12

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

- Promotes efficient use of natural resources.
- Reduces waste and builds a circular approach to water management.

Conserve Water Choose Sustainability

Responsible consumption today builds a healthier planet for tomorrow.

TEERTHANKER MAHAVEER UNIVERSITY | COMMITTED TO A SUSTAINABLE TOMORROW

Operational Controls for Sustainable Water Withdrawal

Sustainable extraction requires more than the availability of water-storage infrastructure. It also depends on how much water is withdrawn, where it originates, how it is used, and whether withdrawals remain compatible with local resource availability.

Our campus water-management framework can be assessed through source-wise water accounting, monitoring of pumping and distribution, seasonal adjustment of irrigation requirements, and the identification of avoidable losses. Where groundwater is abstracted, extraction records are maintained and evaluated against recharge conditions, applicable permissions, and relevant regulatory requirements. Treated wastewater and harvested rainwater is monitored separately to distinguish alternative water supplies from freshwater withdrawals.

Efficient irrigation practices, including sprinkler-based application where suitable, further improves the water productivity by matching delivery to landscape and agricultural requirements. The effectiveness of these measures is best demonstrated through measured changes in freshwater withdrawal, irrigation demand, water losses, and the proportion of non-potable demand met through reclaimed or harvested water.

6.5.5 Cooperation on Water Security

Water security requires coordinated action across institutions, government agencies, scientific communities and local stakeholders. TMU, actively promotes this collaborative approach by connecting higher education with public water-management priorities, river conservation, and community awareness. Its engagement with water related initiatives seeks to translate institutional knowledge and student participation into practical contributions towards sustainable water governance. A key dimension of this cooperation is TMU's Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India, associated with the National Mission for Clean Ganga's *"***Igniting Young Minds: Rejuvenating Rivers"** initiative. Through this engagement, the University supports the role of young people in understanding river ecosystems, promoting responsible water use and strengthening public awareness of conservation and rejuvenation. The partnership provides a platform for linking academic engagement with wider national priorities for the protection of water resources.

At the regional level, cooperation connected with the District Ganga Plan and river-conservation priorities in the Ramganga, Ganga basin provides an important context for addressing water security in and around Moradabad. Collaboration with district-level institutions supports dialogue on river health, pollution prevention, groundwater recharge and community participation. Such coordination is particularly important in river basins where water availability, environmental quality and the needs of communities are closely interconnected.

TMU further contributes to a culture of water responsibility through academic discussions, awareness programmes and stakeholder engagement involving students, faculty members, subject experts and community representatives. These activities strengthen the understanding of water conservation, wastewater reuse, sustainable agricultural practices and the relationship between water quality and public well-being.

Initiative/Area	Description	Impact/Outcome	Evidence/Remarks
Rainwater Harvesting	Campus-wide system with a dedicated lake (10 Million litre capacity), rooftop collection, recharge pits	Augments groundwater, ensures year-round supply, water security in scarcity periods	Lake, recharge pits, systematic capture
Water Recycling & Treatment	Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) and Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) treat and recycle wastewater	Recycled water used for horticulture, flushing, cooling, and irrigation, ZLD achieved	STP/ETP capacity
Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD)	No untreated wastewater released; all water reused on campus	Sustainable closed-loop water management, minimal fresh water draw	Institutional value and best practice
Awareness & Engagement	Workshops, seminars, conferences, Ganga Champions Club, campus campaigns	Builds water consciousness, encourages active student and staff participation	Events, competitions, faculty/student roles

A step towards **GREEN INDIA**

Accredited with NAAC A Grade
12-B Status from UGC

Ministry of Jal Shakti Signs MOU

with **"Teerthanker Mahaveer University"**

Towards **"National Mission for Clean Ganga"**



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In continuation to this TMU is also is having a corporation with Sheetala Waste Management Project the manifest for Hazardous and otter waste is given as follows:

FORM 10
[See rule 19 (1)]
MANIFEST FOR HAZARDOUS AND OTHER WASTE

S. No. HW 8511

To Be Retained By The Sender After Taking Signature On It From The Transporter And The Rest Of The Five Signed Copies To Be Carried By The Transporter.

Copy 2 (Yellow)

1.	Sender's Name and Mailing Address (including Phone No. and E-mail) :	TMU Pakwara Moradabad
2.	Sender's Authorisation No. :	8511 / 26/06/25
3.	Manifest Document No. :	S.W.M.P
4.	Transporter's Name and Address (including Phone No. and E-mail) :	
5.	Type of Vehicle :	(Truck/Tanker/Special Vehicle)
6.	Transporter's Registration No. :	UP16 PT 3802
7.	Vehicle Registration No. :	
	Receiver's Name and Mailing Address (including Phone No. and E-mail) :	**SHEETALA WASTE MANAGEMENT PROJECT** D-26 & 37, UPSIDC Industrial Area, Tehsil-Sikandrabad Dist. Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh - 203206 Mob. : 9643764441 | E-mail : swmp@sheetalawaste.com
9.	Receiver's Authorisation No.:	13443/UPPCB/Bulandshahar(UPPCBRO)/HWM/ BULAND SHAHAR/2020 | Dated : 08/01/2021 183555/UPPCB/Bulandshahar(UPPCBRO)/CTO/both/BULANDSHAHAR/2023 | Date : 20/05/2023
10.	Waste Description :	(E.T.P) Process Sludge.
11.	Total Quantity No. of Containers :	190 Kg ..... m^3 or MT ..... Nos.
12.	Physical Form :	(Solid/Semi-Solid/Sludge/Oily/Tarry/Slurry/Liquid)
13.	Special Handling Instructions and Additional Information :	In case of leakage/spillage, use washing soap at the point of leakage to prevent it. All material should be properly packed in spillage proof containers. Do not throw any material from vehicle
14.	Sender's Certificate sherSingh Er. Deepak Kumar Civil Construction & Maintenance Teerthanker Mahaveer University Moradabad	I hereby declare that the contents of the consignment are fully and accurately described above by proper shipping name and are categorised, packed, marked, and led, and are in all respects in proper conditions for transport by road according to applicable national government regulations.
	Name and Stamp: Signature :	Day 6 Month 6 Year 2 5
15.	Transporter Acknowledgement of Receipt of Wastes Sheetala Waste Management Project Add D-26 & D-37, UPSIDC Industrial Area, Sikandrabad, Bulandshahr (U.P.)-203206 GSTIN-09ABSFS7394L1ZZ	
	Name and Stamp: Signature :	Day 6 Month 6 Year 2 5
16.	Receiver's certification for receipt of hazardous and other waste	
	Name and Stamp: Signature :	Day Month Year

FORM 10

[See rule 19 (1)]

S. No. HW 11914

MANIFEST FOR HAZARDOUS AND OTHER WASTE

To Be Retained By The Sender After Taking Signature On It From The Transporter And The Rest Of The Five Signed Copies To Be Carried By The Transporter.

Copy 2 (Yellow)

1.	Sender's Name and Mailing Address (including Phone No. and E-mail) :	Teerthanker Mahaveer University Delhi road Moradabad (UP)
2.	Sender's Authorisation No. :	
3.	Manifest Document No. :	11914 29/09/2025
4.	Transporter's Name and Address (including Phone No. and E-mail) :	S. W. M. P
5.	Type of Vehicle :	(Truck/Tanker/Special ~~Vehicle~~)
6.	Transporter's Registration No. :	
7.	Vehicle Registration No. :	UP-16AT-0849
	Receiver's Name and Mailing Address (including Phone No. and E-mail) :	**SHEETALA WASTE MANAGEMENT PROJECT** D-26 & 37, UPSIDC Industrial Area, Tehsil-Sikandrabad Dist. Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh - 203206 Mob. : 9643764441 | E-mail : swmp@sheetalawaste.com
9.	Receiver's Authorisation No.:	13443/UPPCB/Bulandshahar(UPPCBRO)/HWM/ BULAND SHAHAR/2020 | Dated : 08/01/2021 183555/UPPCB/Bulandshahar(UPPCBRO)/CTO/both/BULANDSHAHAR/2023 | Date : 20/05/2023
10.	Waste Description :	Process Sludge (ETP)
11.	Total Quantity No. of Containers :	180 Kg ..... m^3 or MT ..... Nos.
12.	Physical Form :	(Solid/Semi-Solid/~~Sludge~~/Oily/Tarry/Slurry/Liquid)
13.	Special Handling Instructions and Additional Information :	In case of leakage/spillage, use washing soap at the point of leakage to prevent it. All material should be properly packed in spillage proof containers. Do not throw any material from vehicle
14.	Sender's Certificate For Teerthanker Mahaveer University 29/09/25	I hereby declare that the contents of the consignment are fully and accurately described above by proper shipping name and are categorised, packed, marked, and led, and are in all respects in proper conditions for transport by road according to applicable national government regulations.
	Name and Stamp: Signature :	Day 29 Month 09 Year 2025
15.	Transporter Acknowledgement of Receipt of Wastes Sheetala Waste Managem... Project Add. D-26 & D-36, UPSIDC Industrial Area, Sikandrabad, Bulandshahr (U.P.)-203206 GSTIN-09ADSFS73...L1Z2	
	Name and Stamp: Signature :	Day 29 Month 09 Year 2025
16.	Receiver's certification for receipt of hazardous and other waste	
	Name and Stamp: Signature :	Day Month Year

FORM 10

[See rule 19 (1)]

S. No. HW 12656

MANIFEST FOR HAZARDOUS AND OTHER WASTE

To Be Retained By The Sender After Taking Signature On It From The Transporter And The Rest Of The Five Signed Copies To Be Carried By The Transporter.

Copy 2 (Yellow)

1.	Sender's Name and Mailing Address (including Phone No. and E-mail) :	Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Delhi Road Moradabad U.P.
2.	Sender's Authorisation No. :	
3.	Manifest Document No. :	12656 27/12/2025
4.	Transporter's Name and Address (including Phone No. and E-mail) :	S.W.M.P
5.	Type of Vehicle :	(Truck/Tanker/Special Vehicle)
6.	Transporter's Registration No. :	
7.	Vehicle Registration No. :	UP16 AT 0099
8.	Receiver's Name and Mailing Address (including Phone No. and E-mail) :	**SHEETALA WASTE MANAGEMENT PROJECT** D-26 & 37, UPSIDC Industrial Area, Tehsil-Sikandrabad Dist. Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh - 203206 Mob. : 9643764441 | E-mail : swmp@sheetalawaste.com
9.	Receiver's Authorisation No.:	13443/UPPCB/Bulandshahar(UPPCBRO)/HWM/ BULAND SHAHAR/2020 | Dated : 08/01/2021 183555/UPPCB/Bulandshahar(UPPCBRO)/CTO/both/BULANDSHAHAR/2023 | Date : 20/05/2023
10.	Waste Description :	Process Sludge
11.	Total Quantity No. of Containers :	150 kg ..... m^3 or MT ..... Nos.
12.	Physical Form :	(Solid/Semi-Solid/Sludge/Oily/Tarry/Slurry/Liquid)
13.	Special Handling Instructions and Additional Information :	In case of leakage/spillage, use washing soap at the point of leakage to prevent it. All material should be properly packed in spillage proof containers. Do not throw any material from vehicle
14.	Sender's Certificate Er. Deepak Kumar Civil Construction & Maintenance Teerthanker Mahaveer University Moradabad	I hereby declare that the contents of the consignment are fully and accurately described above by proper shipping name and are categorised, packed, marked, and led, and are in all respects in proper conditions for transport by road according to applicable national government regulations.
	Name and Stamp: Signature :	Day 27 Month 12 Year 2025
15.	Transporter Acknowledgement of Receipt of Wastes Sheetala Waste Management Project Add: D-26 & D-37, UPSIDC Industrial Area, Sikandrabad, Bulandshahr (U.P.) 203205 GSTIN-09ADSFS7351L1ZT	
	Name and Stamp: Signature :	Day 27 Month 12 Year 2025
16.	Receiver's certification for receipt of hazardous and other waste	
	Name and Stamp: Signature :	Day Month Year

FORM 10 S. No. HW

[See rule 19 (1)]

MANIFEST FOR HAZARDOUS AND OTHER WASTE 13802

To Be Retained By The Sender After Taking Signature On It From The Transporter And The Rest Of The Five Signed Copies To Be Carried By The Transporter.

Copy 2 (Yellow)

1.	Sender's Name and Mailing Address (including Phone No. and E-mail) :	Theerthankar Mahaveer University, Moradabad
2.	Sender's Authorisation No. :	
3.	Manifest Document No. :	13802 26/03/2026
4.	Transporter's Name and Address (including Phone No. and E-mail) :	S. W. M. P
5.	Type of Vehicle :	(Truck/Tanker/Special Vehicle)
6.	Transporter's Registration No. :	
7.	Vehicle Registration No. :	UP16 QT 0849
8.	Receiver's Name and Mailing Address (including Phone No. and E-mail) :	**SHEETALA WASTE MANAGEMENT PROJECT** D-26 & 37, UPSIDC Industrial Area, Tehsil-Sikandrabad Dist. Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh - 203206 Mob. : 9643764441 | E-mail : swmp@sheetalawaste.com
9.	Receiver's Authorisation No.:	13443/UPPCB/Bulandshahar(UPPCBRO)/HWM/ BULAND SHAHAR/2020 | Dated : 08/01/2021 183555/UPPCB/Bulandshahar(UPPCBRO)/CTO/both/BULANDSHAHAR/2023 | Date : 20/05/2023
10.	Waste Description :	Process Sludge
11.	Total Quantity No. of Containers :	..... m^3 or MT 150 kg .....Nos.
12.	Physical Form :	(Solid/Semi-Solid/Sludge/Oily/Tarry/Slurry/Liquid)
13.	Special Handling Instructions and Additional Information :	In case of leakage/spillage, use washing soap at the point of leakage to prevent it. All material should be properly packed in spillage proof containers. Do not throw any material from vehicle
14.	Sender's Certificate	I hereby declare that the contents of the consignment are fully and accurately described above by proper shipping name and are categorised, packed, marked, and led, and are in all respects in proper conditions for transport by road according to applicable national government regulations.
	Name and Stamp: Signature :	Day 26 Month 03 Year 2026
15.	Transporter Acknowledgement of Receipt of Wastes	
	Name and Stamp: Signature :	Day 26 Month 03 Year 2026
16.	Receiver's certification for receipt of hazardous and other waste	
	Name and Stamp: Signature :	Day Month Year

Manifest Hazardous and other Waste

6.5.6 Promoting Conscious Water Usage on Campus

Water security is a shared development priority that extends beyond the availability of water to encompass coordinated governance, responsible resource allocation, environmental protection and resilience against water-related risks.TMU, adopts an integrated approach by connecting infrastructure management, wastewater reuse, groundwater replenishment, campus operations and stakeholder engagement within a common sustainability framework.

TMU's initiative recognizes that sustainable water security depends on cooperation between institutional departments, technical and maintenance teams, academic stakeholders and the wider campus community. Rainwater harvesting infrastructure, a campus lake with a stated storage capacity of 10 million litres, and wastewater treatment and reuse systems provide practical foundations for coordinated water management. Institutional cooperation is reflected in the coordination required to operate and maintain sewage and effluent treatment facilities, manage water distribution, direct treated wastewater towards suitable non-potable applications and maintain rainwater recharge infrastructure. Water reuse for horticulture, landscaping and agricultural activities connects wastewater management with land stewardship, while regular infrastructure monitoring and maintenance support operational continuity.

TMU also recognises the importance of student, institute-led awareness programs, proactively participation in various water activities at different levels and knowledge sharing with local and wider community in strengthening water security in true and holistic sense. Our NSS team is continuously working hard in this direction they do conduct various program and activates for meaningful community engagement.

Community Engagement and NSS-Led Outreach

TEERTHANKER MAHAVEER UNIVERSITY
(Established under Govt. of U.P. Act No. 30, 2008)
Delhi Road, (146 Kms from Delhi on N.H. 24), Moradabad (U.P.) India
Website : www.tmu.ac.in

Prof. (Dr.) M. P. Singh, Mob.- +91 9568 162 444 Extn.- 4015 & 4016
Dean Students' Welfare Email : studentswelfare@tmu.ac.in

Ref. No.: TMU/DSW/2026/009 **Date: 14-May-2026**

CIRCULAR

Subject: Information regarding organization of activities under the Mission LiFE activities during World Environment Day (WED) 2026 Pre – Campaign - Registration (15 May 2026 – 05 June 2026).

In reference to the above cited subject and in compliance of letter no. -1-1/2026(Mission LiFE) dated: 11th May, 2026 issued from सचिव, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग) UGC), शिक्षा मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार Faculty Advisors, Environment Club and College NSS Coordinators, Teerthanker Mahaveer University are hereby informed that the following activities are to be organized at the University level as per the schedule mentioned below:

S. N.	Activity	Date	Venue	Responsibility	Coordinator
1	Save Water	16-MAY-26	LT, Faculty of Education	**Environment Club in association with NSS UNIT**	1. **Dr. Vinod Kumar Jain** Faculty Advisor, Environment Club 2. **Dr. Sunil Kumar Pandey** NSS Coordinator, Faculty of Education
2	Save Energy	16-MAY-26			
3	Say No to single use Plastic	23-May-26			
4	Adapted sustainable Food System	23-May-26			
5	Reduce Waste	03-June-26	LT, College of Para-medical		1. **Dr. Shreya Thakral** Faculty Advisor, Environment Club 2. **Dr. Baijnath Das** NSS Coordinator, College of Paramedical
6	Reduce E-Waste	04-June-26			
7	Healthy Lifestyle	05-June-26			

You are kindly requested to conduct the activities as per the above plan and submit the detailed report in the prescribed format to Mr. Ravi Prakash, NSS Coordinator, on or before **06 June 2026**. For any assistance, he may be contacted on **9415058287**.

Prof. (Dr.) M. P. Singh

Dean Students' Welfare



Event Creative

TEERTHANKER MAHAVEER UNIVERSITY

ENVIRONMENT CLUB REPORT

Name of Activity	**SAVE WATER AWARENESS ACTIVITY**
Date of Activity	16th May, 2026
Offline/Online	Offline
Theme of activity	**SAVE WATER**
Advisors	Dr. Vinod Kumar Jain & Ms. Shreya Thakral
Secretary	Mr. ANSH JAIN
Total no. of Participants	40
Brief Report of Activity	The Faculty of Education, Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad, in association with the National Service Scheme (NSS), Unnat Bharat Abhiyan, and Environment Club, successfully organized a "Save Water Awareness Activity" on 16th May, 2026 at 10:00 AM in the Lecture Theatre of the Faculty of Education. The programme aimed to create awareness among students regarding the importance of water conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. The programme began with the welcome of the guests and participants. The chief speakers of the activity were **Dr Vinod Kumar Jain, Dr. Pawas Kumar Mandal, Dr. Ravi Prakash Singh, and Dr. Ranjeet Singh**. They addressed the students on the growing water crisis and emphasized the importance of conserving every drop of water for future generations. The speakers discussed practical measures such as rainwater harvesting, prevention of water wastage, fixing leakages, and adopting water-efficient practices in daily life. Students actively participated in the programme and took a pledge to conserve water and spread awareness in society. The activity inspired participants to contribute towards environmental protection and sustainable development. The programme concluded with a vote of thanks and the message, "Save Water, Save Life." . **Prepared by:** **ANSH JAIN** Secretary, Environment Club Club

Approval by- 16/05/2026

तीर्थंकर महावीर विश्वविद्यालय, मुरादाबाद

प्रेस विज्ञप्ति

दिनांक: 16 मई, 2026

तीर्थंकर महावीर विश्वविद्यालय, मुरादाबाद के फैकल्टी ऑफ एजुकेशन द्वारा राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना (NSS), उन्नत भारत अभियान एवं एनवायरनमेंट क्लब के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में "सेव वाटर अवेयरनेस एक्टिविटी" का आयोजन सफलतापूर्वक किया गया। यह कार्यक्रम फैकल्टी ऑफ एजुकेशन के लेक्चर थिएटर में प्रातः 10:00 बजे आयोजित हुआ। कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य विद्यार्थियों एवं समाज में जल संरक्षण के प्रति जागरूकता फैलाना तथा प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के सतत उपयोग का संदेश देना था।

कार्यक्रम का शुभारम्भ अतिथियों के स्वागत के साथ हुआ। इस अवसर पर मुख्य वक्ता के रूप में डॉ. विनोद कुमार जैन, डॉ. पवास कुमार मंडल, डॉ. रवि प्रकाश सिंह एवं डॉ. रंजीत सिंह उपस्थित रहे। वक्ताओं ने अपने प्रेरणादायी विचार व्यक्त करते हुए कहा कि वर्तमान समय में जल संकट एक गंभीर वैश्विक समस्या बन चुका है तथा यदि समय रहते जल संरक्षण के प्रभावी उपाय नहीं अपनाए गए तो भविष्य में स्थिति और अधिक चिंताजनक हो सकती है।

वक्ताओं ने विद्यार्थियों को वर्षा जल संचयन, जल की अनावश्यक बर्बादी रोकने, जल रिसाव को समय पर ठीक कराने तथा दैनिक जीवन में जल बचत की आदतों को अपनाने के लिए प्रेरित किया। उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि "जल है तो कल है" केवल एक नारा नहीं, बल्कि मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व से जुड़ा संदेश है।

कार्यक्रम में लगभग 55 विद्यार्थियों ने सक्रिय सहभागिता की तथा जल संरक्षण की शपथ ली। विद्यार्थियों ने समाज में जागरूकता फैलाने और पर्यावरण संरक्षण हेतु कार्य करने का संकल्प लिया। कार्यक्रम का समापन धन्यवाद ज्ञापन के साथ हुआ।

TEERTHANKER MAHAVEER UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Education

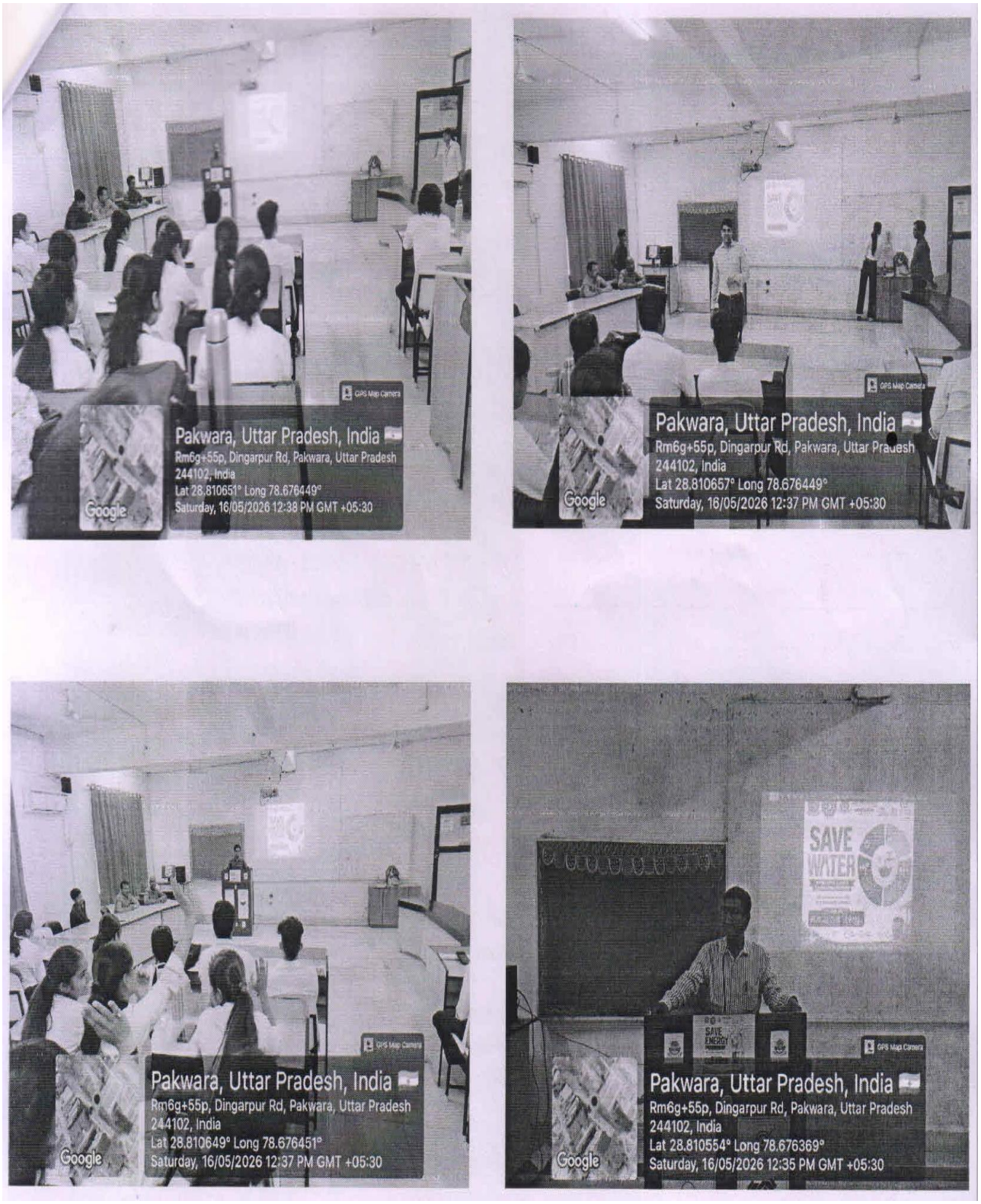
Attendance List

Save Water

Date :- 16.05.2026

S. No.	ST.No/ Enroll No.	Student Name	Program/Sem	Signature
1	TED2501001	Jyoti Jain	B.ED 2nd	
2	TED2501010	[illegible]	B.ED 2nd	
3	TED2501003	Neelam	B.ED 2nd	
4	TED2501004	Pratiksha	"	
5	TED2501012	Vanshika Jain	"	
6	TED2501005	Preeti Singha	"	
7	TED2501006	Reo Antony	"	
8	TED2501007	Rolit Maurya	"	
9	TED2501008	Sakshi Gupta	"	
10	TED2501009	Sakshi Sharma	"	
11	TED2501011	Tejum Goba	"	
12	TED2501002	Nansi	"	
13	TAE2401003	Chanchi	B.El.Ed 2nd	
14	TAE2401006	Kavita	"	
15	TAE2401013	Sanyjna	"	
16	TAE2401010	Palak	"	
17	TAE2301001	Anadhara	B.el.ed	
18	TAE2301007	Prachi	B.el.ed	
19	TAE2301009	Radhika	B.el.ed	
20	SPM2301030	Vishal Pathak	B17 - BEd	
21	SPM2301012	Kishan Mittal	BA.B.Ed	
22	TKE2301002	Adidyg	B.Sc-B.Ed	
23	TKE2301015	Jugal	"	
24	TKE2301012	Nidyanti	"	
25	SPM2301022	Prashansa	BA.+B.Ed	
26	SPM2301023	Rasa	"	
27	SPM2301001	Anirson	"	
28	SPM2301007	Bhavna	"	
29	SPM2301013	Khyati	"	
30	SPM2301028	Tanishka	"	
31	TKE2301	Malvina Rani	B.Sc B.ed	
32	TKE2301029	Sanskruty sharma	B.S.C B.ed	
33	SPM2301014	Lavish	BA.B.Ed	
34	SPM2301015	Mansi Jaiman	"	
35	SPM2301025	Sandhya Bodra	"	
36	TKE2301028	Sonaj No 2	B.Sc.B.Ed	
37	TKE2301009	Arshan	"	
38	TKE2301031	Shafija	"	
39	TKE2301011	Dangchsha	"	
40	SPM2401013	Khushi Payal	B.A.B.Ed	

Attendance



Activity on Save Water

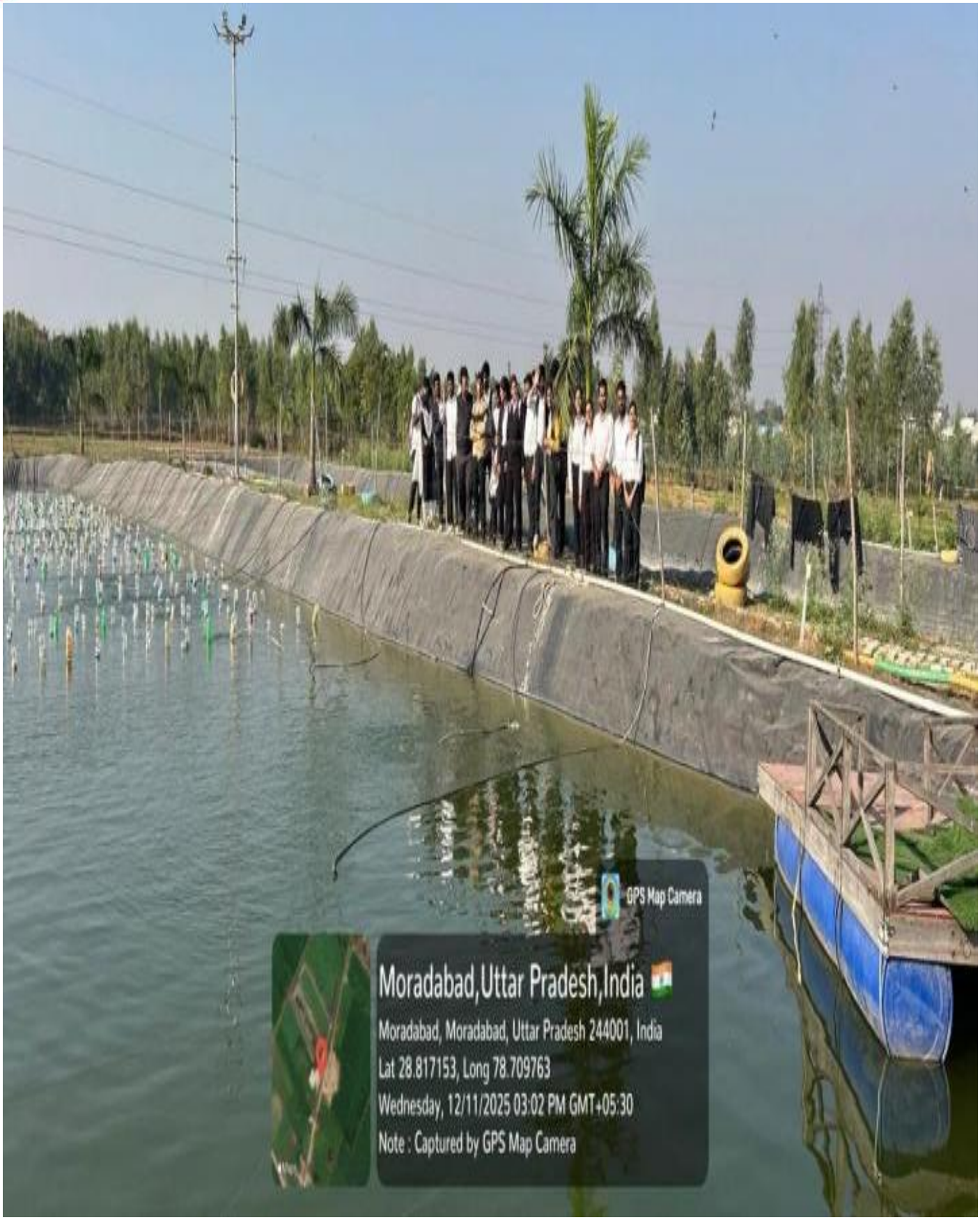
6.5.7 Promoting Conscious Water Usage in the Wider Community

We at TMU, proactively promotes conscious water usage as a shared community responsibility, extending water stewardship beyond institutional boundaries into the everyday practices of households, educational institutions and surrounding communities. Through community engagement, student-led outreach and practical environmental initiatives, TMU seeks to translate water conservation awareness into informed decisions and responsible water-use behaviour.

Visit to Pearl Farming Unit at Jards, Moradabad

On 12 November 2025, students visited a pearl farming unit in JARD, Moradabad to get the experiential learning experience in pearl farming. These trained students will disseminate the knowledge gained to the wider community. The visit provided the students practical exposure to pearl cultivation and freshwater pearl farming.

During the visit, students observed various stages involved in pearl production, including the selection and maintenance of pearl-producing mussels, insertion of the nucleus, culture and rearing of mussels, water-quality management, and harvesting of pearls. The students also interacted with the farmers and learned about the practical challenges and management practices involved in pearl farming.


GPS Map Camera
Moradabad,Uttar Pradesh,India
Moradabad, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh 244001, India
Lat 28.817153, Long 78.709763
Wednesday, 12/11/2025 03:02 PM GMT+05:30
Note : Captured by GPS Map Camera



Demonstration during Pearl Farming





On Ground Session on Pearl Farming



Pearl Farming

Sustainable Green Campus Initiatives

Out infrastructure, rainwater harvesting, large-capacity storage tanks, STP, ETP, Fleet of E-carts for smooth eco-friendly commute within campus, and smart irrigation sets a practical example for visitors and community groups, reinforcing the educational value of institutional water responsibility.



Fleet of E cart

Community Outreach and Water-Conscious Behaviour

TMU engages students, particularly through its National Service Scheme (NSS) activities, in communicating the importance of water conservation, responsible consumption, groundwater protection and sustainable sanitation. Awareness campaigns, community interactions, environmental rallies and cleanliness initiatives provide opportunities to connect water-related challenges with practical actions that individuals and communities can adopt in their daily lives.

Demonstrating Practical and Replicable Water Stewardship

TMU reinforces community awareness through environmental activities that connect ecological protection with water security. Tree plantation initiatives, campus greening and discussions on groundwater recharge help communicate the relationship between vegetation, soil health, rainfall infiltration and the long-term availability of water. Student participation in cleanliness drives and environmental campaigns further encourages responsible practices concerning wastewater disposal and the protection of local surroundings.

Our institutional water-management practices including wastewater treatment, reuse, rainwater harvesting and efficient irrigation, where operationally demonstrated also provide practical examples for communicating the value of conserving freshwater. TMU promotes a transition from the principle of water conservation to its application in homes, schools, public spaces and agricultural settings.

Compiled Activity Ganga Champions Club (September 2025 -September 2026)

The Ganga Champions Club of Teerthanker Mahaveer University (TMU), operating under the vision of the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), advances the principles of SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation by translating environmental awareness into student-led action, practical learning, and community engagement. During September 2025–September 2026, the Club implemented a series of river-conservation, plantation, environmental education, and academic initiatives designed to strengthen responsible water conservation, consumption and build a culture of environmental accountability.

A central contribution was the Ramganga Riverbank Cleanup and Awareness Drive, conducted on 20 September 2025 at Kali Mata Mandir, Lal Bagh, Moradabad. The initiative mobilized 50 participants, including 46 students and four faculty members, and resulted in the collection of more than 15 bags of waste. Beyond the immediate cleanliness outcome, the field exercise revealed environmental concerns requiring sustained attention, including improper waste disposal, untreated wastewater discharge, inadequate tree cover, and the need for better maintenance of waste-collection facilities. These observations connected student participation with the practical challenges of river health and pollution prevention.

The Club further strengthened the water–environment–community nexus through its Cleanliness and Environmental Awareness Activity at Ram Ganga Ghat on 15 April 2026. Fiftty participants, comprising 46 students and four faculty members, engaged in cleanliness activities, plantation, and hands-on water and soil sampling. This approach integrated experiential education with environmental observation, helping students understand how field-based monitoring can inform responsible resource management and future conservation interventions.

Complementary initiatives extended the Club's contribution beyond riverbank cleaning. The Green Diwali Initiative 2025 recorded the planting of more than 100 plants, encouraging environmentally responsible celebrations and a stronger ethic of ecological care. The National Conference on

Sustainable Development Goals as Catalysts for Achieving the National Vision of Viksit Bharat 2047: A Pathway, held on 27–28 April 2026, recorded approximately 484 registrations and around 378 active attendees. Its discussions and research presentations addressed water-resource management, groundwater systems, river-basin restoration, climate resilience, sustainable agriculture, and environmental conservation. The induction programme held on 16 September 2026 engaged 137 participants in environmental awareness, Ganga conservation, sustainability, and student leadership.

Collectively, these initiatives demonstrate a practical institutional approach to SDG 6: preventing pollution through public awareness, promoting cleaner river environments, developing environmental monitoring skills, and encouraging shared responsibility for water resources. The report records more than 1,000 participant engagements across the documented initiatives and a membership base exceeding 100 active members. While these figures demonstrate the scale of outreach, sustained improvements in water quality, wastewater treatment, and long-term ecological recovery would require subsequent monitoring and verified environmental data.

The Club's contribution is therefore significant not only in terms of activities conducted, but also in its ability to connect education with action, identify local environmental priorities, and prepare students to participate more responsibly in river conservation and sustainable water management.

Consolidated activity and participation

The report documents five major initiatives during the reporting period. Their reported participation and measurable outputs are summarized below.



No.	Activity and date	Total participants / attendance	Student participants	Key initiative and documented impact
1	Ramganga Riverbank Cleanup and Awareness Drive 20 Sep 2025	50	46	Collected 15+ bags of waste; promoted responsible waste disposal and identified wastewater and waste-management concerns.
2	Green Diwali Plantation Initiative 01 Oct 2025	155 reported	50	Planted 100+ plants and promoted eco-friendly celebrations and environmental responsibility.
3	National Conference on SDGs and Viksit Bharat 2047 27–28 Apr 2026	Approximately 378 attendees; 484 registrations	350	Promoted research, knowledge exchange and discussion on groundwater, river-basin restoration,

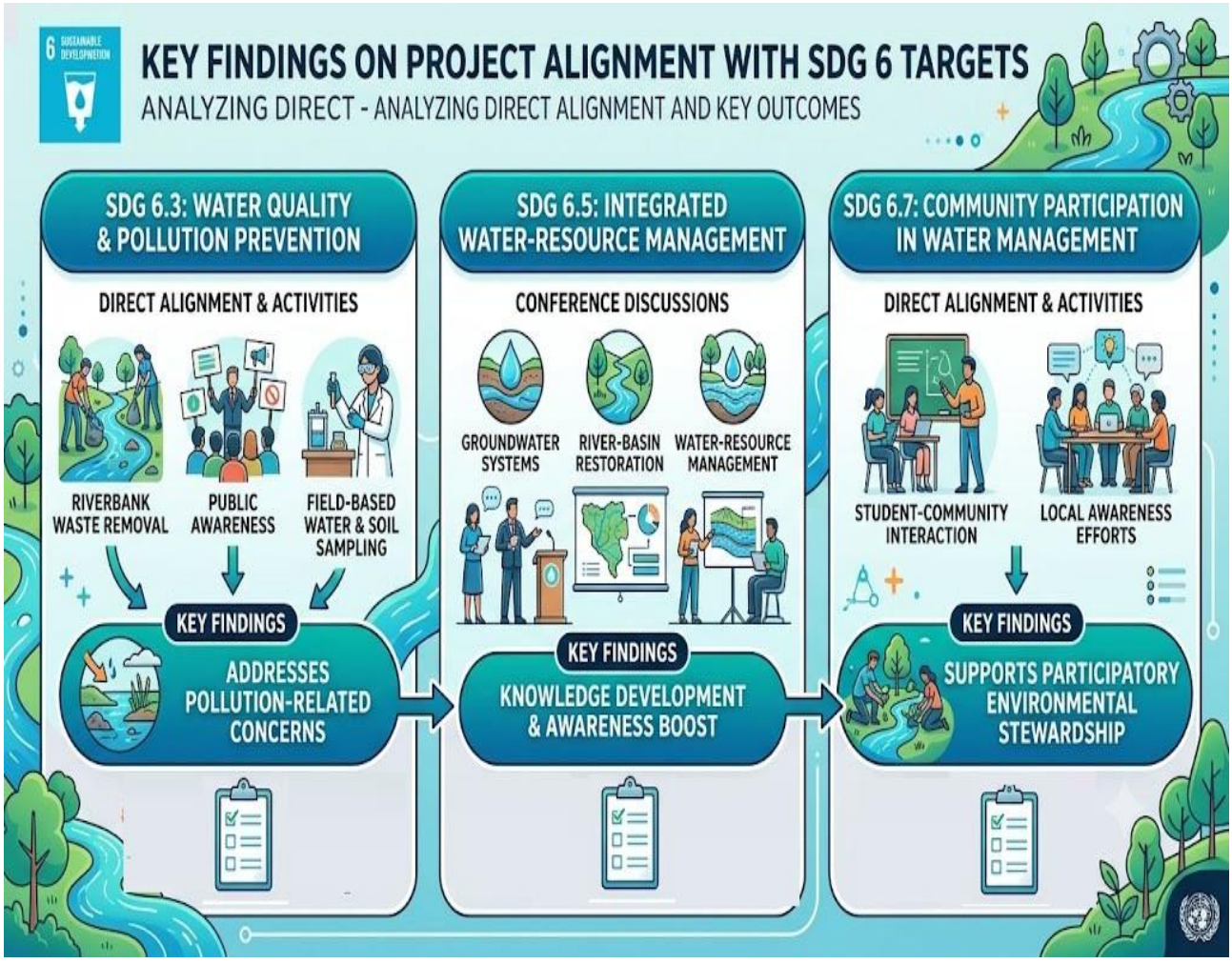
				climate resilience and sustainable agriculture.
4	Cleanliness and Environmental Awareness Drive 15 Apr 2026	49	45	Conducted riverbank cleanliness, plantation, and practical water and soil sampling activities.
5	Ganga Champions Club Induction Programme - 16 Sep 2026	137	130	Introduced students to Ganga conservation, sustainability, ozone-layer protection, teamwork and environmental leadership.

Key initiatives and their contribution to SDG 6

Strategic intervention	SDG 6 relevance	Documented output or outcome	Wider significance
Riverbank waste removal	Improve water quality and reduce pollution	More than 15 bags of waste collected at Ramganga Ghat	Removes visible waste from the riverbank and reinforces pollution-prevention awareness.
Public awareness and behavioural engagement	Reduce pollution	Students and local residents engaged on responsible disposal practices	Encourages community responsibility and helps discourage waste entering water bodies.
Water and soil sampling	Water quality and pollution management	Practical sampling exercises conducted during the April 2026 field activity	Builds student capacity for environmental observation and future evidence-based interventions.
Plantation and greening	Indirect contribution to water-related ecosystem stewardship	More than 100 plants reported under the Green Diwali Initiative	Supports environmental awareness and greening; water-retention or water-quality benefits were not quantified in the report.

Academic and research engagement	Integrated water-resource management	Conference sessions covered groundwater systems, river-basin restoration and resource management	Connects academic inquiry with sustainable water governance and conservation priorities.
Student induction and leadership	Enabling contribution to SDG 6 implementation	137 participants reported in the induction programme	Develops awareness, communication, teamwork and youth participation in environmental initiatives.

Contribution to the SDG 6 targets



- **Water quality and pollution prevention**: The strongest direct alignment is through riverbank waste removal, public awareness, and field-based water and soil sampling. The activities address pollution-related concerns, although no laboratory water-quality results or quantified pollution reductions are reported.
- **Integrated water-resource management:** Conference discussions on groundwater systems, river-basin restoration and water-resource management contribute to knowledge development and awareness. Evidence of formal integrated water-management implementation is not provided.
- **Community participation in water and sanitation management:** Student–community interaction and local awareness efforts support participatory environmental stewardship. Formal community water-management mechanisms are not documented in the report.

Overall impact statement for international SDG reporting

The Ganga Champions Club of Teerthanker Mahaveer University demonstrates how a university-based, youth-driven initiative can connect environmental education with practical river-conservation action. During September 2025–September 2026. The principal institutional contribution lies in building a bridge between pollution-prevention awareness, practical environmental learning and community responsibility for water resources. The identification of untreated wastewater discharge, inadequate tree cover and waste-management deficiencies also provides a useful basis for future collaboration with relevant authorities.

To strengthen future SDG 6 reporting, the Club could establish repeatable indicators covering water-quality parameters, waste collected by weight, sapling survival rates, follow-up community outreach and the status of identified pollution concerns. These measures would help distinguish activity outputs from longer-term environmental outcomes and enable more robust assessment of the Club's contribution to cleaner rivers and sustainable water management.

Summary

TMU demonstrates a comprehensive commitment to SDG 6 through the integration of water conservation, wastewater treatment, recycling, rainwater harvesting and community engagement into its institutional operations. The University has established a 1.5 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) and a 200 KLD Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP), supported by water monitoring and treatment infrastructure. Its water management initiatives include rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge, treated wastewater reuse, safe drinking-water facilities and Zero Liquid Discharge practices.

The University further extends its contribution through water-management education, curriculum integration, research, NSS activities and the Ganga Champions Club. Community-oriented initiatives, including riverbank cleanliness drives, environmental awareness and water and soil sampling, connect academic learning with practical water conservation. Collectively, these initiatives demonstrate TMU's integrated approach to improving water-use efficiency, reducing freshwater dependence, preventing water pollution and promoting sustainable water management.

Future Action Plan

TMU aims to strengthen its water sustainability framework through the following priority actions:

1. Strengthen Water Monitoring: Expand building-wise water metering and establish a centralised water consumption dashboard to monitor freshwater intake, treated-water availability and consumption patterns.

2. Improve Wastewater Treatment and Reuse: Enhance operational monitoring of STP and ETP facilities, regularly assess treated-water quality and maximise reuse for suitable non-potable applications.

3. Expand Rainwater Harvesting: Strengthen rooftop rainwater collection, groundwater recharge structures and monitoring of the existing campus water-storage infrastructure.

4. Improve Water-Use Efficiency: Introduce systematic leak detection, water-efficient fixtures, efficient irrigation practices and periodic water audits to reduce avoidable consumption.

5. Strengthen Water Education: Expand interdisciplinary research, curriculum-based learning, student projects and awareness programmes on water conservation, wastewater treatment and groundwater sustainability.

6. Extend Community Engagement: Strengthen collaboration with local authorities, schools and community organisations through river-cleaning campaigns, water-quality awareness and conservation activities.

TEERTHANKER MAHAVEER UNIVERSITY

Moradabad

Accredited with NAAC A Grade

12-B Status from UGC

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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