



DR. BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY, AGRA

(Formerly Agra University, Agra)

A+ Accredited by NAAC

Report on

Sustainable Development Goal 6



SDG 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Ensure availability and sustainable management
of water and sanitation for all

About This Report

This report sets out how Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Agra performs against Sustainable Development Goal 6, Clean Water and Sanitation. It replaces and considerably extends the earlier working draft. The structure now follows the metric framework in the THE Sustainability Impact Ratings Methodology 2026 indicator by indicator, so that each numbered section answers a specific scored question and an assessor can find the evidence where they expect it to be.

Three sources have been brought together. The first is the University's own published material: the SDG portal, the Water Management Policy, the initiative and event records, and the twenty-eight policies published in full on the University website. The second is the set of three independent audits carried out for 2025-26 by EHS Alliance covering environment, green practice and energy, which for the first time give the University measured figures on water use, storage, green cover and sanitation infrastructure. The third is the research record, which supplies the bibliometric sections at 6.1.

Sections that were blank in the earlier draft have been written up: water consumption tracking and per-person consumption at 6.2, wastewater treatment at 6.3.1, water-conscious building standards at 6.3.4, water-conscious planting at 6.3.5, and the four community indicators at 6.5.4 to 6.5.7 that the draft did not reach at all. The photographs already gathered by the University have been retained and captioned, and further plates have been added from the audit and initiative records.

One point of method deserves stating up front, because it affects how the University should answer a scored question. The 2025-26 Environment Audit records water consumption figures but notes plainly that they were derived from National Building Code 2016 norms rather than from meter readings, because complete water-usage records were not available. That distinction matters for indicator 6.2.1, which awards a full point only for measurement across the whole university and half a point for partial measurement. Section 6.2.1 therefore reports the position as it actually is rather than as the University might wish it to be, and Annexure C sets out what would need to change.

Evidence: [SDG portal - Goal 6](#) | [SDG 6 report \(PDF\)](#) | [Water Management Policy](#)

How this report maps to the 2026 metrics

The weightings below are reproduced from the published methodology. The first percentage is the share of the SDG 6 score; the figure in brackets is the share of the overall ratings score. SDG 6 is unusual in how evenly the weight is spread: research accounts for 27%, consumption for 19%, usage and care for 23%, reuse for 12% and community engagement for 19%. There is no single indicator that carries the Goal, which means the practical route to a good score is completeness rather than one strong showpiece.

Table 1. SDG 6 metric structure and where it is answered

Metric	Indicator	Weight	Answered in
6.1.1	Clean Water and Sanitation: CiteScore	10% (2.60%)	Section 6.1.1
6.1.2	Clean Water and Sanitation: FWCI	10% (2.60%)	Section 6.1.2
6.1.3	Clean Water and Sanitation: publications	7% (1.82%)	Section 6.1.3

Metric	Indicator	Weight	Answered in
6.2.1	Water consumption tracking	9.50% (2.47%)	Section 6.2.1
6.2.2	Water consumption per person	9.50% (2.47%)	Section 6.2.2
6.3.1	Wastewater treatment	4.60% (1.20%)	Section 6.3.1
6.3.2	Preventing water system pollution	4.60% (1.20%)	Section 6.3.2
6.3.3	Free drinking water provided	4.60% (1.20%)	Section 6.3.3
6.3.4	Water-conscious building standards	4.60% (1.20%)	Section 6.3.4
6.3.5	Water-conscious planting	4.60% (1.20%)	Section 6.3.5
6.4.1	Water reuse policy	6% (1.56%)	Section 6.4.1
6.4.2	Water reuse measurement	6% (1.56%)	Section 6.4.2
6.5.1	Water management educational opportunities	3.80% (0.99%)	Section 6.5.1
6.5.3	Off-campus water conservation support	3.80% (0.99%)	Section 6.5.3
6.5.4	Sustainable water extraction on campus	3.80% (0.99%)	Section 6.5.4
6.5.5	Cooperation on water security	3.80% (0.99%)	Section 6.5.5
6.5.6	Promoting conscious water usage on campus	1.90% (0.49%)	Section 6.5.6
6.5.7	Promoting conscious water usage in the wider community	1.90% (0.49%)	Section 6.5.7

The methodology numbering skips 6.5.2; that is how it appears in the published document and is not an omission here. For each qualitative indicator, three points are available: one for the existence of the activity, up to one for evidence supplied, and one where that evidence is public. Everything cited in this report is already published on a University domain or in an audit report that can be released, which is what secures the third point.

SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation

6.0 Institutional Position

Water is not an abstract policy topic in Agra. The city sits on the Yamuna, draws heavily on groundwater, and falls inside a region the Central Ground Water Board has long flagged for declining water tables. The Uttar Pradesh Ground Water (Management and Regulation) Act came into force in 2019 precisely because extraction in districts like this one had outrun recharge. Any university operating four campuses here is a significant water user whether it thinks of itself that way or not.

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University has responded on three fronts. On infrastructure, it has built twenty-five rainwater harvesting pits, laid roughly five kilometres of sewer line inside the campus in partnership with Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam, and installed water purifiers and push-taps across academic buildings. On governance, it operates a published Water Management Policy built around the motto "Be Water Smart, Every Drop Counts" and the 3R principle of Reduce, Reuse and Recharge. On engagement, its departments run water-quality testing in surrounding villages, mark World Water Day annually, and have signed a memorandum with the Indian Institute of Public Administration specifically on Yamuna conservation.

The University also had itself audited. Three independent assessments were carried out for 2025-26 by EHS Alliance covering environment, green practice and energy, with the environment audit conducted on 18 July 2026. Those audits are the reason this report can quote figures rather than adjectives, and they are also the reason it can be candid about where the record is thin.

Table 2. SDG 6 position at a glance

Measure	Figure	Source
Rainwater harvesting pits on campus	25	Environment & Green Audit 2025-26
Rainwater harvesting design capacity	50,000 litres/year	Water Management Policy
Water percolation pit depth	10 feet	Water Management Policy
Overhead water storage capacity	500 KL	Environment Audit 2025-26
Sewer line laid within campus	approx. 5.0 km	Green Audit 2025-26
Investment in underground sewerage network	Rs. 167.45 lakh	MoU with UP Jal Nigam
Total campus water use (NBC-derived estimate)	3,388.19 KL/month	Environment Audit 2025-26
Landscaped and lawn area	8,71,200 sq. ft	Green Audit 2025-26
Full-grown trees / semi-grown trees	1,249 / 1,487	Green Audit 2025-26
Hedge plants	18,632	Green Audit 2025-26
Water-related research publications	25	University research record
Citations to water-related research	376	University research record

Evidence: [SDG 6 goal page](#) | [Water Management Policy](#) | [University policies index](#)

6.1 Research on Water

Research at the University touches most dimensions of SDG 6: water-quality assessment, water pollution, wastewater treatment, microbial contamination, the toxicological effects of polluted water, groundwater contamination and water-use efficiency. The record has two distinct layers. There is a long-standing body of regional work on the Yamuna, on groundwater arsenic and on industrial effluent that goes back to the late 1990s, and there is a more recent cluster using nanomaterials, biosensing, photocatalysis and computational modelling for environmental monitoring and remediation.

The regional work is the part outsiders tend to underestimate. A university sitting on the Yamuna at Agra has been assessing that river's water quality since at least 1999, and the 2014 study of multidrug-resistant *Escherichia coli* in water sources around Mathura is the kind of finding that has direct public-health consequences for the communities the University serves.

6.1.1 Clean Water and Sanitation: CiteScore

Indicator: Proportion of the University's publications that appear in the top 10% of journals by CiteScore. Normalised; 10% of the SDG 6 score, 2.60% of the overall score.

Response: Partial - the publication set is identified and citation counts are known; the top-decile journal proportion requires a Scopus extract.

It is worth being precise about what this indicator measures, because the earlier draft described it as a general measure of citation impact. It is not. The 2026 methodology defines 6.1.1 as the proportion of the University's water and sanitation publications appearing in the top 10% of journals ranked by CiteScore. It is a journal-quality measure, not a citation-count measure, and the two can diverge sharply.

On the University's own record, twenty-five publications relate to water, water pollution, wastewater, groundwater, aquatic ecosystems and associated environmental applications. Together they have attracted 376 citations. Several of the host journals would plausibly fall in the top decile of their subject categories, including *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, *Sensors and Actuators B*, *Frontiers in Environmental Science*, *Environmental Geochemistry and Health* and *Physiology and Molecular Biology of Plants*. Confirming that requires the CiteScore percentile for each journal in its ASJC category for the relevant year, which has to come from Scopus rather than from a manual judgement.

Table 3. Indicator 6.1.1 return [journal percentiles to be confirmed from Scopus]

Measure	Value
Publications identified in the water and sanitation set	25
Total citations received	376

6.1.2 Clean Water and Sanitation: FWCI

Indicator: Quality of the University's water and sanitation output measured by citations, normalised by publication type, year of publication and subject. Normalised; 10% of the SDG 6 score, 2.60% of the overall score.

Response: Reported - Field-Weighted Citation Impact of 0.31 against a world average of 1.00.

The Field-Weighted Citation Impact recorded for this body of work is 0.31. A value of 1.00 represents the world average for publications of the same type, year and subject, so 0.31 places the set below the global benchmark, and there is no useful way to present that as anything other than what it is.

The explanation, though, is structural rather than a matter of quality, and it is worth setting out because it points to what would actually improve the number. The citation total of 376 is heavily concentrated: a single 2023 review in *Frontiers in Environmental Science* accounts for 176 citations, roughly 47% of the total, and the next three papers together account for another 103. That leaves twenty-one publications sharing fewer than a hundred citations between them. Many of those twenty-one appeared in Indian national journals with limited international indexing, and several date from the late 1990s and 2000s when regional environmental work was rarely picked up abroad. FWCI averages across the whole set, so a long tail of lightly cited regional papers pulls the mean down regardless of how strong the leading work is.

The route to improvement is therefore not to publish more of the same but to place new water research in internationally indexed journals, and the recent trajectory suggests that is already happening. The 2024 and 2025 papers on heavy metals in the Ulhas and Kalu rivers, on nano-cerium-oxide photocatalysis and on neural-network modelling of river water quality all appeared in international titles and are accumulating citations at a faster rate than the older regional work did.

Table 4. Citation concentration in the water research set

Publication group	Citations	Share of total
Leading paper (fish oxidative stress review, 2023)	176	46.8%
Next three papers (biosensor, mycobacteria, E. coli sensor)	103	27.4%
Remaining twenty-one publications	97	25.8%
Total	376	100%

6.1.3 Clean Water and Sanitation: Publications

Indicator: Scale of research output on water services and sanitation. Not scaled by institution size. Normalised; 7% of the SDG 6 score, 1.82% of the overall score.

Response: Reported - 25 publications identified in the water and sanitation set.

A substantial part of this output addresses microbial and biological contamination of water. The studies on isolating mycobacteria from soil and water samples in northern India, on detecting *E. coli* using a semiconducting polymeric thin-film sensor, and on multidrug-resistant pathogenic *E. coli* in water sources and the Yamuna near Mathura all work towards identifying biological hazards in contaminated water. A second group addresses heavy metals and sediments across the Yamuna, Ulhas, Kalu and Tapi. A third looks at the biological consequences of polluted water, from arsenic effects in albino rats to leather-dye toxicity in freshwater teleosts. A fourth covers water-use efficiency and watershed management in agriculture.

Because this indicator counts absolute volume and is not scaled by institutional size, the practical task is capture rather than production. Output published under departmental or college affiliations without

the full University affiliation string does not attach to the institutional record in Scopus and is therefore invisible here. An affiliation audit is recommended in Annexure C.

Table 5. Water and sanitation publications, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Agra

S.No.	Research paper	Year	Journal / source	Cit.	DOI
1	Water physicochemical factors and oxidative stress physiology in fish, a review	2023	<i>Frontiers in Environmental Science</i>	176	10.3389/fenvs.2023.1240813
2	Performance of nanopolyaniline-fungal enzyme based biosensor for water pollution	2011	<i>Advanced Materials Letters</i>	36	10.5185/amlett.2010.8149
3	Optimization of procedures for isolation of mycobacteria from soil and water samples obtained in Northern India	2004	<i>Applied and Environmental Microbiology</i>	35	10.1128/AEM.70.6.3751-3753.2004
4	Detection of E. coli in water using semiconducting polymeric thin film sensor	2006	<i>Sensors and Actuators B: Chemical</i>	32	10.1016/j.snb.2006.01.052
5	Ecofriendly Nanomaterials for Wastewater Treatment	2024	<i>Green Synthesis of Nanomaterials: Biological and Environmental Applications</i>	4	-
6	Multidrug resistant pathogenic Escherichia coli status in water sources and Yamuna river in and around Mathura, India	2014	<i>Pakistan Journal of Biological Sciences</i>	11	10.3923/pjbs.2014.540.544
7	Assessment of water quality of River Yamuna at Agra	1999	<i>Pollution Research</i>	8	-
8	Trachyspermum ammi supported synthesis of nano-CeO ₂ and its scope in photocatalytic degradation of ibuprofen in water	2025	<i>Chemistry Africa</i>	6	10.1007/s42250-025-01187-2
9	A hybrid approach based on principal component analysis and artificial neural network for modeling river water quality of Prayagraj region	2025	<i>Environmental Quality Management</i>	0	10.1002/tqem.70229
10	Heavy metal pollution in River Ulhas, Maharashtra, India: unravelling contamination dynamics through pollution indices, multivariate analysis and health risk assessment	2025	<i>International Journal of Environmental Research</i>	11	10.1007/s41742-025-00754-2
11	Unveiling heavy metal pollution dynamics in sediments of river Ulhas, Maharashtra, India	2024	<i>Environmental Geochemistry and Health</i>	12	10.1007/s10653-024-02208-8
12	Metal contamination in sediments of River Kalu, Maharashtra, India	2025	<i>Sustainable Chemistry for Climate Action</i>	2	10.1016/j.scca.2025.100105
13	Seasonal variations of physico-chemical parameters in the coastal and estuarine waters of Kollam	2008	<i>Indian Journal of Environmental Protection</i>	2	-
14	Effect of ground water arsenic on the liver of albino rat	2012	<i>Journal of Ecophysiology and Occupational Health</i>	0	-
15	Effects of ground water arsenic on the testes of albino rats	2011	<i>Journal of Ecophysiology and Occupational Health</i>	1	-

S.No.	Research paper	Year	Journal / source	Cit.	DOI
16	Effect of industrial effluent on wheat crop	2021	<i>Agricultural Research Journal</i>	0	10.5958/2395-146X.2021.00006.5
17	Phycoremediation of industrial effluents contaminated soils	2019	<i>Microbes in Soil, Crop and Environmental Sustainability</i>	10	10.1016/B978-0-12-818258-1.00016-9
18	Effect of sewage sludge and fertilizers on accumulation of micronutrients and yield of cauliflower	2015	<i>Indian Journal of Agricultural Sciences</i>	3	10.56093/ijas.v85i7.50141
19	Gas exchange variability and water use efficiency of thirty landraces of rice	2009	<i>Physiology and Molecular Biology of Plants</i>	5	10.1007/s12298-009-0034-6
20	Impact of watershed programme in Madhya Pradesh, India	2014	<i>Indian Journal of Agricultural Research</i>	0	10.5958/j.0976-058X.48.2.024
21	Sorption, degradation and movement of three carbamate pesticides in soils	2011	<i>Indian Journal of Agricultural Sciences</i>	1	-
22	Studies on the effect of polluted water on <i>Cassia auriculata</i> Linn. seeds	1997	<i>Asian Journal of Chemistry</i>	0	-
23	Distribution and abundance of zooplankton in relation to petroleum hydrocarbon content along the coast of Kollam	2007	<i>Journal of Environmental Biology</i>	6	-
24	Toxicological effects of leather dyes on total leukocyte count of fresh water teleost, <i>Cirrhinus mrigala</i>	2009	<i>Biology and Medicine</i>	15	-
25	Heavy metals in sediments of river Tapti	2005	<i>Indian Journal of Environmental Protection</i>	0	-

Evidence: [Publications register](#) | [Research database](#) | [Research portal](#) | [Research Policy](#)

6.2 Water Consumption per Person

This metric carries 19% of the SDG 6 score, split evenly between two indicators. It works as a gate: if the University does not measure total water consumption, the second indicator cannot be scored at all. That makes 6.2.1 the more consequential of the two, and it is the one on which the University's position needs the most honest handling.

6.2.1 Water consumption tracking

Indicator: Measure the total volume of water used in the university taken from mains supply, desalinated, or extracted from rivers, lakes or aquifers. Up to three points: maximum one point for measurement across the whole university, 0.5 points for partial measurement; up to one point for evidence; one point where the evidence is public. 9.50% of the SDG 6 score.

Response: Partial. Consumption is quantified across the whole campus in the 2025-26 Environment Audit, but the figures are derived from National Building Code 2016 norms rather than from meter readings.

The University does now have a campus-wide water consumption figure, broken down by end use, and it appears in an externally prepared audit report. That is a real advance on having nothing. But the audit itself records the basis of the calculation plainly, noting that all calculations were made on the basis of NBC 2016 norms as the University has no complete water usage records.

This matters for scoring and there is no point disguising it. A demand-based estimate derived from building-code norms is not the same as measured abstraction. On a strict reading of the indicator the University should claim partial measurement rather than whole-university measurement, which is half a point rather than one, and should supply the audit as the supporting evidence. Claiming full measurement on the strength of a normative estimate is the kind of thing that fails verification, and failing verification on one indicator invites scrutiny of the rest.

The good news is that this is among the cheapest gaps in the whole report to close. The campus draws mains supply and operates borewells; fitting bulk flow meters on the mains inlet and on each borewell head, and logging them monthly, would convert a half point into a full point and would also make indicator 6.2.2 scorable. Annexure C records this as the first priority action.

Table 6. Campus water consumption by end use, 2025-26

End use	KL per month	Share	Basis
Gardening and landscape irrigation	1,718.52	50.7%	NBC 2016 norms
Hostel	791.10	23.3%	NBC 2016 norms
Kitchen and toilets	609.85	18.0%	NBC 2016 norms
Drinking	139.83	4.1%	NBC 2016 norms
Other uses	28.89	0.9%	NBC 2016 norms
Total	3,388.19	100%	Environment Audit 2025-26

Two observations follow from that table. The first is that landscape irrigation is by far the largest single draw, at over half of total consumption. Any serious reduction in campus water use has to start in the gardens, which is precisely what both the Green Audit recommendation on sprinkler irrigation and the choice of grass species at 6.3.5 are addressing. The second is that drinking water accounts for only about 4% of the total, so the free drinking water provision at 6.3.3 is important for access and health reasons rather than as a consumption item.

One discrepancy should be flagged rather than quietly reconciled. The Green Audit for the same year records gardening at 1,503.71 KL per month and a total of 3,073.38 KL per month, against the Environment Audit's 1,718.52 and 3,388.19. The two audits were prepared by the same firm in the same cycle, so the difference is most likely a revision to the irrigated-area assumption between drafts. Until the University can reconcile them from meter data, this report uses the Environment Audit figures as the higher and more conservative of the two, and states the alternative openly.

Table 7. Reconciliation of the two audit figures

Line	Environment Audit	Green Audit
Gardening (KL/month)	1,718.52	1,503.71
All other uses (KL/month)	1,669.67	1,569.67
Total (KL/month)	3,388.19	3,073.38
Implied annual total (m3)	40,658	36,881

Evidence: [Water Management Policy](#) | [Environment Audit \(2022-23 published edition\)](#) | [Green Audit \(2022-23 published edition\)](#)

Note: the 2025-26 audit editions quoted in this section were prepared by EHS Alliance and were not yet posted on the University website when this report was drafted. Publishing them alongside the 2022-23 editions already online is required to secure the public-evidence point on this and several other indicators.

6.2.2 Water consumption per person

Indicator: Volume of water used in the university, reported in cubic metres for 2024, against campus population expressed as full-time-equivalent students plus employees. Normalised; 9.50% of the SDG 6 score. Scored only where whole-university measurement has been indicated at 6.2.1.

Response: Calculable but not yet returnable. The consumption figure exists; the FTE campus population has not been consolidated, and 6.2.1 is currently partial.

On the Environment Audit figures, annual campus consumption works out at approximately 40,658 cubic metres, since one kilolitre equals one cubic metre. What is missing is the denominator. The methodology defines campus population as the sum of full-time-equivalent students and full-time-equivalent employees, including families resident on campus, and explicitly excludes visitors, summer-school attendees and remote students and staff. The University holds the underlying numbers through its Samarth admissions and student-services platforms and its AISHE returns, but they had not been consolidated into an FTE figure on the methodology's definition when this report was prepared.

The table below is therefore set out as a return template with the numerator already filled in. Once the Registrar's office supplies the FTE figure, the per-person value follows immediately. It is worth noting that this indicator will read unfavourably while irrigation remains in the numerator: a campus with 8,71,200 square feet of lawn and garden carries an irrigation load that has nothing to do with how much water any individual uses, and universities with compact built campuses will score better on an identical level of personal restraint.

Table 8. Indicator 6.2.2 return [campus population to be supplied]

Data point	Value
Volume of water used, inbound treated / extracted (m3/year)	40,658

Evidence: [Samarth portal](#) | [AISHE returns](#) | [Student Services View](#)

6.3 Water Usage and Care

This metric carries fifteen available points across five indicators, worth 23% of the SDG 6 score. The University is committed to the judicious use, conservation and sustainable management of water across its campuses, and the Water Management Policy sets the framework: responsible consumption, conservation, rainwater harvesting, prevention of water loss and reuse of available resources.

6.3.1 Wastewater treatment

Indicator: A process in place to treat wastewater, in place by 2024. Up to three points: existence of process, evidence, public evidence. 4.60% of the SDG 6 score.

Response: Yes - campus wastewater is collected through a dedicated underground sewerage network laid in partnership with Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam and conveyed to the municipal treatment system.

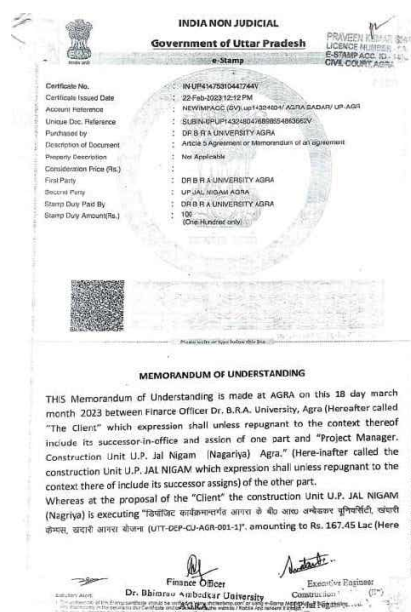
The University has undertaken a major liquid-waste management programme through the installation of an underground sewerage line system across the campus. The project was implemented in collaboration with Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam at a total investment of Rs. 167.45 lakh, and the Green Audit records approximately five kilometres of sewer line within the campus boundary. Its purpose is the scientific collection, conveyance and disposal of wastewater, which in practical terms means that effluent from hostels, kitchens, toilets and laboratories is captured in a sealed network rather than finding its way into open drains or the ground.

This is the right place to be precise about what the University does and does not operate. Treatment itself is carried out in the municipal system to which the campus network connects; the University's contribution is collection and conveyance to a standard that prevents untreated discharge, together with maintenance of the network. That is a legitimate answer to this indicator, since the methodology asks for a process in place to treat wastewater rather than for an on-site plant, but it should be described accurately. An assessor who reads "wastewater treatment" and expects a sewage treatment plant on campus, and then finds a collection network, will mark the claim down for overstatement. Described as it is, it stands up.

The audits also record that there is no stagnant water on campus and no open drainage, which is the observable result of the network working. Regular cleaning and maintenance of drains, water-storage facilities and wastewater infrastructure reduce the risk of blockages, contamination and uncontrolled discharge.

Key achievements

- Installation of a modern sewerage network across the university campus, approximately 5.0 km within the boundary.
- Improved sanitation, hygiene and cleanliness across academic and residential areas.
- Prevention of untreated wastewater discharge and a reduction in environmental pollution.
- Independent audit confirmation of no stagnant water and no open drainage on campus.
- Sustained collaboration with UP Jal Nigam on water and sanitation infrastructure.



Sewerage inspection chamber on the campus network (left) and the memorandum with UP Jal Nigam for the sewerage line, Rs. 167.45 lakh (right)

Source: [University liquid waste management initiative](#)

Evidence: [SDG 6 goal page](#) | [Infrastructure Maintenance Policy](#) | [MoU register \(UP Jal Nigam agreements\)](#)

6.3.2 Preventing water system pollution

Indicator: Processes to prevent polluted water entering the water system, including pollution caused by accidents and incidents at the university. Up to three points. 4.60% of the SDG 6 score.

Response: Yes - segregated waste streams, controlled handling of laboratory and hazardous materials, a plastic-free campus policy and routine drainage maintenance.

The University protects surface water, groundwater and campus water resources by preventing the discharge of untreated wastewater, chemicals and solid waste into water systems. In practice this works through four separate controls, each of which also happens to be independently auditable.

Waste is segregated at source. The audits record roughly 80 kg per day of biodegradable waste, 10 kg of non-biodegradable, 4 kg of hazardous waste and under 2 kg of other categories. Food and horticulture waste goes to composting pits; biomedical waste is collected separately and handled by the Municipal Corporation; e-waste is stored in a dedicated room and disposed of through authorised agencies via a formal auction process. None of these streams reaches a drain.

Laboratories, workshops and maintenance areas receive particular attention, because they are where the genuinely harmful material originates. Chemicals, oils and laboratory waste are handled and disposed of through defined procedures rather than being poured into sinks. The University operates under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 and its 1975 Rules, together with the Hazardous Waste Rules and the E-Waste Management Rules, and the environment audit assessed compliance against that legal framework.

Single-use plastic is banned across the campus under a published policy, which removes the most common source of drain blockage and litter reaching stormwater channels. Plastic collection drives, dedicated bins and a bottle bank support the ban. Drains, storage tanks and wastewater infrastructure are cleaned and maintained on a routine cycle.

One recommendation from the 2025-26 Environment Audit is recorded here rather than omitted: the auditors advise institutionalising periodic water-quality analysis by a laboratory approved by the State Pollution Control Committee, alongside stack monitoring of diesel generator sets. The University has water-quality testing capability in its own departments, so acting on this is a matter of formalising a schedule rather than acquiring anything new.



Segregated biomedical and plastic waste collection, geo-tagged, Agr campus

Source: [University waste management records](#)

Evidence: [Waste Management Policy](#) | [e-Waste Policy](#) | [Policy on Ban on Use of Plastic](#) | [Policy on Green Clean Campus](#)

6.3.3 Free drinking water provided

Indicator: Provide free drinking water for students, staff and/or visitors, for example drinking water fountains. Up to three points. 4.60% of the SDG 6 score.

Response: Yes - free drinking water is available at accessible points across all campuses, with purification and periodic maintenance.

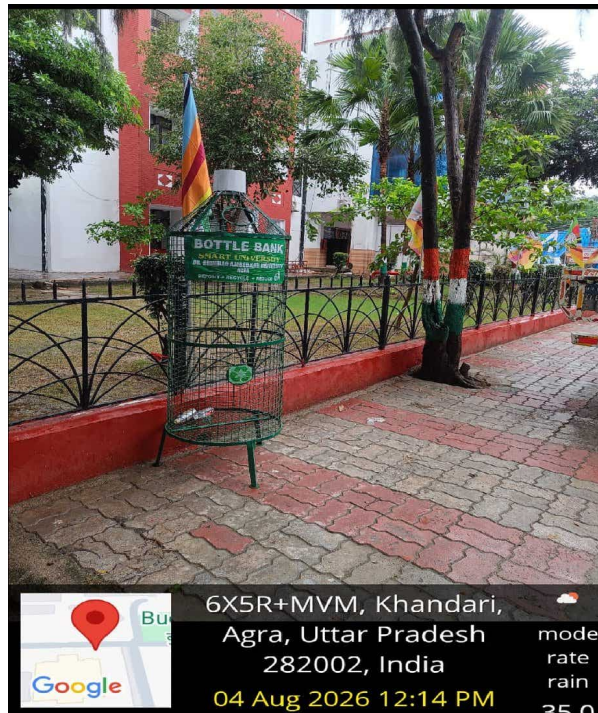
Drinking water is provided free of charge to students, faculty, staff and visitors at accessible points across the University's campuses, including academic buildings, administrative areas and commonly used spaces. Water purifiers are installed at multiple locations under the Water Management Policy, and water coolers with push-taps are in service. Drinking water accounts for around 139.83 KL per month of campus consumption, roughly 4% of the total.

Provision is maintained rather than simply installed. Purification and filtration systems are serviced periodically, drinking-water points are cleaned and monitored, and water-quality testing is undertaken to confirm that supplied water remains fit for consumption. The University's own microbiology and environmental science departments have the capability to carry out that testing, which is an advantage most institutions do not have.

There is a second benefit worth naming. Free, reliable drinking water on campus reduces dependence on commercially packaged water and therefore on single-use plastic bottles, which connects this indicator directly to the campus plastic ban. Students and staff are encouraged to carry reusable bottles, and a bottle bank operates on the Khandari campus for collection of any that do arise.

Key features

- Free drinking water accessible to students, faculty, staff and visitors.
- Facilities provided at convenient locations across academic and administrative buildings.
- Water coolers fitted with push-taps, which also limit wastage.
- Regular cleaning and maintenance of dispensers and purification systems.
- Periodic monitoring and testing of drinking-water quality.
- Promotion of reusable bottles, supported by a campus bottle bank.
- Equal and non-discriminatory access to all drinking-water facilities.



Bottle bank and drinking water point, Khandari campus, geo-tagged August 2026

Source: [University campus records](#)

Evidence: [Water Management Policy](#) | [Policy on Ban on Use of Plastic](#) | [Vivekanand Campus, Khandari](#)

6.3.4 Water-conscious building standards

Indicator: Apply building standards to minimise water use, in place by 2024. Up to three points. 4.60% of the SDG 6 score.

Response: Yes in part - water-efficient fixtures and controls are specified and installed across existing buildings; a formal green building code for new construction is recommended by the auditors and not yet adopted.

The Water Management Policy commits the University to water-efficient fixtures and smart conservation practices, and the audits confirm what has actually been fitted. Push-taps are installed across campus specifically for water conservation, so that taps cannot be left running. Controlled valves are provided in the water supply system to prevent overflow, and the supply system is kept under close supervision. Waterless or low-flush urinals have been installed for water conservation and are photographed in the environment audit annexure. Leakages are repaired immediately and periodic maintenance is carried out to prevent loss, which the policy states as an explicit obligation rather than an aspiration.

Storage is designed for uniform distribution and buffer capacity. Municipal supply is stored in an underground tank, and overhead tanks with a combined capacity of 500 KL distribute water across the campus. The policy commits all existing buildings to be used for rainwater harvesting, which is the reason twenty-five harvesting pits now exist.

On new construction the position is weaker and should be stated as such. Both the 2025-26 Environment Audit and the Green Audit recommend that the University adopt and enforce mandatory green building

guidelines compliant with the Energy Conservation Building Code for all upcoming expansion, and standardise green building codes for future infrastructure. Those recommendations imply that no such formal standard is currently mandated. Adopting a written water-and-energy specification for new builds, referencing ECBC and the GRIHA or IGBC water credits, would convert a partial answer into a full one and is a governance decision rather than a capital one.

Table 9. Water-efficiency measures in campus buildings

Measure	Purpose	Status
Push-taps in washrooms and at water coolers	Prevents taps being left running	Installed
Controlled valves in the supply system	Prevents overflow and loss	Installed
Water-conserving urinals	Reduces flush volume	Installed
Water purifiers at multiple points	Drinking-water quality	Installed
Underground storage of municipal supply	Buffer and distribution	In service
Overhead tanks, 500 KL combined	Uniform campus distribution	In service
Immediate leak repair and periodic maintenance	Prevents water loss	Standing practice
Rainwater harvesting on existing buildings	Groundwater recharge	25 pits in place
ECBC-compliant green building code for new builds	Design-stage water efficiency	Recommended, not yet adopted

Evidence: [Water Management Policy](#) | [Infrastructure Maintenance Policy](#) | [Energy Audit \(published edition\)](#)

6.3.5 Water-conscious planting

Indicator: Plant landscapes to minimise water usage, for example using drought-tolerant plants, in place by 2024. Up to three points. 4.60% of the SDG 6 score.

Response: Yes in part - indigenous and drought-hardy grass species are used across the lawns and sprinkler irrigation is in place; conversion of remaining manual watering is in progress.

Landscape is the University's largest water use, so this indicator matters more here than it would at a built-up urban campus. The Green Audit records 8,71,200 square feet developed as gardens and lawns, 1,249 full-grown trees, 1,487 semi-grown trees and approximately 18,632 hedge plants, with more than half the campus under green cover. Irrigation of that area accounts for just over half of total campus water consumption.

The species choice does the most work. The lawns are planted with buffalo grass, Mexican grass and indigenous grass species. Buffalo grass in particular is a warm-season grass with deep rooting and low water demand once established, and the indigenous species are by definition adapted to the Agra climate and to the long dry period before the monsoon. This is drought-tolerant planting in substance, whether or not the University has previously described it in those terms, and it should be presented that way in a return.

On delivery of water to those plantings, sprinklers are in use for gardening and grass cover, which is recorded in the environment audit as one of the University's water-saving techniques. The Green Audit recommends going further and transitioning remaining manual gardening routines to water-efficient sprinkler systems, and identifies modernising campus irrigation as one of two items deserving immediate attention. That work is in progress rather than complete.

Two supporting practices are worth recording. Condensate from air-conditioning outlets is collected in trays placed below the units and used to water plants, which is a small but genuine reuse measure written into the Water Management Policy. And the percolation pit and harvesting structures serve a dual purpose, recharging groundwater while also providing water for garden plants.

Table 10. Campus green cover and planting

Element	Quantity	Water relevance
Gardens and lawn area	8,71,200 sq. ft	Principal irrigation load
Lawn grass species	Buffalo, Mexican, indigenous	Drought-hardy selection
Full-grown trees	1,249	Shade, reduced evaporation
Semi-grown trees	1,487	Shade, soil retention
Hedge plants	18,632	Ground cover, soil moisture
Plants added this academic year	450	Plantation drives
Irrigation method	Sprinkler systems	Efficient delivery
Horticulture staff deployed	Dedicated maali	Managed watering

Evidence: [Policy on Green Clean Campus](#) | [Green Audit \(published edition\)](#) | [Campus geotag map](#)

6.4 Water Reuse

This metric carries seven available points across two indicators, worth 12% of the SDG 6 score. The methodology's definition of water reuse is broad and worth quoting in substance: recycling treated wastewater for beneficial purposes including landscape irrigation, industrial processes, toilet flushing and groundwater replenishment, and it states explicitly that harvesting rainwater and using it for flushing toilets counts as reuse. Groundwater recharge through rainwater harvesting therefore sits inside this metric as well as at 6.5.4.

6.4.1 Water reuse policy

Indicator: A policy to maximise water reuse across the university, in place by 2024. Up to four points: existence of policy, evidence, public evidence, and one further point if the policy was created or reviewed between 2020 and 2024. 6% of the SDG 6 score.

Response: Yes - the Water Management Policy is published in full, was issued in the 2020-2024 window, and is mapped to SDG 6 on the University's SDG portal.

The University's Water Management Policy is the governing instrument and it is available in full on the University website. It is built explicitly on the 3R principle of Reduce, Reuse and Recharge, under the motto "Be Water Smart, Every Drop Counts". The policy opens with the observation that India holds 16% of the world's population and only 4% of the world's available water resources, which sets out plainly why the University treats this as a moral and social obligation rather than a compliance matter.

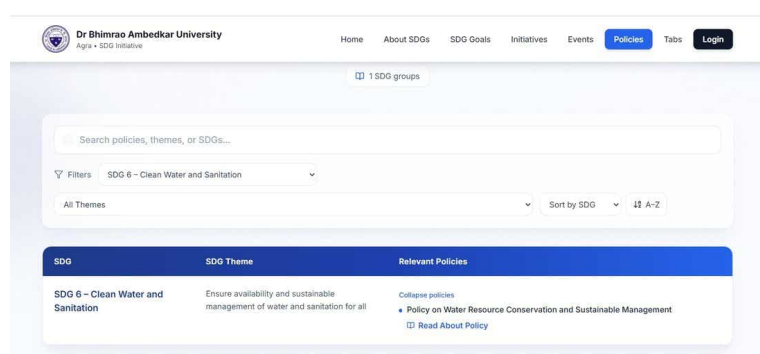
This indicator is one of the few in SDG 6 where four points rather than three are available, and the fourth is awarded for a policy created or reviewed between 2020 and 2024. The Water Management Policy was issued in that window and is dated on the University's policy index, so the University should claim that point and cite the publication date. The policy is also indexed on the SDG portal's policy filter under SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation, which is useful because it demonstrates that the University has itself mapped the instrument to the Goal.

What the policy actually requires

- Storing municipal supply in an underground tank to regulate distribution across the campus.
- Installing water purifiers at multiple campus locations to secure drinking-water quality.
- Establishing rainwater harvesting systems with a design capacity of 50,000 litres per year to recharge groundwater.
- Maintaining overhead tanks for storage and uniform distribution, and a water percolation pit of 10 feet depth as an additional receptacle for rainwater harvesting and garden watering.
- Repairing leakages immediately and carrying out periodic maintenance to prevent water loss.
- Using all existing buildings for rainwater harvesting.
- Collecting air-conditioner condensate in trays below the outlets and using it for plants.
- Running awareness drives, competitions and special lectures on water management for students.
- Organising outreach through NSS, NCC, clubs and student bodies, and involving students in monitoring nearby water bodies and pollution.

Key objectives

- Reduce freshwater consumption through systematic water reuse.
- Promote the treatment and safe reuse of wastewater for non-potable applications.
- Encourage rainwater harvesting and groundwater-recharge initiatives.
- Reduce water losses through efficient infrastructure and regular maintenance.
- Promote water-efficient technologies and fixtures.
- Create awareness of water conservation and responsible water use.
- Monitor water consumption and the quantity of water reused periodically.



The University SDG portal policy filter, showing the Water Management Policy mapped to SDG 6

Source: dbrausdg.in/policies

Evidence: [Water Management Policy \(full text\)](#) | [SDG-mapped policy filter](#) | [University policies index](#)

6.4.2 Water reuse measurement

Indicator: Measure the reuse of water across the university, in place by 2024. Up to three points. 6% of the SDG 6 score.

Response: Partial - reuse and recharge infrastructure is in place and quantified by design capacity; volumetric measurement of water actually reused is not yet carried out.

The University has the infrastructure and can state its designed capacity, but it does not yet meter what passes through it. The distinction is the same one that arises at 6.2.1 and the honest answer is the same: the assets exist and are documented, the flows are not measured.

What can be reported is capacity and coverage. The Water Management Policy specifies rainwater harvesting systems with a design capacity of 50,000 litres per year, and a percolation pit of ten feet depth serving both recharge and garden watering. The 2025-26 audits confirm twenty-five rainwater harvesting pits established across the campus for groundwater recharge. Air-conditioner condensate is collected and used on plants. The underground sewerage network laid with UP Jal Nigam, at Rs. 167.45 lakh and approximately five kilometres in length, ensures that wastewater is captured in a form that can be conveyed for treatment rather than lost.

The Water Management Policy already commits the University to monitoring water consumption and the quantity of water reused periodically. That obligation is written down but not yet operationalised, and closing that gap is the single action that would make this indicator fully scorable. Fitting simple inflow meters at the harvesting pits and recording monsoon-season capture would produce a defensible annual reuse volume within one season.

Table 11. Water reuse and recharge assets

Asset	Capacity / scale	Measurement status
Rainwater harvesting pits	25 pits	Count recorded; volume not metered
Rainwater harvesting design capacity	50,000 litres/year	Design figure only
Water percolation pit	10 feet depth	Recharge, not metered
Underground sewerage network	approx. 5.0 km	Length recorded
Sewerage investment	Rs. 167.45 lakh	Costed and documented
AC condensate collection	All fitted units	Not quantified
Overhead storage	500 KL	Capacity known

Key achievements

- Installation of a modern sewerage network across the university campus in partnership with UP Jal Nigam.
- Improved sanitation, hygiene and cleanliness in academic and residential areas.
- Prevention of untreated wastewater discharge and reduction in environmental pollution.
- Twenty-five rainwater harvesting pits established for groundwater recharge.

- Direct contribution towards achieving SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation.



Rainwater Harvesting Pits

Rainwater harvesting pits with departmental signage, geo-tagged, Khandari campus

Source: [University rainwater harvesting records](#)

Evidence: [Water Management Policy](#) | [SDG 6 goal page](#) | [Green Audit \(published edition\)](#)

6.5 Water in the Community

This metric carries fifteen available points across six scored indicators, worth 19% of the SDG 6 score. It asks whether the University reaches outward: whether it offers the surrounding community a way to learn about water management, supports conservation beyond its own boundary, extracts water sustainably, cooperates with government on water security, and actively promotes conscious water use both on campus and off it.

This is the part of SDG 6 where the University's affiliating structure counts for a great deal. Around two hundred colleges across the seven districts of the Agra Division sit under this University, and its Department of Social Work, its Institute of Engineering and Technology, its Institute of Pharmacy and Paramedical Sciences and its NSS units all run community-facing water work. Whatever is developed centrally has a route into a very large catchment.

6.5.1 Water management educational opportunities

Indicator: Provide educational opportunities for local communities to learn about good water management. Up to three points: maximum one point for both free and paid opportunities, one point for free opportunities only, 0.25 points for paid opportunities only. 3.80% of the SDG 6 score.

Response: Yes - free public educational programmes are provided, including the annual World Water Day observance and departmental outreach.

All of the University's water-management education is free to attend, which under the scoring rules secures the full existence point without any need to argue about it.

World Water Day 2026

The Agra Local Centre of The Institution of Engineers (India), in association with the Department of Electrical Engineering at IET Khandari, organised a programme to mark World Water Day 2026. It was held on Tuesday 24 March 2026 at 1:00 PM in Room No. VK-12, Ground Floor, IET Khandari, Agra, and drew fifty participants.

The programme was built around the theme "Water and Gender", which is the sort of framing that could easily have been treated as a formality and was not. It addressed the relationship between water security and gender equality, and the practical point that where water access is unreliable the burden of collecting and managing it falls disproportionately on women. In a district where many households still depend on hand pumps and shared taps, that is a live issue rather than a theoretical one.

The event was supported by office bearers of The Institution of Engineers (India), including Er. Rajneesh Kumar Yadav, FIE, Chairman; Dr. Mayank Pratap Singh, Organising Secretary and In-charge, Department of Electrical Engineering; and Dr. Anurag Khulshrestha, MIE, Honorary Secretary. Holding the event jointly with a professional engineering body rather than in-house matters for this indicator, because it brings practising engineers into contact with students and community participants in the same room.

Number of participants: 50



World Water Day 2026 programme notice (left) and the session at IET Khandari on the theme "Water and Gender" (right)

Source: [The Institution of Engineers \(India\), Agra Local Centre with IET Khandari](#)



Students attending the World Water Day session (left) and felicitation of the participating office bearers (right)

Source: [University event records](#)

Other free educational provision

- Special lectures on water management, mandated by the Water Management Policy, drawing student attention to the consequences of uneconomical water use and water pollution.
- Water harvesting and conservation awareness drives, including competitions organised for students under the policy.
- Eco Club seminars, poster competitions and awareness campaigns, which the Green Audit records as active.
- Environmental conservation awareness programmes delivered through webinars and online training sessions for students and faculty.
- Rural water-quality testing campaigns that double as community education, described at 6.5.7.

Evidence: [Water Management Policy](#) | [University event notice board](#) | [University Outreach Programme Policy](#) | [SDG 6 goal page](#)

6.5.3 Off-campus water conservation support

Indicator: Support practical water conservation off campus. Up to three points. 3.80% of the SDG 6 score.

Response: Yes - through the Yamuna conservation programme with IIPA New Delhi, a formal MoU, groundwater work with the Uttar Pradesh Ground Water Department, and rural water-quality testing.

Yamuna conservation with the Indian Institute of Public Administration

A discussion on Yamuna conservation was organised in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi. It was held on 25 September 2024 at J. P. Sabhagar, Khandari Campus, with approximately 180 attendees. The programme examined strategies for restoration of the Yamuna, with attention to environmental governance, policy frameworks, waste management and integrated conservation approaches.

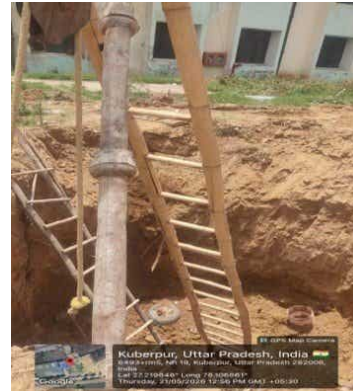
A memorandum of understanding was signed between the Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Institute of Rural Development and IIPA to underpin long-term academic collaboration in environmental governance and policy research. That is the part of this initiative with the longest reach: a single event is an event, but an MoU with the national institute of public administration creates a standing channel between the University's rural development institute and the people who write and evaluate policy.

Groundwater conservation with the Uttar Pradesh Ground Water Department

As part of the Green Campus Initiative, the Institute of Pharmacy and Paramedical Sciences at the Chhalesar Campus undertook groundwater conservation and rainwater harvesting works in collaboration with the Uttar Pradesh Ground Water Department under the Namami Gange and Rural Water Supply Department. The project promoted sustainable water management practice, improved groundwater recharge, and raised awareness of water conservation among students and staff. It was framed to support responsible use and regulation of groundwater under the Uttar Pradesh Ground Water (Management and Regulation) Act, 2019.

Key achievements

- Promotion of sustainable water conservation practices beyond the campus boundary.
- Improvement in groundwater recharge and rainwater storage.
- Increased awareness of water management and environmental sustainability.
- Contribution towards the Green Campus initiative and SDG-based environmental work.
- The "Saving Rain Water for the Future" initiative implemented on campus.
- A standing MoU with IIPA New Delhi on environmental governance and policy research.



Groundwater department signage at the recharge site, Kuberpur (left) and construction of a recharge structure (right)

Source: dbrausdg.in initiative record

कार्यालय परियोजना प्रबन्धक, यमुना प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण इकाई, उ०३० जल निगम
वाटर वर्क्स चौवारा, जी०पी मण्डी रोड, आगरा - 282 004
फ़ोन : (0562) 2621751
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चक्र : २५७ / प्रसंगिक / १० दिनांक २९.३.१७

सेवा में,
श्री. सुत सचिव,
श्री. श्रीमन्त अम्बेडकर विश्वविद्यालय,
आगरा।

विषय- विश्वविद्यालय के खंदाई परिसर की सीवर लाइन बनाने के सम्पूर्ण कार्य का पूर्णतः प्रारम्भ करने के सम्बन्ध में।

महोदय,
उपरोक्त विषयक विश्वविद्यालय के खंदाई परिसर की सीवर लाइन बनाने हेतु नगर अनुका, नगर निगम, आगरा शरीर के पत्रांक 400/D/HA/17, दिनांक 06.11.2017 के अनुसार विश्वविद्यालय अधिपति द्वारा खंदाई परिसर में खाने गने स्नान पर सीवर लाइन बनाने हेतु रु० 89.33 लाख का प्रावधान पूर्व में इस कार्यालय द्वारा माह जुलाई-2018 में प्रेषित किया गया था। जिसके संदर्भ में संलग्न में विश्वविद्यालय के पत्रांक इन्वी० 908, दिनांक 07.03.2018 के अनुसार 07.03.2018 को ही इस कार्यालय के परियोजना अधिपति एवं कार्यालय परियोजना अधिपति द्वारा विश्वविद्यालय के अधिपति की हरियोजना कार्य के साथ संयुक्त रूप से खंदाई परिसर के निरीक्षण में पूर्व में प्रस्तावित कार्य हेतु प्रेषित प्रावधान के अधिपति परिसर के सभी खंदाई परिसर की सीवर लाइन से संयोजन करने, सामग्री के नवीनीकरण, प्रस्तावित सीवर लाइन को जल संचयन की सीवर लाइन से संयोजन करने इत्यादि कार्य हेतु भी प्रावधान प्रेषित करने हेतु अनुरोध किया गया है।

आतः उपरोक्तानुसार विश्वविद्यालय अधिपति के साथ दिनांक 28.03.2019 को दूरभाष पर हुई बातों के अनुसार पूर्व प्रेषित प्रावधान अनुमानित लागत रु० 89.33 लाख के विषय समीक्षा करने का करने का कष्ट करने ताकि अतिरिक्त कार्यवाही की जा सके।

भवदीय
(जी०पी मण्डी)
परियोजना प्रबन्धक

प्रमाणित एवं दिनांक उपरोक्तानुसार।
प्रतिनिधि निम्नलिखित को सुपुर्कार पूर्व आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।
1. महासचिव, यमुना प्रदूषण नियंत्रण इकाई, उ०३० जल निगम, आगरा।

परियोजना प्रबन्धक

Official correspondence from the groundwater department regarding the recharge works

Source: University groundwater conservation records

Evidence: Groundwater and rainwater harvesting initiative | Yamuna conservation event with IIPA | MoU register | Chhalesar Campus

6.5.4 Sustainable water extraction on campus

Indicator: Where water is extracted, for example from aquifers, lakes or rivers, utilise sustainable water extraction technologies on associated university grounds on and off campus. Up to three points. 3.80% of the SDG 6 score.

Response: Yes - extraction is balanced by twenty-five recharge pits and a percolation pit, implemented with the state groundwater department and aligned to the UP Ground Water Act 2019.

The University does extract groundwater, as almost every institution in this part of Uttar Pradesh does, and the honest framing of this indicator is not that extraction has been avoided but that it has been paired with deliberate recharge. The methodology's own guidance makes that the right test: it notes that diverting groundwater through built infrastructure alters water quantity and quality and disrupts natural flows, so the technologies applied have to be designed sustainably for the particular location.

Twenty-five rainwater harvesting pits are in place across the campus specifically to optimise groundwater recharge, confirmed in both the 2025-26 Environment Audit and Green Audit. The Water Management Policy adds a percolation pit of ten feet depth as a further open receptacle for rainwater, and commits all existing buildings to harvesting duty. Design capacity for harvesting is 50,000 litres per year. In a monsoon-fed regime where recharge is concentrated into a few weeks, the number and distribution of pits matters more than the sophistication of any single structure, and twenty-five distributed pits is a reasonable answer for a campus of this size.

The regulatory framing is a genuine strength here. The recharge works at the Chhalesar Campus were carried out with the Uttar Pradesh Ground Water Department under Namami Gange, and were framed explicitly against the Uttar Pradesh Ground Water (Management and Regulation) Act, 2019. Extraction carried out inside a state regulatory regime, with the regulator itself involved in the recharge design, is a stronger answer to this indicator than unilateral good practice would be.

What is not yet in place is measurement of abstraction. The University does not meter borewell output, which is the same underlying gap identified at 6.2.1 and 6.4.2. Metering borewell heads would allow the University to state a recharge-to-abstraction ratio, which is the figure an assessor would most like to see against this indicator.

Evidence: [Groundwater conservation initiative](#) | [Water Management Policy](#) | [Policy on Green Clean Campus](#)

6.5.5 Cooperation on water security

Indicator: Cooperate with local, regional, national or global governments on water security. Up to three points: 0.25 points for each of local, regional, national and global cooperation, up to one point for evidence, one point for public evidence. 3.80% of the SDG 6 score.

Response: Yes at local, regional and national level. Global cooperation on water security specifically is not currently evidenced.

Because this indicator awards 0.25 points for each of four tiers, the sensible approach is to set out each tier separately and say plainly where the University does not reach. Three of the four are well evidenced.

Table 12. Cooperation on water security by tier

Tier	Counterpart	Nature of cooperation
Local	Agra Municipal Corporation; C&DS, UP Jal Nigam, Agra; UPRNSS Agra and Firozabad	Campus sewerage network, solid waste collection, civil works under formal agreements
Regional	Uttar Pradesh Ground Water Department; UP Rural Water Supply Department; UP Pollution Control Board framework	Groundwater recharge works, regulation under the UP Ground Water Act 2019, compliance under the Water Act 1974
National	Namami Gange Programme; Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi	Groundwater and river conservation works; MoU on environmental governance and policy research
Global	<i>Not currently evidenced on water security</i>	<i>See Annexure C - the University holds fifteen international MoUs but none is water-specific</i>

On the global tier, the University is closer than it may appear. It holds fifteen international memoranda, and its earlier partnership with UNICEF and the Community Radio Association on risk communication shows it can work with an international agency on a public-health communication brief. Extending one existing international agreement to cover water, or joining an international water-security network, would complete the set on this indicator. That is recorded as an action rather than claimed as an achievement.

Evidence: [MoU register](#) | [Yamuna conservation with IIPA](#) | [Groundwater initiative](#)

6.5.6 Promoting conscious water usage on campus

Indicator: Actively promote conscious water usage on campus. Up to three points. 1.90% of the SDG 6 score.

Response: Yes - through permanent signage and murals, Eco Club campaigns, student competitions and induction awareness for new students.

Promotion on campus is visible in the most literal sense. A painted mural reading "जल ही जीवन है" — water is life — stands in the grounds at Nasirabad Colony, Khandari, geo-tagged and dated. Awareness posters on water and energy conservation are mounted across the campus, and the Environment Audit records water and energy conservation through posters as a standing practice.

Beyond signage, the Water Management Policy requires water-conservation awareness for new students, which puts the message into induction rather than leaving it to notices. Competitions have been organised to build awareness of water conservation and harvesting, and special lectures on water management are delivered to draw student attention to the consequences of wasteful use. The Eco Club runs seminars, poster competitions and campaigns through the year.

The Green Audit recommends going further by deploying prominent visual prompts across the campus to drive water and energy savings, and names high-visibility conservation displays as one of two items for immediate attention alongside irrigation modernisation. The existing murals and posters are a base to build on rather than a completed programme.



"जल ही जीवन है" water awareness mural, geo-tagged, Nasirabad Colony, Khandari campus

Source: [University campus awareness records](#)

Evidence: [Water Management Policy](#) | [Policy on Green Clean Campus](#) | [Campus geotag map](#)

6.5.7 Promoting conscious water usage in the wider community

Indicator: Actively promote conscious water usage in the wider community. Up to three points. 1.90% of the SDG 6 score.

Response: Yes - through rural water-quality testing campaigns, village outreach under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan, and community broadcasting.

Rural water quality testing and health awareness programme

The Department of Social Work conducted a rural water-quality testing campaign in villages near Agra. Students collected and tested drinking-water samples from hand pumps, wells and storage tanks to assess quality. The stated aim was to identify contamination in drinking water and to raise awareness among villagers of the health risks of polluted water, and through direct conversation with residents students also covered safe drinking-water practice and hygiene.

This is a well-designed piece of outreach and worth saying why. Testing a household's own hand pump in front of the household, and showing them the result on a test strip, communicates something that a poster cannot. It also gives the students a reason to have the conversation at all, which is usually the hardest part of community health work.

Key achievements

- Drinking-water samples from several village sources tested and analysed.
- Awareness created among rural communities about water contamination and its health impact.
- Villagers informed about safe water handling and sanitation practice.
- Contribution to public health awareness and healthier living conditions in rural areas.



Students collecting and testing a drinking-water sample in a village household (left) and reading the test strip result (right)

Source: dbrausdg.in initiative record

Other community-facing promotion

- Village-level plantation and awareness drives conducted under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan, recorded in the Green Audit.
- NSS and NCC units delivering sanitation and health awareness in adopted villages and wards.
- Community Radio 90.4 FM carrying public information programming on health, hygiene and water into surrounding settlements.
- Outreach on ecosystem management for regional schools and community groups, recommended by the Green Audit and being developed.
- Student monitoring of nearby water bodies and pollution, mandated by the Water Management Policy.

Evidence: [Rural water quality testing initiative](#) | [National Service Scheme](#) | [Community Radio 90.4 FM](#)
| [University Outreach Programme Policy](#)

Annexure A - Policy Register with Live Links

The policies below are published in full on the University website. The complete address of each is reproduced so that the register remains usable in print, and the right-hand column records the SDG 6 indicator each one supports. The University's SDG portal additionally provides a filter that maps policies to individual Goals, and the Water Management Policy appears there under SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation.

Policy	Live link	SDG 6 relevance
Water Management Policy	dbrau.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Water-Management-Policy.pdf	Direct - 6.3, 6.4.1, 6.5
Policy on Green Clean Campus	dbrau.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/Policy-on-Green-Clean-Campus.pdf	Direct - 6.3.5, 6.5.6
Waste Management Policy	dbrau.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Waste-Management-Policy-1.pdf	Direct - 6.3.2
e-Waste Policy	dbrau.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/e-waste-policy-new.pdf	Direct - 6.3.2
Policy on Ban on Use of Plastic	dbrau.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/Policy-on-Ban-on-use-of-Plastic.pdf	Direct - 6.3.2, 6.3.3
Infrastructure Maintenance Policy	dbrau.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Infra-Maint-policy.pdf	Direct - 6.3.1, 6.3.4
University Outreach Programme Policy	dbrau.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/University-Outreach-Programme-Policy.pdf	Direct - 6.5.1, 6.5.7
Hostel Policy	dbrau.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Hostel-Policy.pdf	Supporting - 6.2, 6.3.3
Guest House Policy	dbrau.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Guest-House-Policy.pdf	Supporting - 6.2
Research Policy	dbrau.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/DBRAU-Research-Policy-1.pdf	Supporting - 6.1
Seed Money Policy	dbrau.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/Seed-Money-Policy.pdf	Supporting - 6.1
Consultancy Policy	dbrau.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/Consultancy-Policy.pdf	Supporting - 6.1
Intellectual Property Right Policy	dbrau.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/Intellectual-Property-Right-Policy.pdf	Supporting - 6.1
Policy for Organizing Academic Development Programmes	dbrau.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/Policy-for-Organizing-Academic-Development-Program.pdf	Supporting - 6.5.1
Ethical Values Policy	dbrau.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Ethical-Values-Policy.pdf	Supporting - governance
Welfare Policy	dbrau.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Welfare-Policy.pdf	Supporting - campus welfare
Divyangjan Policy	dbrau.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/Divyangjan-Policy.pdf	Supporting - equitable access
Gender Equity Policy	dbrau.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/Gender-Equity-policy.pdf	Supporting - 6.5.1 (Water and Gender)
Policy for University Strategies for the Mobilization of Funds	dbrau.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Policy-for-University-Strategies-For-The-Mobilization-Of-Funds.pdf	Supporting - capital works
University Code of Conduct	dbrau.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/University-code-of-conduct.pdf	Supporting - governance

Master policy index: <https://dbrau.ac.in/university-policies/>
<https://www.dbrausdg.in/policies>

SDG-mapped filter:

Statutory framework applied

The Environment Audit assessed the University's compliance against the following instruments relevant to water and sanitation, among others.

- The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974, as amended 1988, and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules 1975.
- The Uttar Pradesh Ground Water (Management and Regulation) Act 2019.
- The Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2008, as amended 2016.
- The E-Waste Management Rules 2016.
- The Environment Protection Act 1986 and Rules 1989, as amended 2005.
- The National Green Tribunal Act 2010, in respect of tree protection and de-concretisation on campus.

Annexure B - Photographic and Evidence Index

All seventeen plates in this report are original University photographs and documents, carried over from the University's own SDG 6 records and initiative pages. Several carry GPS and date stamps from the campus geo-tagging practice, which materially strengthens them as evidence because an assessor can verify location and date independently. No placeholder images have been used.

Plate	Subject	Section	Source
Plate 1	Official SDG 6 report cover, centenary and NAAC A+ marks	Cover	University SDG 6 report
Plate 2	Sewerage inspection chamber on the campus network	6.3.1	University liquid waste management records
Plate 3	Memorandum with UP Jal Nigam for the sewerage line, Rs. 167.45 lakh	6.3.1, 6.4.2	University MoU records
Plate 4	Segregated biomedical and plastic waste collection, geo-tagged	6.3.2	University waste management records
Plate 5	Bottle bank and drinking water point, Khandari campus	6.3.3	University campus records
Plate 6	SDG portal policy filter showing the Water Management Policy under SDG 6	6.4.1	dbrausdg.in/policies
Plate 7	Rainwater harvesting pits with departmental signage, geo-tagged	6.4.2, 6.5.4	University rainwater harvesting records
Plate 8	World Water Day 2026 programme notice, IEI Agra with IET Khandari	6.5.1	The Institution of Engineers (India)
Plate 9	World Water Day 2026 session on the theme Water and Gender	6.5.1	University event records
Plate 10	Students attending the World Water Day session	6.5.1	University event records
Plate 11	Felicitation of participating office bearers	6.5.1	University event records
Plate 12	Groundwater department signage at the recharge site, Kuberpur	6.5.3	dbrausdg.in initiative record
Plate 13	Construction of a groundwater recharge structure	6.5.3	dbrausdg.in initiative record
Plate 14	Official correspondence from the groundwater department	6.5.3	University groundwater records
Plate 15	Water awareness mural, Nasirabad Colony, Khandari, geo-tagged	6.5.6	University campus awareness records
Plate 16	Student collecting and testing a village drinking-water sample	6.5.7	dbrausdg.in initiative record
Plate 17	Reading the water test strip result	6.5.7	dbrausdg.in initiative record

Supporting documents to be attached to the submission

- Environment Audit Report 2025-26, EHS Alliance, audit dated 18 July 2026 - contains the water consumption breakdown at 6.2.

- Green Audit Report 2025-26, EHS Alliance - contains green cover, grass species, sewer length and rainwater harvesting counts.
- Energy Audit Report 2025-26, EHS Alliance.
- Audit certificate issued by EHS Alliance for the 2025-26 environment audit.
- Signed MoU with Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam for the underground sewerage network.
- Signed MoU between Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Institute of Rural Development and IIPA, New Delhi.
- Scopus or SciVal extract for the water and sanitation publication set, with journal CiteScore percentiles.
- FTE campus population return from the Registrar's office for 2024.

Annexure C - Data Gaps and Actions Required

This report has been written to distinguish clearly between what the University does, what it can prove, and what it has not yet measured. The items below are the outstanding actions, ordered by the effect closing them would have on the SDG 6 score.

Four are marked high priority and three of those concern the same underlying issue. The University's water infrastructure is real and documented, but its water flows are not metered, so consumption at 6.2 and reuse at 6.4.2 rest on design capacities and building-code norms rather than readings. Metering is neither expensive nor slow. Bulk meters on the mains inlet and borewell heads, read monthly, would within a single year turn three partial answers into full ones and would also let the University state a recharge-to-abstraction ratio at 6.5.4, which is the most persuasive single figure available to an institution in a water-stressed district.

The fourth high-priority item is simply publication. The 2025-26 audits are the strongest evidence in this report and they were not yet on the University website when it was drafted. The methodology awards a distinct point for evidence being public, so three audit reports sitting in an office rather than on a server are costing marks across several indicators at once.

Metric	Action required	Responsible office	Basis / effect	Priority
6.2.1	Install bulk flow meters on the mains inlet and each borewell head; log monthly	Estate / Engineering	Converts partial measurement (0.5 pt) into whole-university measurement (1 pt) and unlocks 6.2.2	High
6.2.2	Consolidate FTE students and FTE employees for 2024 on the methodology definition	Registrar / IQAC	Samarth and AISHE records; numerator already known at 40,658 m3	High
6.2.1	Reconcile the Environment and Green Audit water figures	IQAC with EHS Alliance	Gardening line differs by 214.81 KL/month between the two reports	High
6.3.1	Publish the 2025-26 audit reports on the University website	IQAC / Webmaster	Secures the public-evidence point across 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4	High
6.3.4	Adopt a written ECBC-aligned green building standard covering water for new construction	Executive Council / Engineering	Both audits recommend this; currently no formal standard is mandated	High
6.4.2	Meter inflow at rainwater harvesting pits and record seasonal capture	Estate / Engineering	Policy already commits to periodic monitoring of water reused	Medium
6.3.2	Institutionalise periodic water-quality analysis by an SPCC-approved laboratory	Environmental Science / Estate	Environment Audit recommendation; in-house capability exists	Medium
6.3.5	Complete the transition from manual watering to sprinkler irrigation	Horticulture / Estate	Green Audit names this as one of two immediate priorities	Medium
6.5.6	Install high-visibility water conservation displays across campus	Eco Club / Estate	Green Audit names this as the second immediate priority	Medium
6.5.5	Extend an existing international MoU to cover water security, or join an international water network	Registrar / IQAC	Completes the fourth tier on 6.5.5; fifteen international MoUs already exist	Medium
6.1.1	Obtain journal CiteScore percentiles for the 25-paper water set	IQAC / Library	Scopus or SciVal extract	Medium

Metric	Action required	Responsible office	Basis / effect	Priority
6.1.3	Run an affiliation-string audit so departmental publications attach to the institutional record	IQAC / Departments	Scopus author profiles	Low

Recommended sequence

1. Publish the three 2025-26 audit reports on the University website alongside the 2022-23 editions already online. This is the cheapest available improvement and it affects several indicators at once.
2. Fit bulk flow meters on the mains inlet and on each borewell head, and begin a monthly log. Nothing else in this report unlocks as much score for as little cost.
3. Ask the Registrar's office for the 2024 FTE student and employee figures on the methodology's definition, and complete Table 8.
4. Reconcile the two audit water figures with EHS Alliance and record which is definitive.
5. Take a written ECBC-aligned green building standard covering water efficiency to the Executive Council for adoption.
6. Agree an annual water-quality testing schedule with an SPCC-approved laboratory, using the University's own departments where permitted.
7. Complete the sprinkler irrigation conversion and install the recommended conservation displays, the two items the Green Audit flags for immediate attention.
8. Commission the Scopus extract for the water publication set, covering journal percentiles and an affiliation check in the same exercise.

Annexure D - Consolidated Source List

All sources used in preparing this report. Web sources accessed September 2026.

Source	Address / provenance
THE Sustainability Impact Ratings Methodology 2026	<i>Reference document supplied for this report</i>
Environment Audit Report 2025-26, EHS Alliance	<i>Supplied for this report; audit dated 18 July 2026</i>
Green Audit Report 2025-26, EHS Alliance	<i>Supplied for this report</i>
Energy Audit Report 2025-26, EHS Alliance	<i>Supplied for this report</i>
University SDG portal	www.dbrausdg.in/
SDG 6 goal page	www.dbrausdg.in/goals/6
SDG 6 report (PDF)	www.dbrausdg.in/reports/SDG%206.pdf
SDG-mapped policy framework	www.dbrausdg.in/policies
Groundwater conservation and rainwater harvesting initiative	www.dbrausdg.in/initiatives/6a0f4ac0491b948ad539c029
Rural water quality testing initiative	www.dbrausdg.in/initiatives/69a928d5d0d7a3345c2fea7c
Yamuna conservation event with IIPA	www.dbrausdg.in/events/6976526c91d7abfa42ab3e09
SDG awards register	www.dbrausdg.in/awards
University main site	dbrau.ac.in/
Water Management Policy	dbrau.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Water-Management-Policy.pdf
University policies index	dbrau.ac.in/university-policies/
Environment Audit Report (2022-23 published edition)	dbrau.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Agra-UST-Environment-Audit-Report-2022-23.pdf
Green Audit Report (2022-23 published edition)	dbrau.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Agra-UST-Green-Audit-Report-2022-23.pdf
Energy Audit Report (2022-23 published edition)	dbrau.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Agra-UST-Energy-Audit-Report-2022-23.pdf
University notices	dbrau.ac.in/category/university-notices/
Event notice board	dbrau.ac.in/forthcoming-activities/
e-Counselling	dbrau.ac.in/e-counseling/
K. M. Munshi Archival Heritage Museum	kmimuseum-wernq69.gamma.site/
Publications register	dbrau.ac.in/research-papers-publications/
Research database	dbrau.ac.in/research-database/
MoU register	dbrau.ac.in/memorandum-of-understanding-mou/
National Service Scheme	dbrau.ac.in/national-service-scheme-nss/
Community Radio 90.4 FM	dbrau.ac.in/radio-90-4-fm/
Chhalesar Campus	dbrau.ac.in/chhalesar-campus/
Vivekanand Campus, Khandari	dbrau.ac.in/khandari-campus/

Source	Address / provenance
Campus geotag map	www.google.com/maps/d/edit?mid=1Macvlh9eO5s2Qkx_HjduS8dwDE-LJ2Y&usp=sharing
Samarth portal	dbrau.ac.in/samarth-portal/
AISHE	dbrau.ac.in/aishe/

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Agra

SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation

Compiled by the Internal Quality Assurance Cell and the University SDG Cell