

7.1.4 Q_nM	<p>Water conservation facilities available in the Institution:</p> <p>Rainwater harvesting Borewell /Open well recharge Construction of tanks and bunds Wastewater recycling Maintenance of waterbodies and distribution system in the campus</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>A. Any 4 or all of the above B. Any3 of the above C. Any2 of the above D. Any1of the above E. None of the above</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Opt any one)</p> <p>Upload:</p> <p>Geo-tagged photographs / videos of the facilities Any other relevant information</p>	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: black; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: black; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: black; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: black; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> </div>	4
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Documents Needed

- Geo-tagged photographs of the facilities.
- Bills for the purchase of equipments for the facilities created under this metric.
- Any other relevant evidences for the selected options.
- Green audit reports on water conservation by recognised bodies

TEXT

Rain water harvesting has been an integral part of the infrastructure at the campus and is used to collect water from rainfall events. This water is either stored or let into the ground. Surface runoff is collected from roof tops and the open spaces within the campus. This water flows through trenches and is collected in a sump. The sub-surface sump system is a technically feasible way to store surplus monsoon run off. This system is suitable, environment-friendly and economically viable in the hydro-geological settings of the area where the campus is located. The quantity of water collected depends on the quantity of rainfall and frequency of rainfall in Delhi. The size and shape of the collection structures has been designed to collect water in the most efficient way.

Rain water harvesting is practiced in the TERI SAS campus since its inception contributing to recharging the ground water levels ([Annexure 7.1.4.A](#)). The artificial technique of collecting water from roof-tops and open areas of the campus helps in the process of water conservation by not allowing excess surface water from flowing to drains. This not only helps in increasing groundwater level, but also helps in improving ground water quality.

TERI SAS family including students, faculty members and administrative staffs brings the principle of “Saving Water, Saving the Earth!” in practice. To save water, the university believe in making the people aware about the importance of water, rather than using energy-incumbentsensor-based equipment.Regular sensitization for the importance of water are done among students using several forums including [seminar/webinar](#), invited talks, observing the World Water Day etc., along with the academic practices ([link1](#), [link2](#), [link3](#), [link4](#)).

Glimpses of programmes organised on water conservation can be found from the links below:

Event	Link
SWASH (Save Water Save Humanity) 2021 Theme: Valuing Water	Link
SWASH 2020 - Theme : Online Training in Rainwater Harvesting and Management Day 2	Link
Water Demand and Audit Management and Integrated River Basin Planning Training Programme	Link
8th World Water Forum Satellite Event - SWASH	Link

7.1.4.1

7.1.4.A

Geotagged photo of Rainwater Harvesting Facility in the TERI SAS campus



Plot No. 10, Teri University, Vasant Kunj Institutional Area, Vasant Kunj II,
Vasant Kunj, New Delhi, Delhi 110070, India

Latitude
28.5446928°

Local 04:25:02 PM
GMT 10:55:02 AM

Longitude
77.1477944°

Altitude 213.800003 meters
Friday, 21-08-2020

7.1.4.2