WORLD WATER DAY
CELEBRATION at Meerut
March 22-26, 2011

Supported By: India Water Partnership, New Delhi
Secretariat: Institute for Human Development, New Delhi

An Initiative by NEER FOUNDATION
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This report documents the details of the activities undertaken by NEER Foundation as a part of the World Water Day celebration at Meerut from March 22 to 26, 2011. The work was coordinated by Mr. Raman Tyagi, Director of NEER Foundation. The team members including Mr. Lalit Tyagi and Mr. Rajat provided invaluable support by way of actually implementing and managing the activities at the each level.

The team was assisted by two volunteers from MSW Department of CCS University, Meerut. We are very grateful for their contribution. We are also very grateful to the schools, institutes, social clubs etc. for participated in the events and also media which played a very important role to spread the message to a larger audience by covering all the events nicely. Lastly, the importance of celebrating the World Water Day would not have been possible without the active participation of the community members who were the actually stakeholders of this programme.

The NEER Foundation is also grateful to Dr. Veena Khanduri, Executive Secretary, IWP for helping in planning and guiding the organisation at each step.
SUMMARY

Water, like religion and ideology, has the power to move millions of people. Since the very birth of human civilization, people have moved to settlements close to it. People move when there is too little of it. People move when there is too much of it. People journey down it. People write, sing and dance about it. People fight over it. And all people, everywhere and every day, need it.

Water is the basis of life and the blue arteries of the earth! Only 2.5% of the world's water is not salty, and two-thirds of that is trapped in the icecaps and glaciers. Of what is left, about 20% is in remote areas and most of the rest comes at the wrong time and in the wrong place, as with monsoons and floods. The amount of fresh water available for human use is less than 0.08% of all the water on the planet out of which about 70% of the fresh water is already used for agriculture. The World Water Council report estimates that in the next two decades the use of water by humans will increase by about 40%, and that 17% more water than is available will be needed to grow the world's food...

The amount of water in the world is limited. The human race, and the other species which share the planet, cannot expect an infinite supply. However, we have not used our waters well. Our major rivers are defiled by noxious debris. Pollutants from cities and industries kill the fish in our streams. Many waterways are covered with oil slicks and contain growths of algae that destroy productive life and make the water unfit for recreation. "Polluted Water—No Swimming" has become a familiar sign on too many beaches and rivers. A lake that has served many generations of men now can be destroyed by man in less than one generation. So if we go on with the same pace, millions more will go to bed hungry and thirsty each night than do so already. Today, one person in five across the world has no access to safe drinking water, and one in two lacks safe sanitation.

The water availability is further hampered due to the ongoing contamination of the water bodies, some caused by the callous anthropogenic activities while the others due to natural reasons. The limited freshwater resources are gradually diminishing. The groundwater levels in many places throughout the world have exhausted and the ones which remain are taken for granted and are being dirtied every passing day.
URBAN MEERUT – THE WATER SITUATION

The city of Meerut well represents the worsening water scarcity situation in the country. Situated on the banks of River Ganges, Meerut once boasted of a large number of irrigation canals. The population explosion the city witnessed did, however, take its toll. The increasing demand for water gave way to tube wells, which, in turn, fast depleted the groundwater table; today there are 45,065 tube wells in Meerut. Unlike four decades ago when water came brimming even in a pit just two meters deep, the water table has now fallen down to 20 meters below the surface. The depleting water table is not the only problem; groundwater contamination is another area of concern.

A few studies conducted by NEER Foundation in Meerut city, of various samples collected from handpumps and other sources have shown high levels of contamination in the form of changed physio-chemical parametres like turbidity, Total Dissolved Solvents (TDS), odour and taste. Even the drinking water samples in the region have confirmed the presence of heavy metals like chromium, cadmium lead and iron many times more than the desirable limit.

THEME 2011 - Water for cities: responding to the urban challenge.

This year theme, Water for cities: responding to the urban challenge, was to focus international attention on the impact of rapid urban population growth, industrialization and uncertainties caused by climate change, conflicts and natural disasters on urban water systems.

Following the subject, NEER Foundation organised the events in Meerut city with an aim to sensitize community members and individuals on the increasing water challenge.

All the activities chosen were planned in an innovative matter so that it involves a greater and active participation of the community and more importantly creates a larger impact. In the coming days, the efforts will certainly bear fruits in terms of action to protect the water of Meerut from further contamination and also proper water management.
DETAILS OF THE ACTIVITIES ORGANISED

A) Water Audit in Ten Schools of Meerut

Ten schools of Meerut namely Vidya Global Public School, Godwin Public School, Army Public School, BDS International Public School, Meerut Public School (Western Road), Meerut Public Girls School (Shastri Nagar), K L International Public School, CJDAV Public School, DAV Public School and The Aryan Public School were provided with an audit form to document the current water use and management practices of their school. The audit form inquired if the school was doing any water wastage, had any water conservation technique or rainwater harvesting structure installed in their school campus and also the ways in which these schools can save water in their daily uses.

Amongst the schools, Vidya Global Public School, Meerut was recognized as the best school, making best of every drop of the falling rain through rainwater harvesting structure and a waste water treatment plant installed in their school campus. The harvested rainwater is used by the school for various purposes and is also sent down to aquifers, contributing to the increase in water level of the area. Moreover, the treated waste water is used in the gardens.

Second was Godwin Public School which uses some proportion of the waste water in gardening purpose and organic farming is being practiced in the school gardens which reduces water usage. The school through does not have any proper rainwater harvesting structure but the falling drops are captured through huge water storage tanks.

Army Public School was acknowledged as the third best school. They are using drip irrigation for watering their gardens which is an efficient water saving technique. Though Army School does not have the rainwater harvesting structure installed yet in their building but it has promised the organisation to get it constructed soon in their school.

Other schools were found using no water saving techniques in their schools but the organisation has motivated the school managements to take a wise step towards better water management.
Water Audit details of the best three schools chosen out of ten schools are as follow:

**Vidya Global Public School**

**A) List four uses of water in your school**

1. Wash Rooms
2. Hostels
3. Staff Quarters
4. Gardening

**B) How does your school store water? Are there any water saving techniques followed in your school? Yes/No - Yes**

1. Water is stored in huge water storage tanks
2. A Water Recycling Plant (WRP) has also been established in the school

**C) Locate the point of entry of water and point of exit of waste water in your school/House.**

Entry – Borewell
Exit – Water Treatment Plant

**D) Does your school harvest rain water? Yes/No : Yes**

**Other Details**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Devices</th>
<th>Number of Devices</th>
<th>Number of Water Efficient Devices</th>
<th>Number of Broken or Leaking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>Nil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Toilet Taps</td>
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<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Coolers</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>Storage Tank</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Water Taps</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Godwin Public School

A) List four uses of water in your school
   1. Drinking
   2. Watering Plants
   3. Wash Rooms
   4. Cleaning Purpose

B) How does your school store water? Are there any water saving techniques followed in your school? Yes/No – Yes
   1. Water is stored in tanks
      - Rainwater is captured through huge storage tanks.
      - Organic Farming is practiced in the school gardens which reduces water usage.

C) Locate the point of entry of water and point of exit of waste water in your school/House.

   Entry – Submersible Pump
   Exit – Municipal Drain

D) Does your school harvest rain water? Yes/No : Yes
   There is not proper rainwater harvesting structure but the falling rain water is captured through huge tanks.

Other Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Devices</th>
<th>Number of Devices</th>
<th>Number of Water Efficient Devices</th>
<th>Number of Broken or Leaking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toilets Flushes</td>
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<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toilet Taps</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Coolers</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>Storage Tank</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Water</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Army Public School**

A) *List four uses of water in your school*
   1. Drinking purpose
   2. Watering in Plants
   3. Use in the Wash Rooms
   4. Cleaning

B) *How does your school store water? Are there any water saving techniques followed in your school? Yes/No* – Not yet, but the rainwater harvesting structure for the schools is being designed.
   1. Overhead water tanks

C) *Locate the point of entry of water and point of exit of waste water in your school/House.*

   Entry – Direct Supply at restricted hours from MES
   Exit – Municipal Drain

D) *Does your school harvest rain water? Yes/No* : No
   There is no rainwater harvesting structure yet but the school has already started the designing and the same would be started soon.

**Other Details**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Devices</th>
<th>Number of Devices</th>
<th>Number of Water Efficient Devices</th>
<th>Number of Broken or Leaking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toilet Flushes</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toilet Taps</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Coolers</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Taps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>5 Garden Taps</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All the winning schools were provided with a certificate, poster and an appreciation letter for their noble cause.

**B) Awareness Meeting with the Good Morning Club of Meerut**

Good Morning Club of Meerut is a group of around eighteen people who meet every morning to discuss about the nature and environment. A meeting was organised by NEER Foundation with the club members on the issue of 'Water Quality of Meerut and its implications on the residents of Meerut'. It is a fact that the water quality of Meerut is decreasing rapidly and that studies conducted by NEER Foundation have confirmed presence of heavy metals and pesticides in the drinking water sources. These findings were discussed in the meeting and strategy was planned to discuss the increasing water contamination in Meerut, with the district administration.

*Further findings of the meeting with the administration would be shared with IWP.*
C) Drawing Competition and Sensitization of students at BDS Institute

A drawing competition was organised at BDS Institute, Jagriti Vihar, Meerut where students from 6th to 8th standard of about 50 schools of Meerut participated. The topic for the competition was ‘Status of Water Quality of Meerut in your eyes’. Students came up with impressive drawings and showed realistic pictures of Meerut's water quality in their illustrations. From each school, three best drawings were chosen which were awarded with a certificate by Sh. Dharmendra Sharma, Chairman, BDS Institute.

Best 20 drawings have been chosen to be compiled in the report entitled ‘Water Quality Status of Meerut through Children’s Eyes’. The report is in the documentation process and would be shared with IWP soon.

The drawing competition was followed by a presentation delivered by the Director of the organisation, Raman Tyagi and documentary screening to educate and sensitize 200 students of the institute on the importance of water conservation and proper water management. In this presentation, Raman briefed that World Water Day is an initiative that grew out of the 1992 United
The United Nations General Assembly designated 22 March of each year as the World Day for Water by adopting a resolution. This world day for water was to be observed starting in 1993, in conformity with the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development contained in chapter 18 (Fresh Water Resources) of Agenda 21. States were invited to devote the Day to implement the UN recommendations and set up concrete activities as deemed appropriate in the national context.

It is a fact that Meerut, though belonging to a water-blessed region and having Kali Nadi flowing through the city, is facing serious water crisis and groundwater depletion today. The reason for this situation is our callous attitude towards water. Most of our public taps remain leaking. We waste 20-22 per cent of the total domestic use of water in toilets. Population explosion is no doubt a factor of serious concern, but with regard to water resources, we have adequate of them to supply water to all of our countrymen. Where we are erring is in its management. People need to be educated about the importance of raindrops which are as precious as 'silver coins' and need to be conserved. The balance of groundwater extraction and its recharging needs to be maintained. Thus, rainwater harvesting and its importance was also discussed with the students.

D) PGMT International School students to decide if Kali is a river once worshipped or just a drain

Students of the school were taken to the Kali River in a group accompanied by their teachers. They were educated on the historical importance, present pollution existing in the river, reasons behind the
pollution and NEER Foundation’s future strategy to revive this dead river through community participation.

‘Seeing is more than believing’, such is the saying. So, the students were also made to test water through water testing kits provided by the organisation. They tested a few parameters and found the harmful levels of the pollution.

E) Who’s better at the cost of water!
Awareness with the hair saloons and the vehicle service centres

Three prominent hair salons namely Hair Apeel at Samrat Shopping Mall, Meerut; The Head Master and Sunrise Hair Saloon at Shastri Nagar, Meerut were visited and educated on water education. The organisation then discussed their water usage in their daily activities. It was shocking to learn that these salons waste a large quantity of water. They were motivated the change their habits to use water and become ‘water savers’. The details are as follow –
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hair Apeel Saloon</th>
<th>The Head Master</th>
<th>Sunrise Hair Saloon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Present Water Usage</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Per Shampoo – 4 to 5 litres</td>
<td>On Per Shampoo – 4 to 5 litres</td>
<td>Hair Cutting – 7 to 8 litres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-10 shampoos done everyday.</td>
<td>25 to 30 shampoos done everyday.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Shampoo per day – 40 to 50 litres</td>
<td>On Shampoo per day – 125 litres</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On hair cutting and shaving – 9 to 10 litres everyday.</td>
<td>On hair cutting and shaving – 5 to 7 litres everyday.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the other hand, an ordinary barber shop was visited and discussed about their water usage in daily activities.

Similar exercise was done with three prominent vehicle service centres namely Vikrant Service Centre, Rajsneh Automobile Service Centre and Fairdeal Service Centre located at Meerut. During discussion, it was learnt that the water usage per day of Vikrant is about 605 litres of water per day and that of Rajsneh and Fairdeal is about 1130 litres.

The heads of these centres and the workers were educated about the depleting water levels and the need to conserve fresh water as and where possible. They were urged to

- Avoid cleaning their centres with running water through pipes.
- Install water treatment plant and recycle water as much possible, using it for some purpose.
- Use pressure pump while washing the cars which saves about 30 percent of water to what is being used presently.
- Adopt rainwater harvesting.

F) ‘Water Walk’ by students of CCS University, Meerut

A ‘Water Walk’ was organised with the participation of the students of CCS University, Meerut. Informative quotes and messages were delivered through placards.

During the walk, local residents were motivated to conserve water through filling of Water saving pledge forms and they were informed about the simple ways of keeping water quality healthy which they can practice at home like boiling of water, proper storage source etc.
G) Meeting with the residents of Jalalpur village

Jalalpur village is located on the banks of highly polluted Kali River in Meerut district. This village is in the clutches of pollution and is witnessing continuously increase diseases and deaths.

On the occasion of World Water Day, a meeting was organised at the village to plan out some plan of action to be followed by NEER Foundation towards restoring Jalalpur.
Through these activities, NEER Foundation has been able to initiate a spark in the young minds and community members, motivating them to make their own contributions towards the water conservation and protection. This is clearly visible through the active participation of each individual and especially school children in all the activities organised. All the programmes spanned over a period of six days made a deep impact on the community, apart from awareness creation, as the community has taken action after motivation. A few initiatives are:

- Schools have approached the organisation for installation of rainwater harvesting structures in the schools.

- Schools have invited the organisation to assign some summer vacation projects to the students on the subject of water.

- A water committee is being formed with a group of local active community members who would raise the water quality issues within the Meerut city, to the district administration with an aim to find sustainable solutions

- Water Audit has played an important role in sensitizing the students, school management, staff and also housekeeping staff. After water audit, students have become concerned about the wastage in their schools through leaking taps, running flushes etc. **One such incident is of a student calling up NEER Foundation’s office and informing that his schools taps have been leaking regularly and that the organisation should approach the school to stop this wastage of precious water. The organisation believes that if it has been able to aware this single child to such extent, then the day is not far when people of Meerut would become good managers of water.**
I - Literature and other material developed as a part of the project

Banner

NEER FOUNDATION and
INDIA WATER PARTNERSHIP
celebrates
‘World Water Day’
March 22-26, 2011

Save Every Drop Because
Every Single Drop Counts!!!!!

Supported By: India Water Partnership, New Delhi
Secretariat: Institute for Human Development, New Delhi
Certificates

World Water Day
(March 22, 2011)

This award is being presented to

For 'Best Water Use
and Management Practices'

(Dr. Veena Khanduri)  (Raman Kant)
Executive Secretary, IWP  Director, NEER Foundation

Organized By: NEER Foundation, Meerut
Supported By: India Water Partnership, New Delhi
(Secretariat: Institute for Human Development, New Delhi)

World Water Day
(March 22, 2011)

This award is being presented to

Of

For scoring prize

In the Drawing Competition.

(Dr. Veena Khanduri)  (Raman Kant)
Executive Secretary, IWP  Director, NEER Foundation

Organized By: NEER Foundation, Meerut
Supported By: India Water Partnership, New Delhi
(Secretariat: Institute for Human Development, New Delhi)
There are a number of ways to conserve water and they all start from "YOU"

Celebrating the 'World Water Day'
March 22, 2011

An initiative by NEER FOUNDATION, Meerut
theneerfoundation@gmail.com

Supported by INDIA WATER PARTNERSHIP,
New Delhi
iwpneer@gmail.com
Secretariat: Institute for Human Development, New Delhi
**AN APPEAL TO ONE AND ALL**

Please change your habits of using water:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What we do</th>
<th>What needs to be done</th>
<th>Amount of water that will be saved (in litres)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bathing with open tap needs 180 litres of water</td>
<td>Bathing with bucket full of water needs 15 litres of water</td>
<td>162 litres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathing in a water tub needs 25 litres of water</td>
<td>Bathing with bucket full of water needs 15 litres of water</td>
<td>7 litres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of flushes in toilet needs 20 litres of water</td>
<td>Use of small buckets for water in toilet needs 5 litres of water</td>
<td>15 litres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaving with an open tap needs 10 litres of water</td>
<td>Shaving with water in a mug needs 1 litre of water</td>
<td>9 litres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brushing with an open tap needs 10 litres of water</td>
<td>Brushing with water in a mug needs 1 litre of water</td>
<td>9 litres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing clothes with an open tap needs 120 litres of water</td>
<td>Washing clothes with bucket full of water needs 20 litres of water</td>
<td>100 litres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing the vehicles with pipes needs 100 litres of water</td>
<td>Washing the vehicles with water in a bucket or with a wet cloth needs 20 litres of water</td>
<td>80 litres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing the floor with pipe needs 100 litres of water</td>
<td>Washing the floor with bucket full of water needs 10 litres of water</td>
<td>90 litres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is only through the community initiatives that we can reduce the gap of demand and supply of water. Water is too serious an issue to be left solely to the government. Let us join the people’s participatory movement of NEER Foundation for conserving water.

**CELEBRATING THE ‘WORLD WATER DAY’**

April 22, 2011

An Initiative By: NEER Foundation, Meerut
Supported By: India Water Partnership, New Delhi
(Secretariat: Institute for Human Development, New Delhi)
आपसे एक अपील
कृपया आप अपने पानी के इस्तेमाल की आदत में बदलाव लाये।

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>हम क्या करते हैं?</th>
<th>हमें क्या करना चाहिए?</th>
<th>पानी की बचत होनी (लीटर में)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>फलकेर से स्नान करने पर पानी का उपयोग औसतन – 180 लीटर</td>
<td>बाल्टी में पानी लेकर स्नान करने पर पानी का उपयोग औसतन – 18 लीटर</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नल खोलकर टब से स्नान करने पर पानी का उपयोग – 25 लीटर</td>
<td>बाल्टी से पानी लेकर स्नान करने पर पानी का उपयोग – 18 लीटर</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>शीतालय में पलक से प्राना पानी का उपयोग – 20 लीटर</td>
<td>शीतालय में छोटी बाल्टी से पानी का उपयोग – 5 लीटर</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नल खोलकर शेव करने पर पानी का उपयोग – 10 लीटर</td>
<td>मग में पानी लेकर शेर करने पर पानी का खर्च – 1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नल खोलकर दांत ठाक करने पर पानी का उपयोग – 10 लीटर</td>
<td>मग में पानी लेकर दांत ठाक करने पर पानी का खर्च – 1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नल खोलकर कपड़े धोने पर पानी का उपयोग – 120 लीटर</td>
<td>बाल्टी में पानी लेकर कपड़े की धुलाई करने पर पानी का खर्च – 20 लीटर</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>पाइप द्वारा वाहन की सफाई करने पर पानी का उपयोग – 100 लीटर</td>
<td>गीले कपड़े से या बाल्टी से पानी लेकर वाहन की सफाई करने पर पानी का उपयोग – 20 लीटर</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>पाइप द्वारा फर्श व आंगन की सफाई करने पर पानी का उपयोग – 100 लीटर</td>
<td>बाल्टी द्वारा फर्श व आंगन की सफाई करने पर पानी का खर्च – 10 लीटर</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

हम अपने घर में प्रत्येक दिन दैनिक जलवायु में खर्च होने वाले पानी को उपयोग छोटे-छोटे कदमों से ही रोजनारा करें। 472 लीटर पानी बचा सकते हैं। कृपया आप इस पानी को बचाएं तथा नीर फाउंडेशन के जल संरक्षण का हिस्सा बनें।

आओ मिलकर विश्व जल दिवस 22-26 मार्च, 2011 के अवसर पर पानी बचाने का संकल्प ले।

प्रयास : नीर फाउंडेशन, मेरठ
सहयोग : इंजिनियरिंग पार्टनरशिप, नई दिल्ली
(सेक्रेटरिएट : इंस्टीट्यूट फॉर लॉर्यूम डिवलपमेंट, नई दिल्ली)
खाओ कसम, नहीं कराएं पानी बरबाद

पानी का टेस्ट कर जाना काली नदी का दर्द

घर-घर जाकर किया पानी का ऑडिट

फिर जी उठेगी काली नदी
III – Pledge Forms

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WORLD WATER DAY
March 22-26, 2011

Pledge to Conserve Water

I pledge to contribute to water conservation practices not only as an individual but as an organization and community too.

I pledge to take a step to save life on this planet by efficient use of this indispensable natural resource.

I also pledge to motivate others to follow water-saving habits because we all know that water is life and MEERUT does not have enough water to waste.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Occupation Details</th>
<th>Contact Number</th>
<th>Signature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jameel</td>
<td>Nagri Beauty Salon</td>
<td>9168110057</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>G. R.</td>
<td>MEERUT HEAD MASTER NEWZ SALON</td>
<td>94975852558</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Jan Mohamad</td>
<td>Owner Sunrise Hair Solution</td>
<td>9927442872, 975845080</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Lokut Sharma</td>
<td>Vikrant Automobiles</td>
<td>98537777, 903</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Shekhar Kumar</td>
<td>Works Manager M/s. Kondia</td>
<td>9917666411, 989085858</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Veenu</td>
<td>Bride's Corner</td>
<td>97127058, 59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
यहॉ और विलास महात्त्वपूर्ण है पानी?

पानी का प्रभाव कहा जाता है। पानी अपनी स्थिति पर आंतुक अवस्था बना रहा है। यद्यपि पानी का तंबाकू हो सकता है और पानी की अभिनवता का तंबाकू हो सकता है, पानी की निगरानी का कारण भी मुद्दतम करने में बाध्य करता है। पानी का प्रभाव का कारण भी मुद्दतम करने में बाध्य करता है। पानी का प्रभाव का कारण भी मुद्दतम करने में बाध्य करता है। 

पानी पर इस इंटरनेशनल डे का हर एक विषय होता है। पानी सरकार और जीवन का आधार है। अभाज्य पुरातत्व और तकनीकी खाता में भी प्रसिद्धी पाते हैं। पानी का संभाल करने में सक्षमता समागम में भी प्रसिद्धी पाते हैं। पानी का संभाल करने में सक्षमता समागम में भी प्रसिद्धी पाते हैं। पानी का संभाल करने में सक्षमता समागम में भी प्रसिद्धी पाते हैं। यहॉ जीवन का आधार है। यहॉ जीवन का आधार है। यहॉ जीवन का आधार है।

विश्वासः तव कहा है कि अभिनव पुरातत्व रहने वाला, कहने से था। पुरातत्व पर पानी के जीवन में कस्तों का होगा। यद्यपि पुरातत्व की 70 प्रतिशत भाग पानी हैं। इस सन्दर्भ में सरकार की प्रतिष्ठा के लिए इस पुरातत्व के अभीत के शोधों का मान्यता दिया। अभीत के संन्यास में एक्सप्रेस वायरल ने एक और आकाश की होगी। कि जन संघ व नास्तिक एक प्रकाश नीति पानी के अभीत। 

इस इंटरनेशनल डे का हर एक विषय होता है। पानी सरकार और जीवन का आधार है। अभाज्य पुरातत्व और तकनीकी खाता में भी प्रसिद्धी पाते हैं। पानी के संभाल करने में सक्षमता समागम में भी प्रसिद्धी पाते हैं। पानी के संभाल करने में सक्षमता समागम में भी प्रसिद्धी पाते हैं। यहॉ जीवन का आधार है। यहॉ जीवन का आधार है। यहॉ जीवन का आधार है।

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पानी की अनुसंधान के उद्देश्य के लिए इस रिपोर्ट के साथ, पानी के उपयोग के विषय में ज्ञान प्राप्त करने का मुख्य लक्ष्य है। इस पानी का उपयोग विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में भी किया जा सकता है, जैसे कि खेती, जलवायु, स्वच्छता और शिक्षा। इस पानी का उपयोग विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में भी किया जा सकता है, जैसे कि खेती, जलवायु, स्वच्छता और शिक्षा।

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इस लेख को पढ़कर अगर आप चाहते हैं कि हमें कम पानी खर्च करना है, पर्यावरण संरक्षण को अहंकार करें, जल प्रदूषण और पानी के निर्जीवण को रोकना है तो आओ आज शपथ ले कि हम अपने दैनिक जीवन में आज से ही पानी की बचत करें हालांकि इसके प्रति अपने साथियों को भी प्रेरित करेंगे।

नाम : ..................................................................................................................

पता : ..................................................................................................................

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दस्ताक्षर

इस लेख को पढ़कर अगर आप चाहते हैं कि हमें कम पानी खर्च करना है, पर्यावरण संरक्षण को अहंकार करें, जल प्रदूषण और पानी के निर्जीवण को रोकना है तो आओ आज शपथ ले कि हम अपने दैनिक जीवन में आज से ही पानी की बचत करें हालांकि इसके प्रति अपने साथियों को भी प्रेरित करेंगे।

नाम : ..................................................................................................................

पता : ..................................................................................................................

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दस्ताक्षर

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IV - Water Audit Format

A) List four uses of water in your school
   1. 
   2. 
   3. 
   4. 

B) How does your school store water? Are there any water saving techniques followed in your school? Yes/No

   What are they?

C) If there is water wastage, specify why.

   How can the wastage be prevented / stopped?

D) Locate the point of entry of water and point of exit of waste water in your school.

   Entry -                                     Exit -

   ❖ Where does your water come from? (source)

   ❖ Where does the waste water go?

E) Write down four ways that could reduce the amount of water used in your school.

   1. 
   2. 
   3. 
   4. 

F) Does your school harvest rain water? Yes/No

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If yes, how many rain water harvesting units are there?

In your water audit teams, complete the table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Devices</th>
<th>Number of Devices</th>
<th>Number of Water Efficient Devices</th>
<th>Number of Broken or Leaking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toilets Flushes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toilet Taps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Coolers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Water Taps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now, if available, find a leaking tap and use a measuring jug and watch/timer to work out how much water is wasted in one minute. Fill in the table below to work out how much water is wasted from the tap.

| A | Water lost in one minute, \( A = \) mL | B | Water lost in one hour, \( A \times 60 \), \( B = \) mL | C | Water lost in 24 hours, \( B \times 24 \), \( C = \) mL | D | Converted to Litres, \( C + 1000 \), \( D = \) L | E | Water lost in a year, \( D \times 365 \), \( E = \) L |

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