



SWAMI VIVEKANAND
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Report on UN SDG 14 — Life Below Water



University's contributions in achieving
UN SDG — 14
Year - 2024



The United Nations' **Sustainable Development Goal 14 (Life Below Water)** focuses on conserving and sustainably using oceans, seas and marine resources. For an inland university like **Swami Vivekanand Subharti University, Meerut**, the most meaningful pathway to contribute to SDG 14 is through **protecting rivers, freshwater bodies, and aquatic ecosystems**, especially the **Ganga river system**, which eventually feeds into the Bay of Bengal.

University's location in western Uttar Pradesh, close to the Ganga basin, places it in a strategic position to support national programmes such as **Namami Gange** (Clean Ganga Mission). In 2024, the University aligned several academic and outreach activities with **river conservation, water quality, pollution reduction, and aquatic-life protection**, thus making a clear, documentable contribution to SDG 14.

These efforts were led particularly by:

- **Maharishi Aurobindo Subharti College and Hospital of Naturopathy & Yogic Sciences (MASCHNYS),**
- **The Department of Environmental Engineering,**
- **The Department of Paramedical Sciences, and**
- **University-level committees tasked with environment and sustainability.**

What follows is a thematic description of **key SDG 14–relevant initiatives in 2024**, with embedded suggestions for photographs and captions you can insert from university records or the official news site.

Institutional Framework and Water-Centric Environmental Vision

University's **Environment/Green Committees** and IQAC-driven audits emphasise green technologies and sustainable resource management as institutional priorities. The **Environment Audit Report 2023-24** notes that the campus runs a large **Sewage Treatment Plant (about 1100 KLD capacity)**, providing a **water-recycling system** that treats wastewater and reuses it for non-potable purposes such as gardening, thereby reducing discharge into external drains and lowering pollutant load reaching natural water bodies.

By capturing, treating and reusing wastewater within the campus, the University effectively reduces the **volume and pollution of effluent** that might otherwise reach rivers via municipal networks. This supports SDG 14 targets on reducing marine pollution from land-based activities.

Integration with Namami Gange and River-Focused Campaigns



In 2024, SVSU activities under **Namami Gange, Environment Conservation and Clean Ganga Water** became a major anchor for SDG 14. Multiple programmes were officially conducted “under Namami Gange,” explicitly linking them to the protection of the **Ganga river and its aquatic life**, including:

- A seminar on “Culture Heritage, Environment & Water Conservation” (14 Dec 2024);



- An awareness programme titled “Save Mother Earth Save Life”, focused on “How to keep Ganga water clean”;



Both highlighted **river health, plastic pollution, industrial waste, and aquatic biodiversity** as central themes, giving SVSU clear, evidence-based alignment with SDG 14.

Seminar on “Culture Heritage, Environment & Water Conservation”



In 2024, MASCHNYS organised a seminar on “**Culture Heritage, Environment & Water Conservation**” under **Namami Gange, Environment Conservation and Clean Ganga Water**.

- Explained the **Namami Gange projects**, including guidelines and steps for restoring the river;
- Created awareness among students about **global warming, deforestation and industrial waste** and how these factors affect the **Ganga river’s health**;
- Emphasised the link between pollution and **decline in aquatic life**, making the case that cleaning Ganga water is essential for conserving riverine biodiversity;
- Highlighted **modern technologies** for water conservation, industrial waste management and rainwater harvesting as tools to protect both **groundwater and surface water ecosystems**.

He specifically mentioned that clean Ganga water would “**conserve aquatic life and turn infertile land into fertile land**”, tying ecological benefits to human livelihoods.

River Ganga as an Ecological and Livelihood Lifeline

The seminar underlined that the Ganga is India’s largest river, supporting about 40% of the country’s population and preserving diverse ecosystems and biodiversity along its course. For SVSU’s SDG 14 report, this is crucial evidence: the event went beyond generic environment talk and directly addressed river ecology, aquatic organisms and human dependence on river systems.

With 324 participants, including students and faculty, the seminar had significant reach. Students were encouraged to become ambassadors of clean rivers, linking their personal behaviour (use of plastic, waste disposal, water use) with the health of aquatic ecosystems downstream.

Awareness Programme “Save Mother Earth Save Life”

Say No to Plastic – Protecting the Ganga and Aquatic Life

In 2024, MASCHNYS conducted an awareness programme titled “Save Mother Earth Save Life”, again under Namami Gange, Environment Conservation and Clean Ganga Water.

Focusing on:

- “How to save Mother Earth” and “**How to keep Ganga water clean**”;
- The importance of **eco-friendly habits** such as saying “**No**” to plastic;



- Encouraging the use of **cloth, jute and paper bags** to reduce plastic waste entering drains and rivers; and
- Explaining that reducing plastic blockage and pollution of Ganga water is essential for **conserving aquatic life** and even for **turning infertile land fertile** through improved soil–water quality.

The programme clearly framed river conservation as a **life-support issue**: with the Ganga supporting over **40% of India's population**, saving rivers was presented as key to preserving **ecosystems, biodiversity and human livelihoods**.

Behaviour Change for SDG 14

This initiative moves SDG 14 from policy to **personal behaviour**—one of the hardest but most important transitions. By focusing on something as everyday as shopping bags, Dr Bharti translated the abstract problem of **microplastics and river pollution** into simple choices that students and citizens can implement immediately.

Students were urged to internalise the message that **every plastic bag avoided** is one less item that might choke drains, reach rivers, harm fish and other organisms, or ultimately break down into microplastics entering the food chain.

World Water Day 2024: Water Conservation and Aquatic Ecosystems

On **22 March 2024**, the **Department of Paramedical Sciences, Subharti Medical College** organised **World Water Day**. Activities included **speech, model, quiz and face-painting competitions**, and a **water-conservation oath** administered to students and faculty.





A video on water conservation was shown to raise awareness about:

- The **finite nature of freshwater** and the importance of preventing wastage;
- The impacts of **contaminated water** on human health and aquatic ecosystems;
- The need to preserve water quality in rivers, lakes and groundwater.

World Water Day's global themes are closely linked to SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), but SVSU's emphasis on **water conservation and pollution prevention** also contributes indirectly to SDG 14: less wastage and pollution on land means **less stress on freshwater and marine ecosystems downstream**.

5.2 Water Conservation Drive by Hotel Management Students

According to the **ISR (Institutional Social Responsibility) geo-tagged photo documentation for 2023-24**, SVSU reports a **"Water Conservation Drive organized by the Students of Hotel Management on 22.03.2024"**, the same day as World Water Day.

During this drive, students from the Hotel Management college:

- Demonstrated **water-efficient practices** in food production and housekeeping;
- Highlighted **leak detection, tap-off discipline, and reduced-water cleaning methods**;
- Discussed how saving water in hospitality operations protects **rivers and aquatic ecosystems** that supply municipal water sources.

Campus Water Management and Pollution Reduction

University's **Environment Audit 2023-24** confirms that the University operates a **fully functional STP** (around **1100 KLD**) that treats campus wastewater before reuse.

Key contributions to SDG 14 include:

- **Reduced discharge of untreated sewage** into municipal drains that might eventually connect to rivers;
- Lowered nutrient and organic load, thereby helping to prevent **eutrophication** and oxygen depletion in downstream aquatic systems;
- Demonstration to students of **best practice in institutional water management**, reinforcing theoretical climate and environment learning.

Rainwater Harvesting and Groundwater Recharge

In seminars under Namami Gange, Dr Rohela also highlighted **rainwater harvesting and modern technology for water conservation** as critical solutions. While primarily linked to



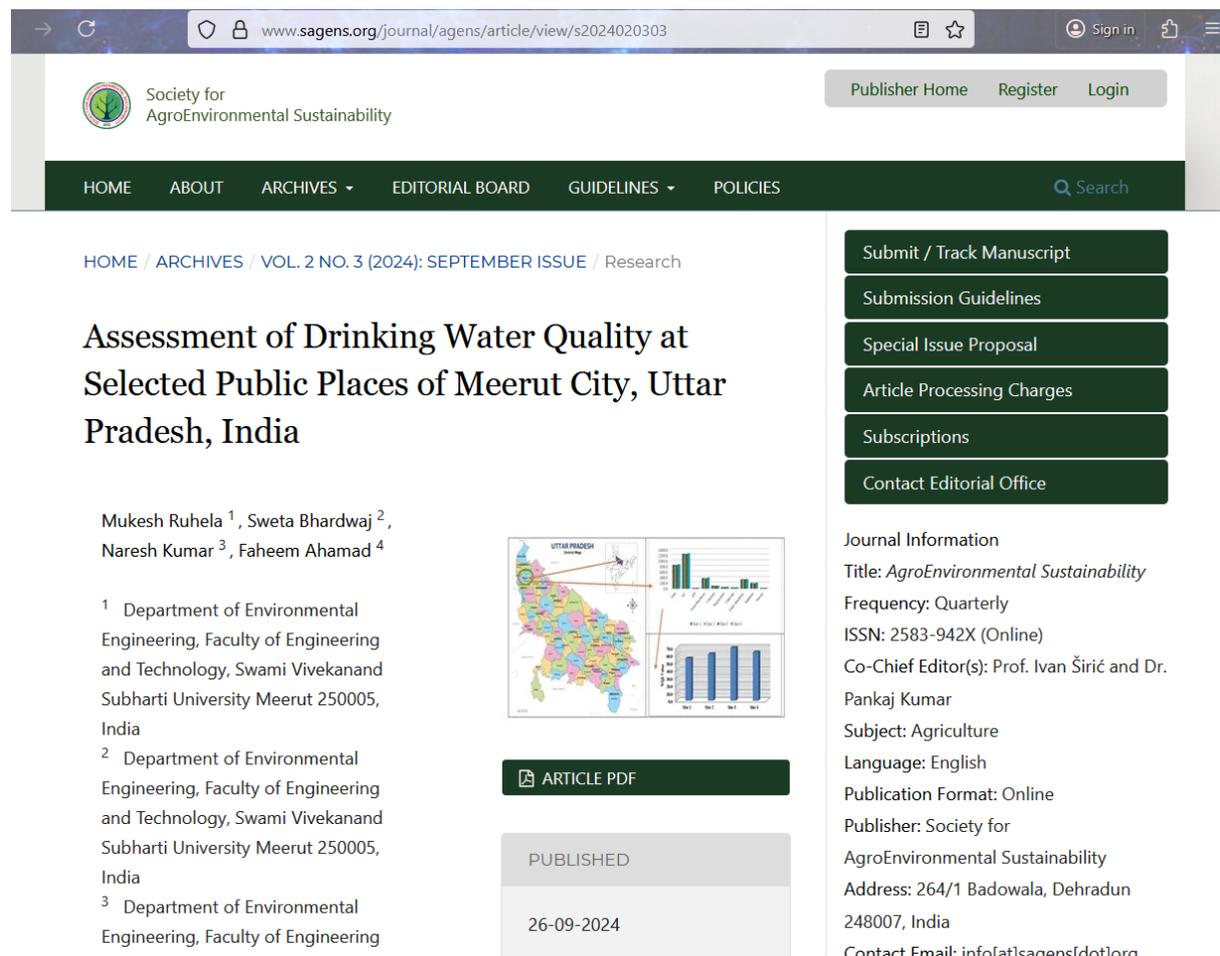
SDG 6, such measures stabilise hydrological cycles, reduce runoff and help maintain base flows in rivers, which in turn support aquatic habitats during dry periods.

By combining **STP-based recycling** with **rainwater harvesting**, SVSU builds a campus model that:

- Uses less freshwater from external sources;
- Produces less polluted discharge; and
- Contributes to long-term resilience of river systems.

Research and Academic Contributions on Water Quality

SVSU faculty are engaged in **water-quality research**, which underpins evidence-based management of aquatic environments. For example, Dr. Mukesh Ruhela authored a 2024 article, “*Assessment of Drinking Water Quality at Selected Public Places in Meerut City,*” analysing water parameters and their implications for public health and sustainable water-resource management.



The screenshot shows the article page on the Sagens website. The browser address bar displays the URL: www.sagens.org/journal/agens/article/view/s2024020303. The website header includes the Society for AgroEnvironmental Sustainability logo and navigation links: Publisher Home, Register, and Login. The main navigation menu contains: HOME, ABOUT, ARCHIVES, EDITORIAL BOARD, GUIDELINES, and POLICIES. The article title is "Assessment of Drinking Water Quality at Selected Public Places of Meerut City, Uttar Pradesh, India". The authors listed are Mukesh Ruhela¹, Sweta Bhardwaj², Naresh Kumar³, and Faheem Ahmad⁴. The article is published on 26-09-2024. On the right side, there is a sidebar with buttons for "Submit / Track Manuscript", "Submission Guidelines", "Special Issue Proposal", "Article Processing Charges", "Subscriptions", and "Contact Editorial Office". Below these buttons is the "Journal Information" section, which includes: Title: *AgroEnvironmental Sustainability*, Frequency: Quarterly, ISSN: 2583-942X (Online), Co-Chief Editor(s): Prof. Ivan Širić and Dr. Pankaj Kumar, Subject: Agriculture, Language: English, Publication Format: Online, Publisher: Society for AgroEnvironmental Sustainability, Address: 264/1 Badowala, Dehradun 248007, India, and Contact Email: [info\[at\]sagens\[dot\]lora](mailto:info[at]sagens[dot]lora).



While the paper focuses on drinking water, the methodologies used—assessment of contaminants, analysis of physico-chemical parameters, and comparison with standards—are equally applicable to river and lake monitoring, critical for achieving SDG 14 targets on water quality and pollution reduction.

Participation in External Water-Day and Water-Resource Events

A World Water Day National Seminar on “Leveraging Water for Peace” organised by the Indian Water Resources Society and CCS University lists Prof. (Dr.) Amar P. Garg, Dean Academics & Director Research, SVSU, as one of the patrons, indicating institutional engagement with broader water-resource dialogues in the region.



World Water Day National Seminar

On
'Leveraging Water for Peace'

(Global theme from United Nations Organization)

(Friday, 22nd March 2024)

Organized by
Indian Water Resources Society, Meerut Centre

&
Department of Environmental Sciences, C.C.S. University, Meerut

PATRON

Prof. (Dr.) Sangeeta Shukla, Hon'ble Vice Chancellor, CCS University, Meerut
Prof. (Dr.) Amar P. Garg Dean Academics and Director Research S.V. Subharti University, Meerut

Chair Person

Prof. A.K. Chaubey, Coordinator, Environmental Sciences C.C.S. University, Meerut.

Er. S.K. Kumar Chairman, Indian Water Resources Society, Meerut Centre.

Convener

Er. B.D. Sharma, Convener, Indian Water Resources Society, Meerut Centre.

Co-Convener

Er. Aman.Kumar Asstt. Prof. (Chem. Engg.) SCRIET, C.C.S. University Meerut

Organising Secretary

Er. Pratyush Upadhyay, Asstt. Prof. (Chem. Engg.) SCRIET, CCS University, Meerut

Key Note Speakers

1. Er. S.K. Kumar National Vice President, Indian Water Resources Society.
2. Sr. Prof. Y. Vimla Former Pro V.C., C.C.S. University Meerut
3. Ms Somi Tandon, former Secretary to Govt. of India

Advisors

1. Prof. N.K.Taneja, Former Vice-Chancellor, C.C.S. University Meerut
2. Er. V.K. Tyagi Former, Engineer-In-Chief, Irrigation Deptt. U.P.
3. Er. Nikhil Kishor Former Chief Engineer Irrigation Deptt. U.P.
4. Prof. Jaimala, Dean Sciences, C.C.S. University, Meerut

Aims of the Seminar

The main aim of the National Seminar is capacity building of U.G., and PG students, Research Scholars, Professionals & Scientists to meet out complex challenges of Water Crisis across the globe. Ever increasing water conflicts are becoming real threat to peaceful progress at all levels. The UN recommends that peace and harmony being key factors for the survival of life and development on the planet, An effective resolution of Water disputes has now become a crucial factor for world Peace sustainability.

This National Seminar with Theme 'Leveraging Water for Peace' projected by United Nations Organizations for World Water Day 2024, shall focus on priorities plans & possibilities through oral & posters paper presentation and interaction with resource persons on following subthemes –

- a) Leveraging Water for Peace in Global Scenario
- b) Leveraging Water for Peace in National Scenario
- c) Leveraging Water for Peace in Local Scenario

Oral Presentation: - A time slot of 40 minutes is provided in detailed programme of seminar. The oral presentation shall be allowed serially on request with maximum duration of 5 minutes.

Poster Presentation: - Posters on A3 size card sheets in any colour prepared at home shall be displayed on proper place provided at venue. The poster should bear name of participants at bottom right corner of the poster. The Poster will be received at Registration Counter and shall be displayed and judged as per programme. The participant may be present at time of judgement of poster, if he/she so wishes.

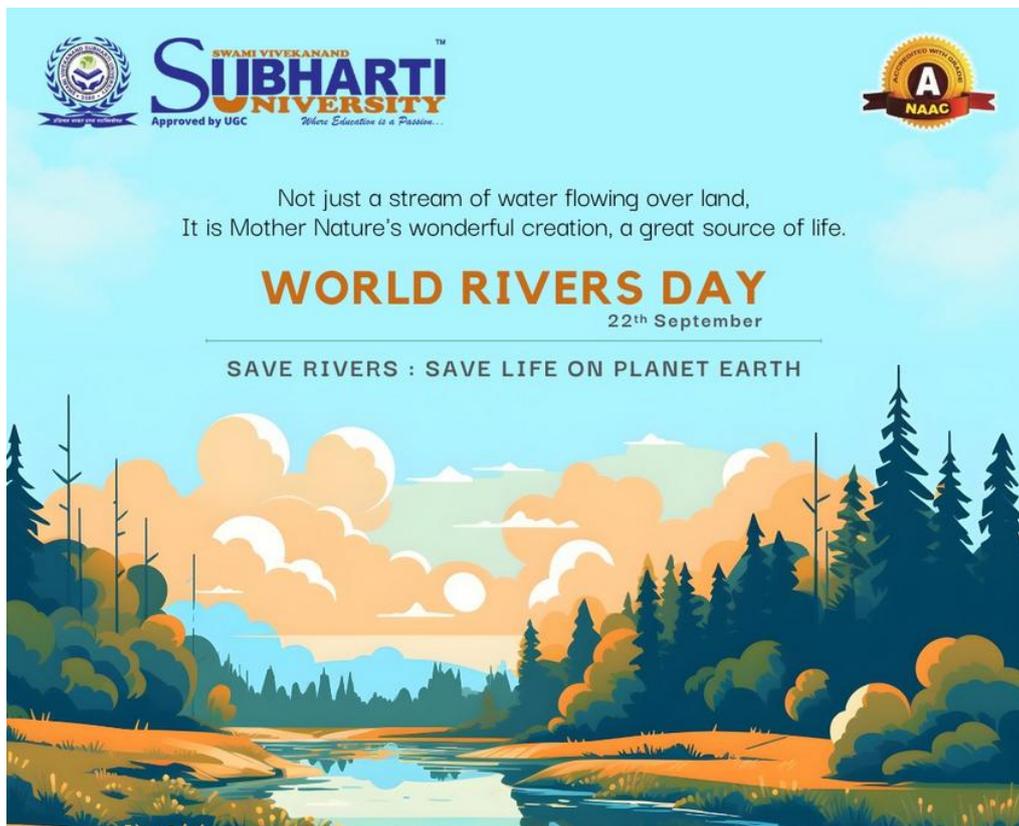


Through such roles, SVSU:

- Contributes expertise to **regional water-governance discussions**;
- Builds networks with organisations working on **rivers and aquatic ecosystems**;
- Enhances its capacity to design informed, SDG-aligned initiatives for students and communities.

Communication, Social Media and Public Messaging on Rivers

SVSU also uses its **social-media channels** to reinforce river-and-water messaging. A September 2024 post, for instance, calls rivers the “**arteries of our planet**” and urges people to conserve and protect these precious lifelines, reflecting the university’s communication commitment to water protection.



Such messaging:

- Keeps SDG 14 themes visible to students and alumni;
- Normalises discussions about **rivers, pollution and ecosystem health** in everyday digital spaces;
- Complements formal seminars and drives with ongoing **micro-awareness campaigns**.



Bringing It All Together – SVSU’s SDG 14 Profile for 2024

Taken together, the initiatives described above present a coherent SDG 14 narrative for **Swami Vivekanand Subharti University, Meerut in 2024:**

- **Policy & Infrastructure:** A functional **STP**, water-recycling, and rainwater-harvesting orientation reduce campus contributions to water pollution and support hydrological stability.
- **River-Focused Education:** The **Namami Gange seminar** and “**Save Mother Earth Save Life**” programme directly addressed the Ganga, its pollution, and the need to conserve **aquatic life** through plastic reduction and better waste management.
- **Awareness Events:** **World Water Day** and the **Water Conservation Drive** involved students in competitions, oaths and practical demonstrations that connected water conservation to ecosystem health.
- **Research & Outreach:** Faculty research on water quality and participation in external water-resource seminars placed SVSU within wider scientific and policy networks relevant to SDG 14.
- **Communication & Behaviour Change:** Social-media campaigns and student-facing awareness sessions encouraged personal, day-to-day behaviour changes—especially **saying no to plastic**—that protect rivers and aquatic ecosystems.

UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14, "Life Below Water," aims to conserve and sustainably use the world's oceans, seas, and marine resources. It addresses threats like pollution, overfishing, and ocean acidification, and promotes the protection of marine and coastal ecosystems for sustainable development. The goal recognizes the vital role oceans play in regulating climate, producing oxygen, and providing food and livelihoods for millions.

Objectives of the SDG -14:

- 14.1: By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.
- 14. 2: By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience and taking action for their restoration, in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.
- 14. 3: Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.



- 14.4: By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing, and destructive fishing practices, and implement science-based management plans in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.
- 14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.
- 14.6: By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing, and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organisation fisheries subsidies negotiation.
- 14.7: By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing states and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture, and tourism.
- 14.A : Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity, and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing states and least developed countries.
- 14. B: Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishermen to marine resources and markets.
- 14. C: Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want.

University-wide Initiatives -

- Maintains **artificial ponds, lakes, and water bodies** on campus to support aquatic biodiversity.
- Conducts **regular water quality monitoring** of campus ponds and nearby rivers through the Environmental Science department.



- Promotes the **conservation of freshwater flora and fauna**.
- Conducts research on **aquatic plants, freshwater fish species, and water pollution control**.
- Students and faculty study **water chemistry, ecosystem health, and sustainable aquaculture practices**.
- Encourages **innovative solutions for freshwater management**.
- Operates a **Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)** to treat wastewater before reuse, minimizing pollution runoff to local water bodies.
- Implements **strict chemical, biomedical, and dental waste management** to prevent contamination of groundwater and surface water.
- Monitors and mitigates potential sources of aquatic pollution across campus laboratories and hospitals.
- Organizes **workshops, seminars, and campaigns** on freshwater conservation and biodiversity protection.
- **NSS and NCC units** conduct river and pond cleanliness drives in surrounding areas.
- Engages communities and students in **responsible water use practices**.
- Promotes **rainwater harvesting** and responsible water use across faculties.
- Encourages **eco-friendly laboratory practices** to reduce contamination from chemical and biological experiments.
- Implements water-efficient measures in campus infrastructure, hostels, and training facilities.
- **The Context:** The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a set of 17 targets for a better and more sustainable life for everyone by 2030, are the end consequence. The UN describes the goals as a global roadmap for dignity, peace, and wealth for people and the earth, both now and in the future. While each goal is important on its own, they all interact and incorporate social, economic, and environmental sustainability. 193 nations gathered and joined the United Nations the United Nations in September 2015 to establish and commit to a long-term, inclusive strategy to address the biggest issues facing global sustainable development.

The UN describes the goals as a global roadmap for dignity, peace, and wealth for people and the earth, both now and in the future. While each goal is important on its



own, they all interact and incorporate social, economic, and environmental sustainability. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a global initiative to safeguard the environment, end extreme poverty, and reduce inequality by 2030. Investing in green jobs, refusing to bail out polluting industries, ending fossil fuel subsidies, taking climate risk into account in all financial and policy decisions, putting sustainability at the center of the COVID-19 recovery, working in partnership, and leaving no one behind are just a few of the ways that we must work ambitiously together across industries and sectors, governments, and civil society to reach our shared climate goals.

The UN's fourteenth sustainable goal is Life below Water: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources. "Outcome targets" are the first seven targets of UN SDG 14, and the last three targets aim for "ways of attaining them."

- **The Practice:** We have adopted “Best Practices” at the university level. We are sharing our knowledge on various platforms, not only in India but also at the international level. The adopted “best practices” are as follows:
 - The university has reduced the overflow of nutrients in the water. Besides this, for recycling, we have our own ETP and STP units.
 - As per the report, one million plastic water bottles are bought every minute throughout the globe, and up to 5 trillion single-uses plastic bags are used annually. So, carry your own water bottles and don't use plastic bags, plastic glass, plastic plates, or cutlery inside the campus. These should be strictly followed by all employees. Plastic bags are banned as per government guidelines. Usage and carrying are strictly prohibited in our university campus.
 - These are also sources of plastics and micro-plastics in rivers and, ultimately, in oceans. The plastics are discarded as waste and, finally, into our aquatic bodies, where they are bioaccumulated in the bodies of aquatic organisms and fish, thus returning to our food chain. We, at our university, are trying to minimize the same.
 - We have adopted the practice to reduce and minimize the use of plastic-based materials at the workplace. We are trying to reuse the essential plastic materials, e.g., avoid carrying one-time-use plastic pens, especially those used and thrown. Instead of these,



prefer refilling the pen. Wooden and refillable pens and refills are also available on the market.

- We are following the rule: reduce, recycle, and reuse. Reduce ocean acidification, protect aquatic ecosystems, and reduce pollution in them. And sustainable fisheries are recommended. Even those who are researchers or faculty should strictly follow ethical committee guidelines and clearance and ensure that their research is not harming the fish at the species level.
- Try to culture indigenous varieties, and those who are using fish as a source of food should ask for our native variety. It will encourage fishermen to culture the variety, and it will be helpful to save fish diversity. A sustainable fishery is one that ensures there are still enough fish in the ocean, that habitats are respected, and that those whose livelihoods depend on fishing may continue to do so.
- Our faculty, staff, and students are conserving coastal and marine areas when they are visiting or on an outside trip, and they are not assigned to any illegal activity that is banned by guidelines.
- Fishing and aquaculture can help reduce poverty, hunger, and malnutrition while also promoting economic prosperity. It will be helpful for the conservation of diversity and the fulfilment of nutritional requirements. Commercial mining of seabed minerals should be zero if anyone is involved in the same business. So, we are promoting the start-up, and faculties and students are free to apply for it.
- A fraction of the overall research is also devoted to marine/freshwater technology research. We are also promoting for increase ocean health research, knowledge, and technologies. We have applied for several projects, and a few students are working on fish molecular biology and immunology.
- The course, especially in Fisheries Science, Marine Biotechnology, Fish Physiology, Fisheries Management, Aquaculture, and Fish Genetics (for conservation of genetic diversity), should be proposed for better understanding. Marine and freshwater diversity should be studied by Fishery Science students, and it is mandatory to propose a research proposal for the conservation of fish and aquatic diversity to governing agencies.



- Application of a legal, regulatory, policy and institutional framework that recognises and protects access rights for small-scale fishing has advanced in various nations. So, being an academicians we are following guidelines
- The voluntary guidelines are also an accepted tool that encourages better small-scale fisheries governance, including in value chains, post-harvest activities, and trading. We are following national (state, central government) and international laws.
- Talk up! Ask your local and national authorities to take part in projects that respect people and the aquatic environment. Express your support for the Paris Agreement.
- We are remained updated. Keep up with the Global Goals online or on social media, and keep up with your local news. As per advisory, we are sharing progress towards achieving the goals by using social media.
- Along with the aforementioned, reduce your residual carbon emissions! Climate Neutral Now offers climate credits that you may purchase and use to quantify your carbon footprint. By doing this, you hasten the reduction of global emissions.
- Consume fewer fish according the nutritional requirements.
- If you can't consume fresh fish items or products before they spoil, freeze them. If you know you won't feel like eating it the next day, you can even do this with food that has been delivered or taken out.
- Buy products with less packaging. Always ask the question "Do you provide sustainable fish?" when ordering seafood at a restaurant. Inform your favourite companies that you plan to buy seafood that is not harmful to the ocean.
- Buy only fish that is sustainably caught. These days, there are numerous apps like this one that will inform you of the safe foods to eat.
- When anyone is going shopping, bring their own bag. Stop using plastic bags and begin using your own reusable totes instead. Spend at least one week learning how to live more sustainably.
- Talk up! Request that your business and the government take on projects that won't hurt people or the environment. Declare your backing for the Paris Agreement!
- Since the majority of waste is dumped in our oceans, try to reduce waste.
- Encourage community activism. Create peer pressure among leaders' networks of knowledge, skill, and practice.



- Mobilise stakeholder networks across localities, organisations, nations, industries, and regions to work together towards a similar goal.
- Examine and alter daily choices. Do you have a recycling programme at work? Does your business make purchases from retailers who use unfavourable aquatic or marine environmental practices?
- Social responsibility at work is important. Be a responsible citizen of your country. Encourage your business to collaborate with civic society and look for approaches to support regional communities in achieving their objectives.

- ✿ **Evidence of Success:** Swami Vivekanand Subharti University has adopted the above best practices. To make society aware and achieve the targets of UN SDG 14, we have conducted many activities. All the activities were organized by Swami Vivekanand Subharti University and were free for all. A few of them are as follows:
- ✿ **International workshop:** Keeping SDG14 in mind, we have organized a 3-day international workshop for sustainable development. It was an initiative of university social responsibility. A report is attached to this document.
- ✿ Link to the flyer: <https://news.subharti.org/recent-advances-in-aquaculture-and-fisheries-science/>
- ✿ **Internship, Training, and Consultancy Programmes:** We are providing training and consultancy in the aquaculture and fisheries sectors. The consultancy is free for all fish farmers and local people who are willing to work in the same area. Moreover, we are promoting to achieve targets of UN SDG 14 for sustainable development. We are promoting small-scale fishermen and guiding them to minimize land-based activities.
- ✿ **Visit to various hatcheries and units:** To learn various tools and techniques and promote knowledge sharing and skill development, we are organizing various activities for students so that they can get knowledge about recent advancement and start various activities for their own and societal benefit.
- ✿ **Visit of International Faculties:** Various international faculties (Dr. Binay Chakraborty, Director, Mud Eel, and Mud Crab Centre Bangladesh, Dr. Dilfuza P. Jabbrova, Institute of Genetics and Plant experimental biology Academy of Science of the Republic of Uzbekistan) are also visiting for the guidance of the scholars and faculties.



✿ **Training and guidance for fish farmers and for start-ups:** We at SVSU are also providing free training and guidance to fish farmers for sustainable fishing. We are also guiding the people to start their own businesses to promote sustainable fisheries and sustainable goals.

✿ **Promoting Reduce, Recycle and Reuse (An Initiative):** At our own level of sustainable development and usage, we are using our artificial ponds to keep our ornamental fish. The experimental models have been released to different ponds to provide them a natural ecosystem and allow them to naturally breed.

So, there is no need to collect further samples from other aquatic bodies. It is very fruitful to avoid unnecessary fishing and helpful in conservation. So, the pond on our campus can be utilized in three ways: for ornamental purposes, for keeping stock of fish, and for allowing them to grow and breeding in a natural ecosystem.

✿ **Problems encountered and Resources Required:** The main problem is the availability of resources, and we require technology and financial assistance as we at SVSU are doing at our own level. It is high time for awareness and sharing of knowledge and technology that is required in Western U.P.

✿ **Suggestions:** Followings are the suggestion :

✿ We should adopt the mentioned best practices and minimize the usage of plastic so that land-filled activities can be reduced.

✿ We should try to reduce marine pollution, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.

✿ Sustainably managing and protecting marine and coastal ecosystems is required to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience and taking action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.

✿ Minimization and addressing the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels, should be done. We can organize some scientific activities for the same.

✿ People are not aware of sustainable fishing, so in order to achieve this goal, we should effectively regulate harvesting, end illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices, and implement science-based management plans in order



to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.

- ➊ Overfishing should be prohibited by certain forms of fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing; eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing; and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organisation fisheries subsidies negotiation. The guideline should be implemented at the individual level.
- ➋ Economic benefit from sustainable use of marine resources can be achieved through the management of fisheries, aquaculture, and tourism.
- ➌ To increase scientific knowledge, research, and technology for ocean health, we should conduct workshops, seminars, and conferences so that it can be done at the international level.
- ➍ To support small-scale fishermen, we should conduct training and consultancy services and guide them for government schemes.
- ➎ For the implementation and enforcement of international sea law, an awareness drive should be conducted so that it can be followed not only at the national level but also at the ground level.
- ➏ We can provide access for small-scale artisanal fishermen to marine resources and markets.
- ➐ To enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law, the countries can follow the strategic plan and implement guidelines for the same at the district level, state level, and country level.

The objectives of Swami Vivekanand Subharti University, in alignment with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (UNSDG) - 14, along with the University’s contributions towards achieving these objectives, are outlined below:

UNSDGs and University’s Objective	University’s Contribution Towards Achieving its Objectives
SDG 14: Life Below Water	Faculty of Medicine - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes eco-conscious biomedical waste management to prevent water contamination.



University's Objective:

To engage in research and awareness campaigns that address the impact of plastic pollution and waste on water bodies, promoting responsible waste disposal to protect aquatic ecosystems.

Faculty of Dental Sciences -

- Implements **environmentally safe disposal of dental chemicals and materials** to reduce aquatic pollution.

Faculty of Nursing -

- Promote eco-conscious biomedical waste management in nursing to safeguard water sources and public health

Faculty of Engineering & Technology -

- Develops **water treatment, filtration, and pollution monitoring systems.**
- Students design **innovative devices for water quality assessment and freshwater conservation.**

Faculty of Pharmacy -

- Studies **pharmaceutical residues in water bodies** and promotes **safe disposal of medicines.**

Faculty of Science -

- Leads research in **freshwater ecology, water quality analysis, and aquatic biodiversity conservation.**
- Conducts student projects on **microbial pollution, aquatic plants, and freshwater fish studies.**

College of Hotel Management -

- Implements **water-efficient practices** in kitchens, hostels, and hospitality training labs.
- Promotes **reuse of water and eco-friendly cleaning methods**

Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences -

- Trains communities in **water conservation techniques and responsible household water use.**
- Conducts **community awareness campaigns** on river, pond, and groundwater protection.
- Researches **policy frameworks for freshwater conservation and sustainable water management.**
- Produces **campaigns, articles, and documentaries** on water conservation and freshwater biodiversity.
- Promotes **mindfulness, respect for nature, and ethical use of water resources.**

University-wide Initiatives -

- Maintains **artificial ponds, lakes, and water bodies** on campus to support aquatic biodiversity.
- Conducts **regular water quality monitoring** of campus ponds and nearby rivers through the Environmental Science department.
- Promotes the **conservation of freshwater flora and fauna.**



- Conducts research on **aquatic plants, freshwater fish species, and water pollution control**.
- Students and faculty study **water chemistry, ecosystem health, and sustainable aquaculture practices**.
- Encourages **innovative solutions for freshwater management**.
- Operates a **Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)** to treat wastewater before reuse, minimizing pollution runoff to local water bodies.
- Implements **strict chemical, biomedical, and dental waste management** to prevent contamination of groundwater and surface water.
- Monitors and mitigates potential sources of aquatic pollution across campus laboratories and hospitals.
- Organizes **workshops, seminars, and campaigns** on freshwater conservation and biodiversity protection.
- **NSS and NCC units** conduct river and pond cleanliness drives in surrounding areas.
- Engages communities and students in **responsible water use practices**.
- Promotes **rainwater harvesting** and responsible water use across faculties.
- Encourages **eco-friendly laboratory practices** to reduce contamination from chemical and biological experiments.
- Implements water-efficient measures in campus infrastructure, hostels, and training facilities.