



SKR & SKR GOVT. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, KADAPA.
(AUTONOMOUS)
Reaccredited with 'B' Grade by NAAC
Y.S.R. Kadapa District – 516001, Andhra Pradesh, India.
Affiliated to Yogi Vemana University



7.1.4 - Water conservation facilities available in the Institution:

1. Rain water harvesting
2. Bore well /Open well recharge.
3. Construction of tanks and bunds
4. Maintenance of water bodies and distribution system in the campus

Response:

1. Rain water harvesting:

Water is the Elixir of Life
Save Water-Save Life

2. Rain water is retained at ground level through soak pits constructed in the institution.
3. Rain water is collected, stored and used as distilled water for Practicals by the Chemistry department and minimising the cost. Approximately 1000 Litres of rain water is collected and used as distilled water for Practicals by the Chemistry department.
4. The waste water released from RO plant during the process is diverted to the plants through structured arrangement of pipelines thus the conservation of the water.
5. This water flows through trenches and is collected in a sump. This system is suitable, environment-friendly and economically viable in the hydro-geological settings of the area where the campus is located.
6. Rain water harvesting is practiced in the campus since its inception contributing to recharging the ground water levels.
7. All the stakeholders of the SKR & SKR Govt. College for Women (A), Kadapa are practising the principle of "Saving Water, Saving the Earth!". To save water, the college believe in making the people aware about the importance of water.
8. Conducted awareness programmes on Water and Harvesting of rain water to the students through several forums, seminar/webinar, invited talks, observing the World Water Day, World environment day etc.

2. Bore well recharge:

- The college has Borewell depends on ground water for all its needs. On an average of 85,000 litres of water is needed daily in the college campus for all purposes.
- The sophistication process of direct borewell recharging method has led to the availability

of desired quality of ground water which is fit for irrigation as well as drinking. The advantageous implications of this method are listed as under:

- There is a well amounted reserve of water for urgent need during highly dry times of the season. Even the most dried up bore wells can be filled up using this method.
- This simple mechanism of filtering surface water and pushing it into the ground is easy to understand by general population.
- It is environment-friendly if carried out with care. Harvesting rainwater which is a pure form of water can lead to sustainable output of an aquifer with lesser impurities being reaching the ground water level.
- This method prevents adverse social impacts like displacement of population or loss of agricultural land.
- As compared to other methods of storing surface water, this method minimizes the amount of water loss due to evaporation, thanks to its close knitted design for collecting and transporting water to the borewell.

3. Construction of tanks and bunds

As the water crisis continues to become severe, there is a dire need of reform in water management system and revival of traditional systems. As a part of revival to traditional wisdom, in this institute we have ground tanks to collect and storage the rainwater for reuse on-site, rather than allowing it as run off.

4. Maintenance of water bodies and distribution system in the campus.

The Institution has 01 Borewell for water supply. The ground water is pumped into storage tanks located at different places in the campus. There are ten numbers of overhead storage tanks and one Elevated Service Reservoir in the campus. The water is distributed through well laid pipe network. Drinking water after treating in RO plant is supplied through a separate set of distribution pipes and water for all other purpose is supplied through another set of distribution pipes. Entire distribution system is well supervised by infrastructure committee to ensure that there are no leakages and wastages of precious water through joints, valves etc. Waste usage of water is reduced using low pressure flushes. All the stakeholders of the college are well educated to use water economically and efficiently.

“Harvesting of Rain water”

TOPIC: Harvesting of rain water

- Collecting rain water

Synopsis of the Topic:

Storing rainwater helps in recharging the aquifers. It helps in preventing urban flooding due to excess rain. The stored water can be used for irrigation practices in farming region. The water can be used for daily use and help in reducing water bills in the towns and cities.

The materials used do not require complicated frequent maintenance. Hence this whole process is cost-effective. Prevention of soil erosion and floods is one of the most important reasons why we should adopt rain water harvesting. It saves millions of gallons of water from going down the drains.

Feedback: Excellent

Faculty involved:Smt.L.Sudheera
Dr.K.Naga Muni reddy
Dr.N.Anand Kumar

