



### RAIN WATER HARVESTING:



  
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**BORE WELL /OPEN WELL RECHARGES:**



  
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## CONSTRUCTION OF TANKS AND BUNDS:



  
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## Over Head Tank, Block-I



  
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**WASTE WATER RECYCLING:**



  
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**MAINTENANCE OF WATER BODIES AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN THE CAMPUS:**

**Drinking water at Ground level, Block-I**



**Drinking water at 1st floor, Block-I**




  
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**Drinking water at 2nd floor, Block-I**



  
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## **BORE WELL /OPEN WELL RECHARGE:**

Water is a very scarce and crucial natural resource. In recent years, the state and the region is facing a critical shortage of water not only due to uneven and erratic rainfall but also due to improper management of rainwater. Drought is a common feature. Rainwater harvesting and its reutilization for providing protective irrigation proved effective in assured crop production. Groundwater is clearly the preferred source for farmers. This is one of the reasons why the region has experienced explosive growth in groundwater demand during recent decades and this is also one of the reasons why groundwater demand will further expand with changing climate. However, groundwater lifeline is in precarious situation and is likely to remain for many coming years.

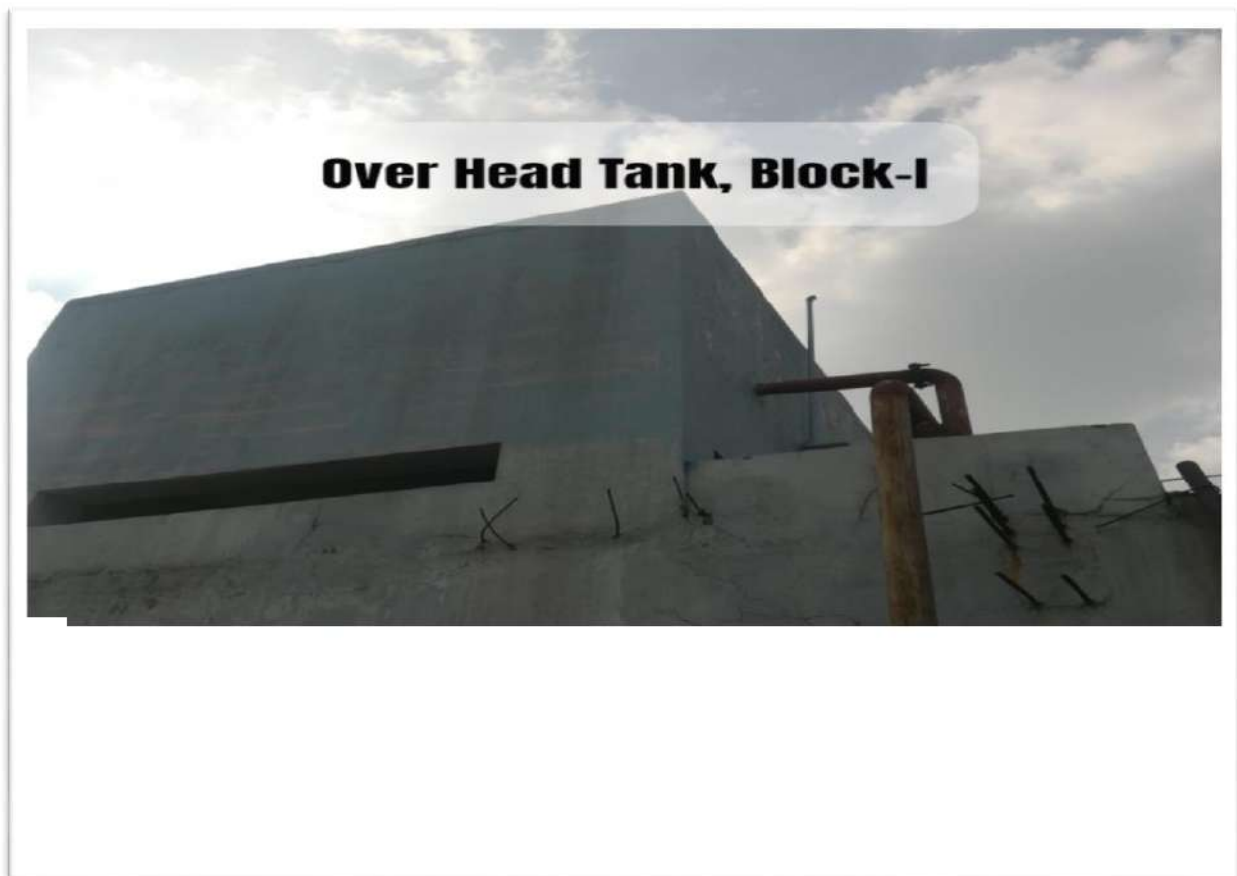






## **CONSTRUCTION OF TANKS AND BUNDS:**

The terrace water storage tank is generally constructed using brick masonry, which is placed on an elevated platform to provide a reserve supply of water for daily activities. The construction of a water storage tank with the use of brick masonry is a low-cost option for storing water. The size of the tank is governed by the requirement of the capacity of water storage. If the requirement is more, and more than one tank is to be provided at one place, a larger tank of combined net capacity may be built with suitable internal partitions to achieve an economical design.




## **MAINTENANCE OF WATER BODIES AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN THE CAMPUS:**

The ground water is pumped into storage tanks located at different places in the campus. There are nine numbers of over head storage tanks 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 Civil works 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.

### **Drinking water at Ground level, Block-I**



  
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**Drinking water at 1st floor, Block-I**

**DRINKING WATER**



**Drinking water at 2nd floor, Block-I**





## **RAIN WATER HARVESTING:**

Rainwater harvesting is collecting the run-off from a structure or other impervious surface in order to store it for later use. Traditionally, this involves harvesting the rain from a roof. The rain will collect in gutters that channel the water into downspouts and then into some sort of storage vessel. Rainwater collection systems can be as simple as collecting rain in a rain barrel or as elaborate as harvesting rainwater into large cisterns to supply your entire household demand. It ranges from rainwater collection to rainwater harvesting to rainwater catchment.


### **Additional Information on**

#### **Rain water harvesting structures and utilization in the campus**

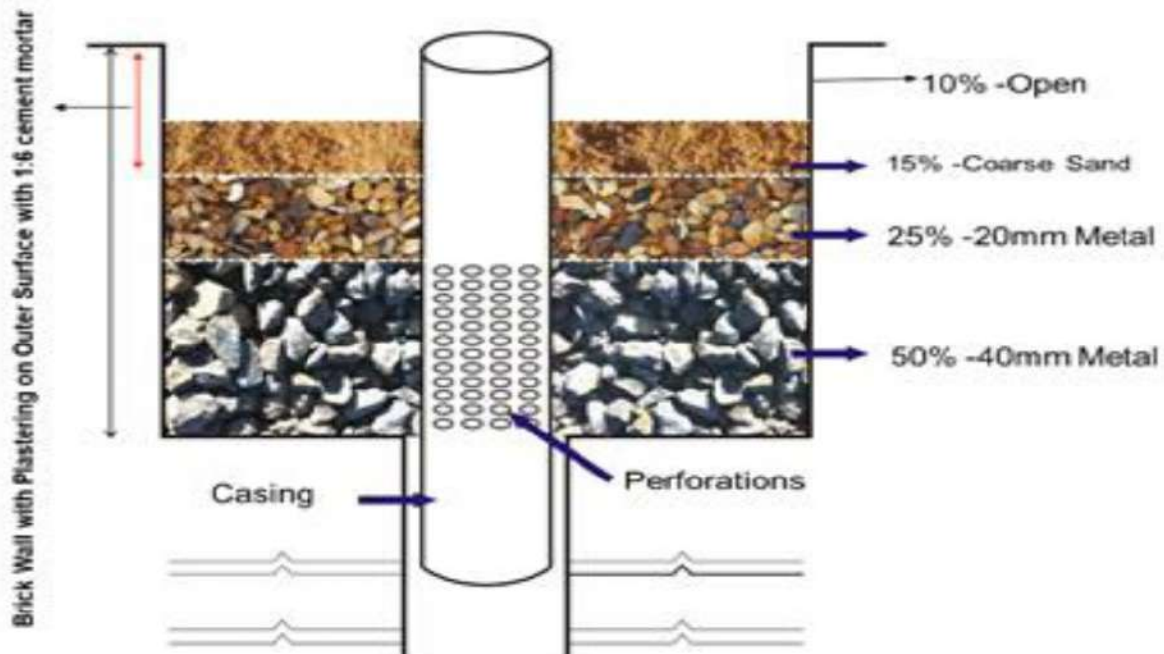
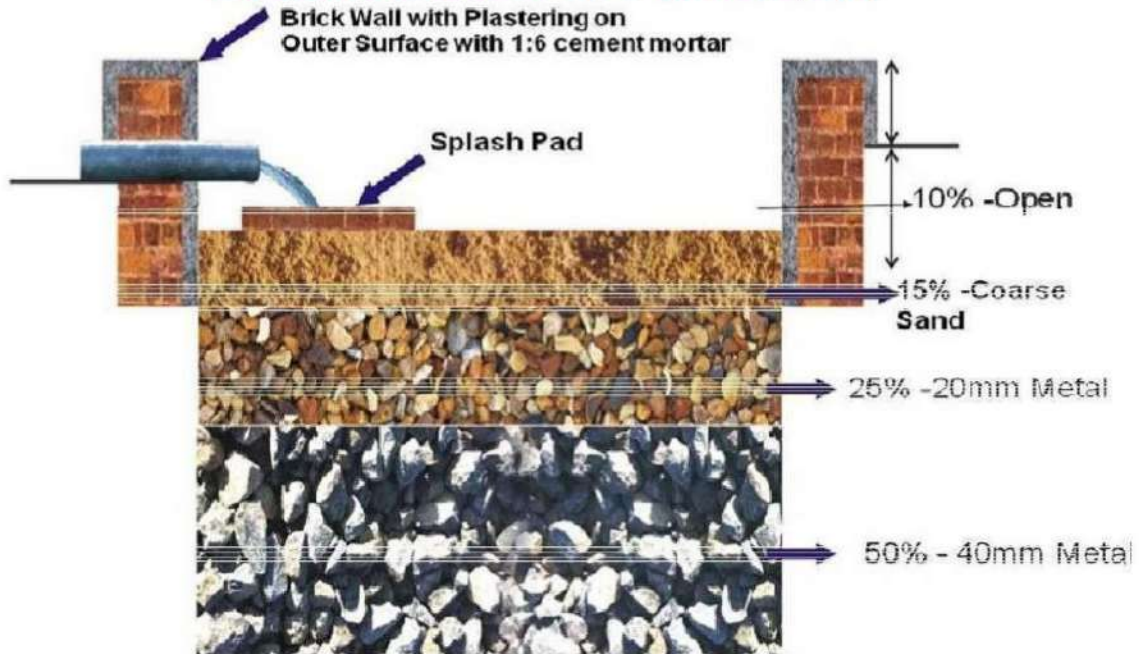
Recharging of ground water and rain water collection and utilization are implemented. Rain water harvesting methods that are implemented in the college campus and has many benefits, such as it prevents soil erosion and increase ground water levels. IT is deeply concerned and unconditionally believes that there is an urgent need to address regarding the rain water harvesting methods.

#### **Rainwater harvesting is practiced in campus:**

Artificial recharge of groundwater: Recharge the rainwater in a scientifically planned way by construction of rain water harvesting recharge pits to augment the groundwater. It has been very helpful to increase the ground water levels.

  
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## RECHARGE PIT / TRENCH



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## WASTE WATER RECYCLING:

It is a process used to remove contaminants from wastewater or sewage and convert it into an effluent that can be returned to the water cycle with minimum impact on the environment, or directly reused. The latter is called water reclamation because treated wastewater can be used for other purposes.. Sanitation also includes the management of human waste and solid waste as well as storm water (drainage) management. By-products from wastewater treatment plants, such as screenings, grit and sewage sludge may also be treated in a wastewater treatment plant



