



Ph : 08415-222491/92

Fax : 08415-222700

SAMSKRUTI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

(Sponsored by St. VINCENT EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY)

Regd. No. 5782/2000



(Approved by AICTE, New Delhi and Affiliated to JNTU, Hyderabad)

Kondapur Village, Ghatkesar Mandal, Medchal District (Old R.R. Dist) - 501 301. T.S

Date:- 21-01-2019

WATER CONSERVATION

Water is the fundamental requirement of life. It touches all life activities such as agriculture, domestic and all socio-economic activities. The water management policy of SCET includes all the water related field activities. There are more than seven water conservation systems available in the campus which supplies drinking water to a large academic community of the entire Institutions. Water conservation management policy is required to assure the quality of water distributed from the unique sources of water conservation system at SCET.

OBJECTIVES

- To provide adequate water supplies to meet demands of the campus.
- To provide clean, safe, reliable drinking water at all times. To increase water availability drive through recycling.
- To enable water storage and propose conjunctive management of surface and groundwater
- To provide for groundwater recharge while protecting groundwater resources
- To protect the groundwater resources from contamination
- To control excessive erosion and manage sedimentation/ situation
- To minimize point-source and non-point-source pollution including Chemical efficient. Due to rapid increase in day-to-day demand for water among fast growing human population there lies a great

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opportunity of harvesting rainwater to meet the scarcity of water and avoid destruction of the normal ground water. Harvesting is that the unused or extra water can be sent down the aquifer to charge the groundwater level.

The use of rainwater is a useful alternative:-

1. Increasing water demand

The rapid rise in human population has made optimum use of fresh water imperative. Urban water supply systems in particular are under tremendous pressure to meet the needs of the population as well as industry and large-scale construction.

The increased need for water results in lower groundwater levels and depleted reservoirs. Consumption of polluted water creates health hazards.

2. Variations in water availability

The availability of water from sources such as lakes, rivers and shallow groundwater can fluctuate strongly. unchecked rainwater runoff is causing soil erosion.

3. Responsibilities towards protecting Nature

Using more rainwater helps to conserve & augment the storage of ground water. It helps to arrest sea water intrusion in coastal areas.

It helps to avoid flood & water stagnation in urban areas. Reduces water and electricity bills.

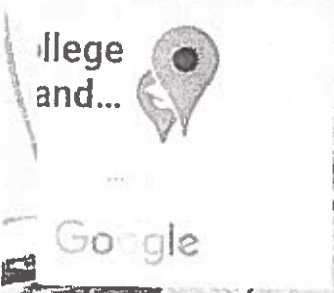
4. Advantage of collection and storage near the place of use

Collecting and storing water close to households improves the accessibility and Convenience of water supplies.


- It Costs less to collect rainwater than to exploit groundwater.
- Only traditional knowledge, skills and materials can be used to collect the water and no government technical assistance is required for repair and maintenance.
- Collecting rainwater is the only way of recharging water sources and revitalizing dry. Collecting and storing rainwater can provide water for domestic use.

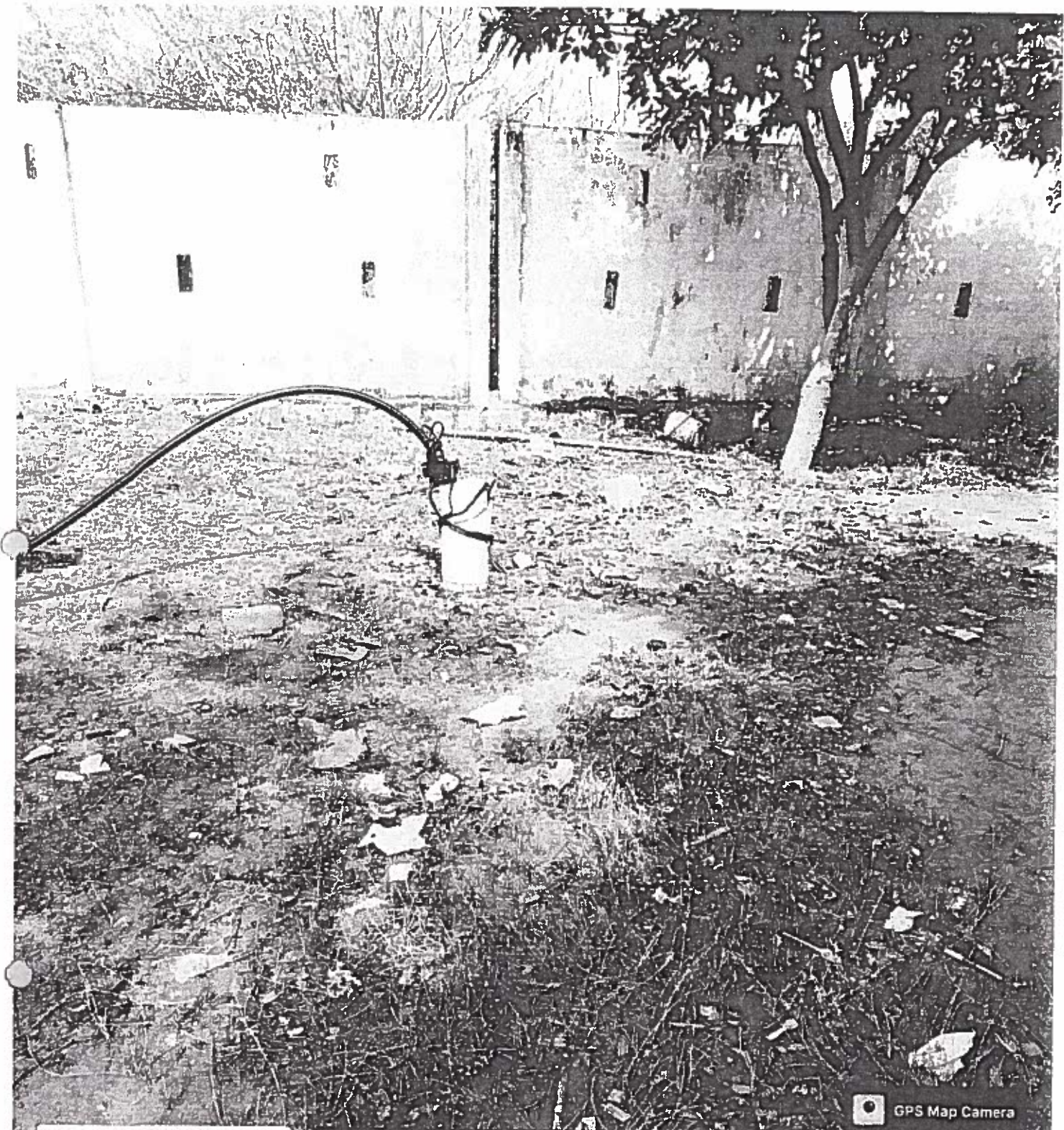


GPS Map Camera



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