SITAM

SATYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT

Near RTO Office, Gajularega, Vizianagaram-535003, Andhra Pradesh, India

Accredited by "NAAC", Approved by AICTE, New Delhi

(Permanently Affiliated to JNTUGV, Vizianagaram, Recognized by SBTET, Government of A.P)

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EAMCET CODE: **SGVP** JNTUGV CODE: **B6** SBTET CODE: **649**

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Qualitative Metrics

Criterion 7-Institutional Values and Best Practices

Key Indicator 7.1 Institutional Values and Social Responsibilities

Rainwater harvesting structures and their use on campus are one of the things listed under this area that are present in SITAM, Vizianagaram. (Choice D).

7.1.4	**Water conservation facilities available in the Institution:** **1.Rain water harvesting structures and utilization in the campus.** **2.Bore well /Open well recharge** **3. Construction of tanks and bunds** **4. Waste water recycling** **5. Maintenance of water bodies and distribution system in the campus**

The institute has successfully put into practice a rainwater harvesting model to maximize groundwater recharge. The purpose of gathering, directing, and channeling rainwater is to raise the groundwater table. Utilizing the sloping terrain, the entire campus is laid out in three levels to optimize surface runoff into ground water recharge. Terrace runoff is routed via a piping system and filtration into bore wells. Surface runoff is gathered and directed into a well using a sand filter. To replenish all the bore wells in the boys' dormitory, a large pit was constructed in the back. Rainwater does not flow at all on the campus of our institution or dorm.

The entire campus has adopted the rain water gathering technology, and itincludes the following actions:

a) The process of gathering rainwater from college building rooftops is known as rooftop rainwater harvesting. The following is the system that was implemented:
Rainwater collecting from rooftops; transportation of rainwater through water pipes, drains, or downtake pipes; first flush and filtering through brick masonry laden with pebbles, gravel, and sand, storage; and use of mesh to avoid floating debris, silt, leaves, or other organic matter.

b) Open Space Rainwater Harvesting: Rainwater is recharged through a variety of structures to make sure that it seeps into the ground rather than draining off the surface.

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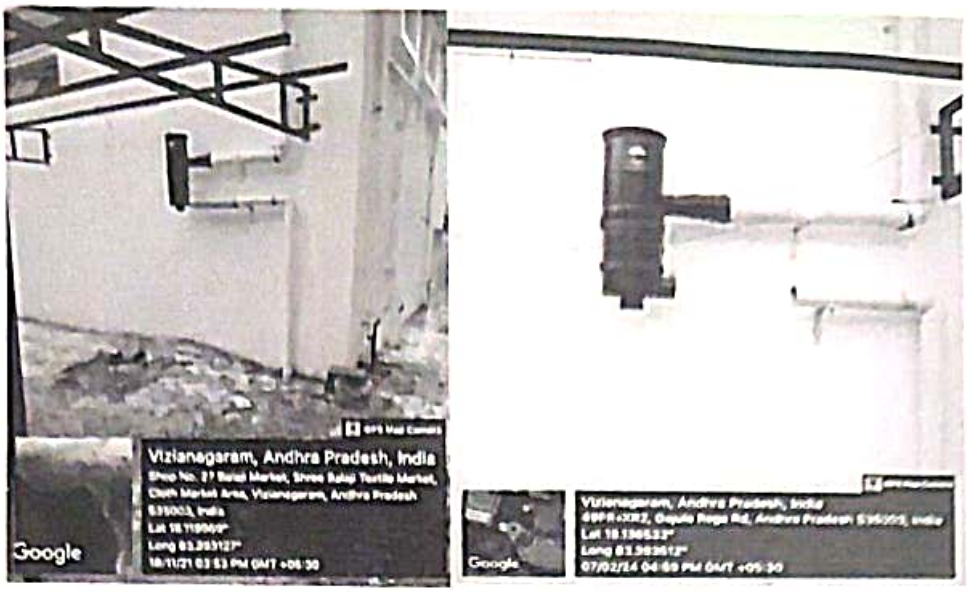

The college has used the techniques listed below.

2. REPLENISHMENT OF BORE WELLS

Percolation through the College Ground Water storage tank collects surface water runoff. This also expedites the percolation of rainwater into the adjacent borewell. Below are the results that we were able to obtain.

- Aquifer conditions on campus have improved, groundwater quality has increased, and the level of groundwater has stabilised.
- Planting trees in trenches is one of the key routes to a green campus.
- The college's water requirement has decreased.

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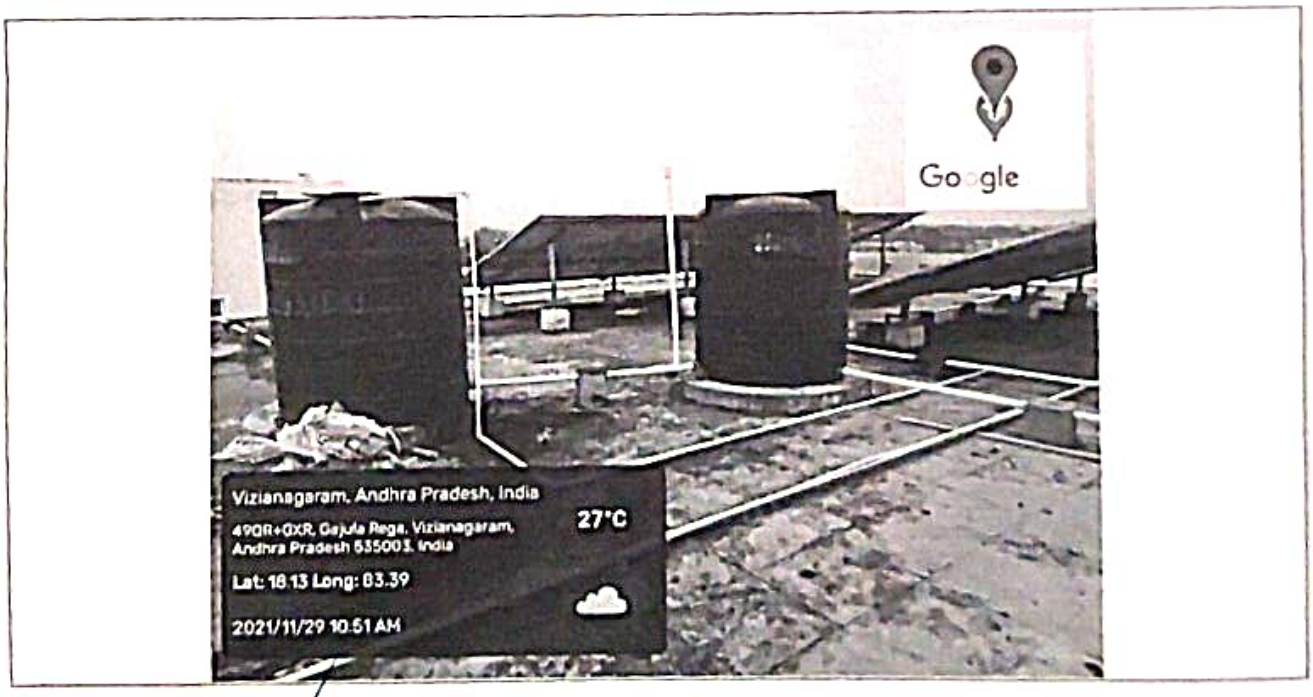
3. CONSTRUCTION OF TANKS AND BUNDS

To allow rainwater to percolate, a contour bund of 240 m x 1 m x 1 m is constructed along one of the college's boundaries.



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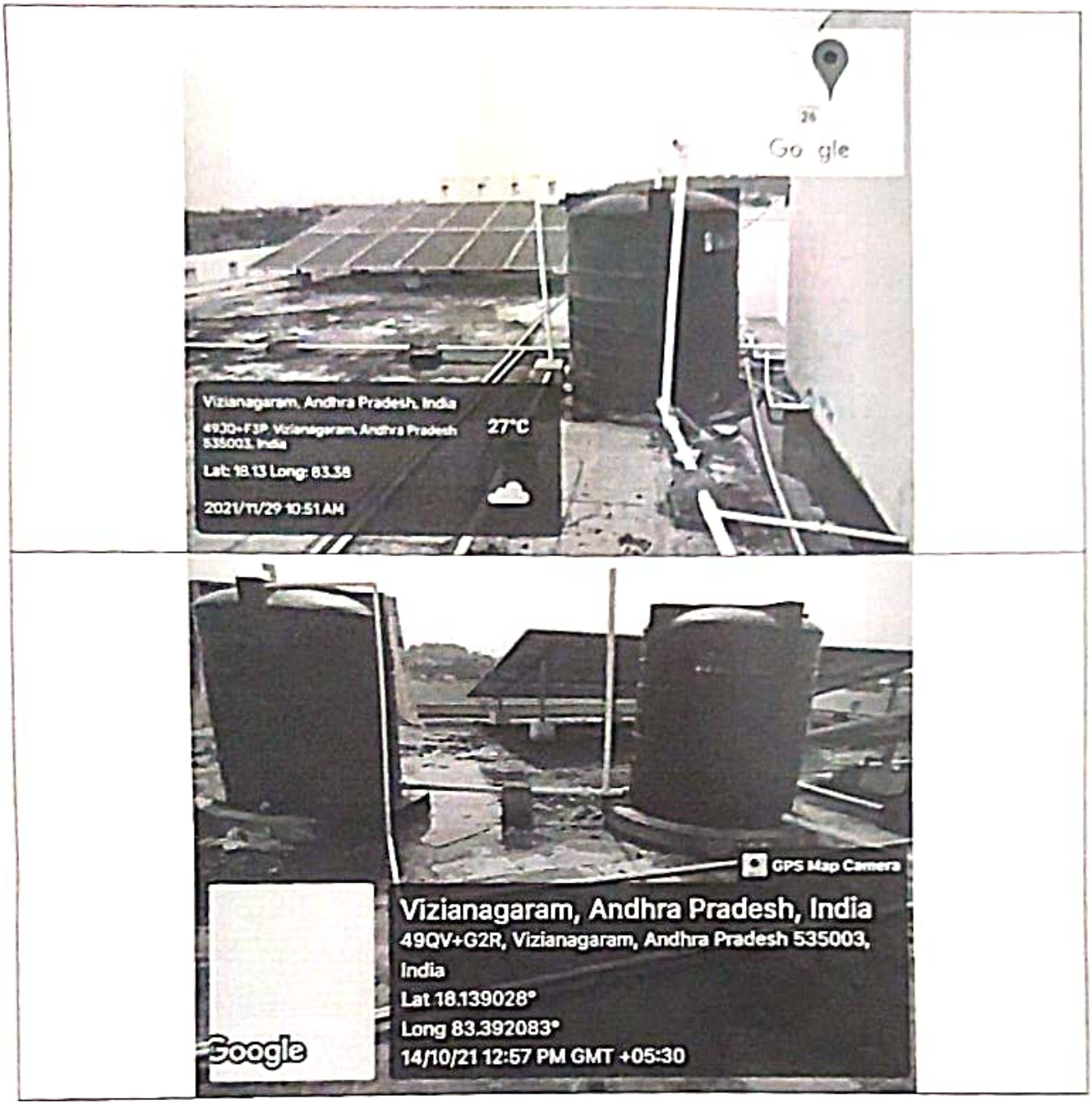

4. USAGE OF WASTE WATER

Water that is released as effluent from septic tanks and canteen wastewater is utilized for gardening and tree watering, among other purposes.

5. MAINTENANCE OF WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS IN THE CAMPUS

Throughout the campus, storage tanks that are spread out are filled with pumped ground water. The campus has a large number of above-ground storage tanks. Water is dispersed by a network of well constructed pipes. Water for all other purposes is provided through another set of distribution pipes, while drinking water is supplied through a second set of pipes following treatment in the RO plant. The Civil Works Committee closely monitors the whole distribution system to guarantee that there are no leaks or unnecessary water wastes at junctions, valves, etc. Low pressure flushes help cut down on water waste. Every college stakeholder is well-educated to use water wisely and economically.

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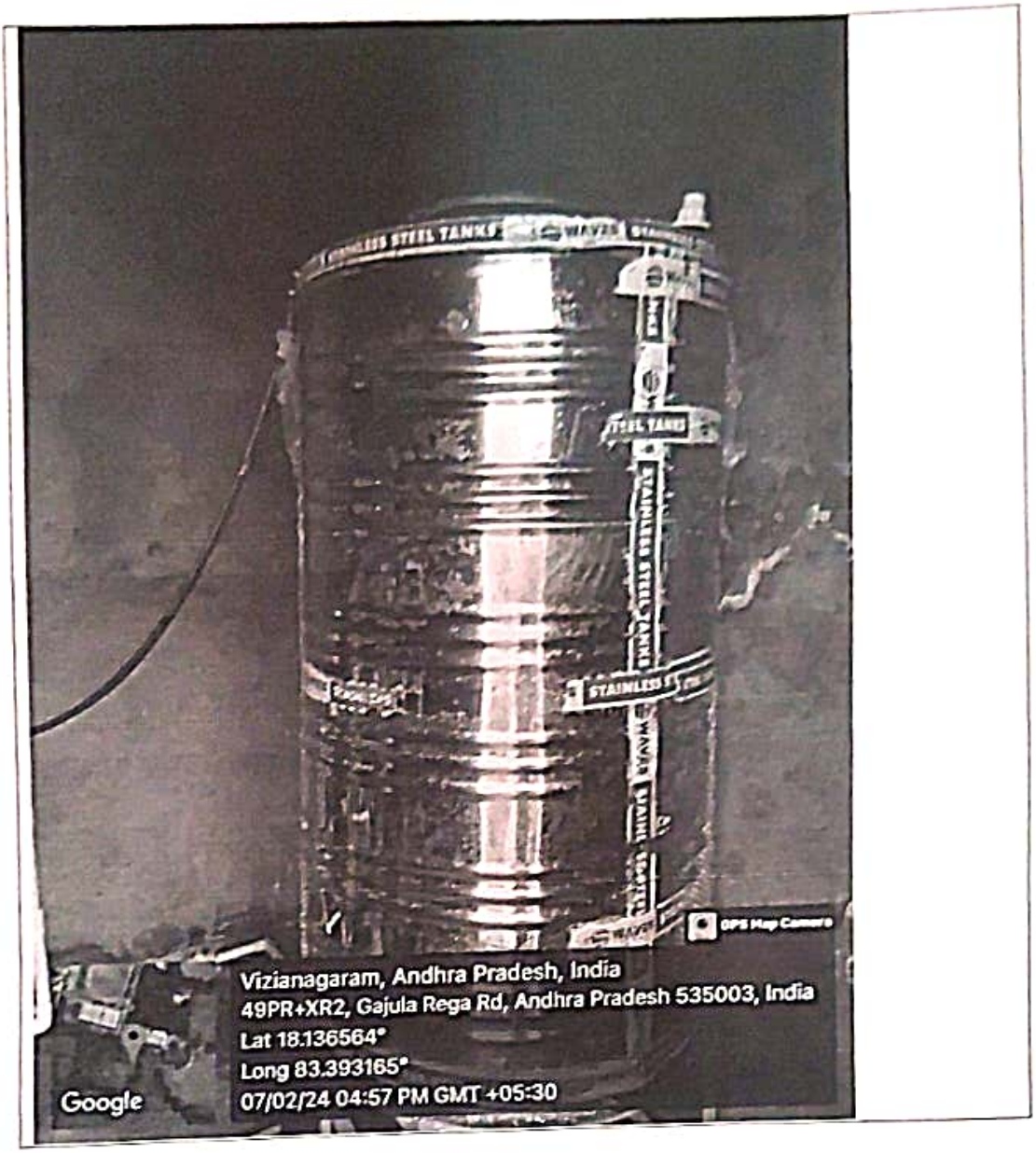

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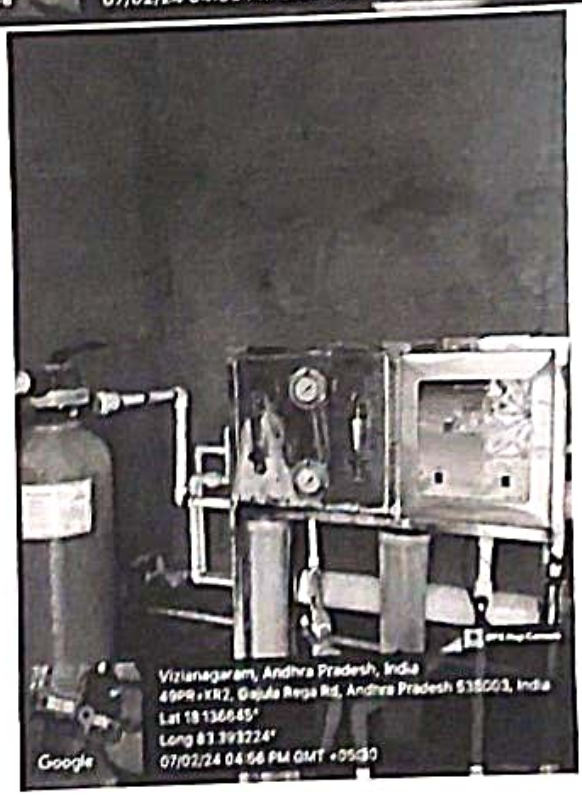

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