





GURU NANAK COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Teachers Colony Manhalli Road Tq & Dist: Bidar-585 403 College Website: www.gurunanakbed.org

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Institution has water management and conservation initiatives in the form of

1. Rain water harvesting
Rainwater harvesting is the practice of collecting and storing rainwater for various uses,
rather than letting it run off into storm drains or streams. It's an ancient technique that has
gained renewed interest due to water scarcity issues and environmental concerns.

Benefits of rainwater harvesting include:

- * Water conservation: Rainwater harvesting reduces reliance on mains water supply, particularly important in areas with water shortages or drought conditions.
- * Cost savings: Using harvested rainwater for non-potable purposes can lower water bills.
- * Reduced runoff: Harvesting rainwater reduces storm water runoff, which can help prevent soil erosion and minimize the risk of flooding.
- * Sustainability: Rainwater harvesting promotes sustainable water management by utilizing a local, renewable resource.







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2. Reservoirs/tanks/bore wells

The **bore well** system operates on the principle of accessing groundwater from underground aquifers. A bore well is essentially a narrow, deep hole drilled into the earth's crust to reach these water-bearing layers. Water is then pumped up to the surface for various purposes.

The minimum depth of a bore well can vary depending on local geological conditions and water requirements. However, in most cases, a bore well should be at least 100 to 200 feet deep to ensure access to a sustainable groundwater source.

The suitability of bore well water for drinking depends on its quality. Groundwater is generally safe to drink if it meets the necessary water quality standards and is free from contaminants. However, it's crucial to have the water tested regularly for factors such as chemical pollutants and microbial contamination to ensure its safety.







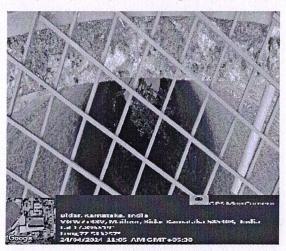
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- Reliable Water Supply: Bore wells provide a consistent source of water, even during dry seasons, making them ideal for irrigation and domestic use.
- Cost-Effective: Over time, bore wells can be a cost-effective source of water, especially in areas where other sources are scarce or expensive.
- Less Vulnerable to Climate: Bore wells are less susceptible to climatic changes like droughts, making them a dependable source of water in such conditions.





3. Economical usage/reduced wastage

Promoting economical water usage on a college campus is crucial for sustainability efforts. The following practices are adopted in college:

Install Water-Saving Fixtures: Replace old fixtures with low-flow faucets, toilets, and showerheads. These can significantly reduce water usage without compromising functionality.







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Regular Maintenance: Ensure that all plumbing systems are regularly inspected and maintained to fix leaks promptly. Even small leaks can waste a significant amount of water over time.

Watering Practices: Optimize irrigation schedules to avoid overwatering landscapes.

Consider installing drip irrigation systems, which are more efficient than traditional sprinklers.

Native Landscaping: Use native plants in landscaping, as they require less water compared to exotic species once established. Additionally, mulching helps retain moisture in the soil, reducing the need for frequent watering.

Educational Campaigns: Organize workshops, seminars, or awareness campaigns to educate students and staff about the importance of water conservation and simple practices they can implement.

Greywater Recycling: Implement systems to collect and treat greywater from sinks. showers, and laundry facilities for non-potable uses like irrigation or toilet flushing.

Rainwater Harvesting: Install rainwater harvesting systems to capture and store rainwater for irrigation purposes. This reduces reliance on municipal water sources for landscape maintenance.

Behavioral Changes: Encourage students and staff to adopt water-saving habits, such as turning off taps when not in use, taking shorter showers, and reporting any water leaks promptly.

Water-Efficient Appliances: Replace old appliances with energy-efficient models that use less water, such as dishwashers and washing machines.







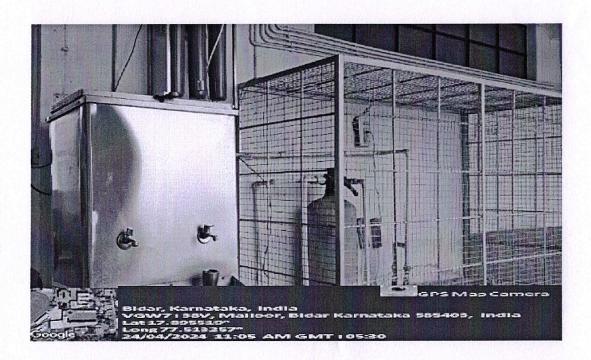
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Monitoring and Benchmarking: Implement a system to monitor water usage across campus buildings and facilities. Set benchmarks and goals for reducing water consumption over time, and regularly assess progress.



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