



SHIRDI SAI ENGINEERING COLLEGE

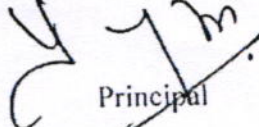
ANEKAL, BANGALORE-562106

08/04/2014

Circular

Sub: Campaign on creating awareness on Rain water harvesting-Reg.

This is bringing to your kind notice that our college is organizing **Campaign on creating awareness on Rain water harvesting on 11th April 2014** from 9.30 a.m to 4.00 p.m in Chattapalli village, Anekal. You are cordially invited and your participation in full strength is expected, for the effective utilisation of the programme.


Principal

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All HOD's, TPC, Office, TO, Transport

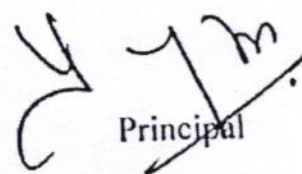
CAMPAIGN ON CREATING AWARENESS ON RAIN WATER HARVESTING

Our college has organised **AWARENESS ON RAIN WATER HARVESTING** in village CHETTIPALLI on 11/04/2014. Nearly 20 people participated. Rain water harvesting is a technique used for collecting and storing rainwater by using various means in different resources for the future use purpose (like cultivation, etc). Rain water can be collected into the natural reservoirs or artificial tanks. Another method of collection is infiltration of surface water into the subsurface aquifers before getting lost by surface overflow. Rooftop harvesting is also a method to collect rainwater. It is of big importance to the people living in the less rainfall areas. They can continue seasonal crop harvesting using collected rain water even in the lack of regular water supply. Whenever it rains, rain water gets collected into the man made ponds or tank

Rain water harvesting is the collection of rainwater into the man made resources or any natural resource like pond, lake, etc at the same place where it falls from rooftops or ground. Two main techniques of rainwater harvesting are storage for future use and recharge into the ground. It can be used for crop harvesting, gardening, toilets, etc. Following are the benefits of rainwater harvesting at individual or city-wide level:

- It helps in reducing the water supply bills especially to the institutions.
- Rainwater recharged to the ground positively affects groundwater quality by diluting fluorides, nitrates and its salinity.

- It contains almost neutral pH and zero hardness which makes it more able to be used in homes, industries, institutions and other commercial establishments.
- It may reduce the stress of public water supply sources.
- Recharge of rainwater to the ground prevents sea-water immersion into the fresh water bodies in the coastal areas.
- It helps in controlling urban flooding if people do rainwater harvesting from rooftops.
- It reduces water demands of people from the municipality thus lessens energy consumption too in distributing water all through the places
- It helps in rejuvenating the groundwater levels in both directly and indirectly manner. Groundwater level can be replenished by rain water harvesting methods of trenches, anicut, dug wells, contour, etc whereas other rain water harvesting methods like underground water tanks, ponds, etc help in reducing the use of groundwater for at least four to six months. It is very effective in the hilly regions and desert regions of the India and other countries. More and clean rain water can be collected in the rainy season by making large and clean water body


Principal