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**COMPASSIONATE CITIZENSHIP & RESPONSIBLE ACTIVISM PROGRAM**

**PROJECT WORK ON THE SOCIAL ISSUE**

# **WATER CONSERVATION**

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# INTRODUCTION

Water is vital to all known forms of life. We need water to drink, to wash, to cook, to water plants and for other uses. Wastage of water is a rampant problem especially in urban areas. Water conservation includes all the policies, strategies and activities to sustainably manage the natural resource of fresh water, to protect the hydrosphere, and to meet the current and future



human demand - population, household size and growth and affluence all affect how much water is used. Water Conservation is the practice of using water efficiently to reduce unnecessary water usage. According to fresh water watch, water conservation is important because fresh clean water is limited resource, as well as a costly one.





## OVERVIEW OF THE PROBLEMS

We all use water at home to cook, bathe, clean, water the plants and for other things. Not everyone uses the same amount of water. Some people or families use more water and some use less. Our need for water depends on where we live and how much water we have. Farmers use a lot of water in the fields. Clean water is a basic necessity of life. It is required for various purposes such as drinking, cleaning.



Watering lawns, washing clothes, irrigation and for industrial use. We have little water available for human use. It is not safe to dispose of dirty water by dumping it into clean water bodies, as the dirty water then contaminates even more water. We need to clean this waste water before disposing of it in water bodies or reusing. Some sources of waste water are:

- Domestic activities involving plumbing, like flushing toilets, bathing, washing clothes and use of dishwashers in homes.
- Commercial activities that occur in offices, shops, restaurants, hospitals and



## Manufacturing Plants.

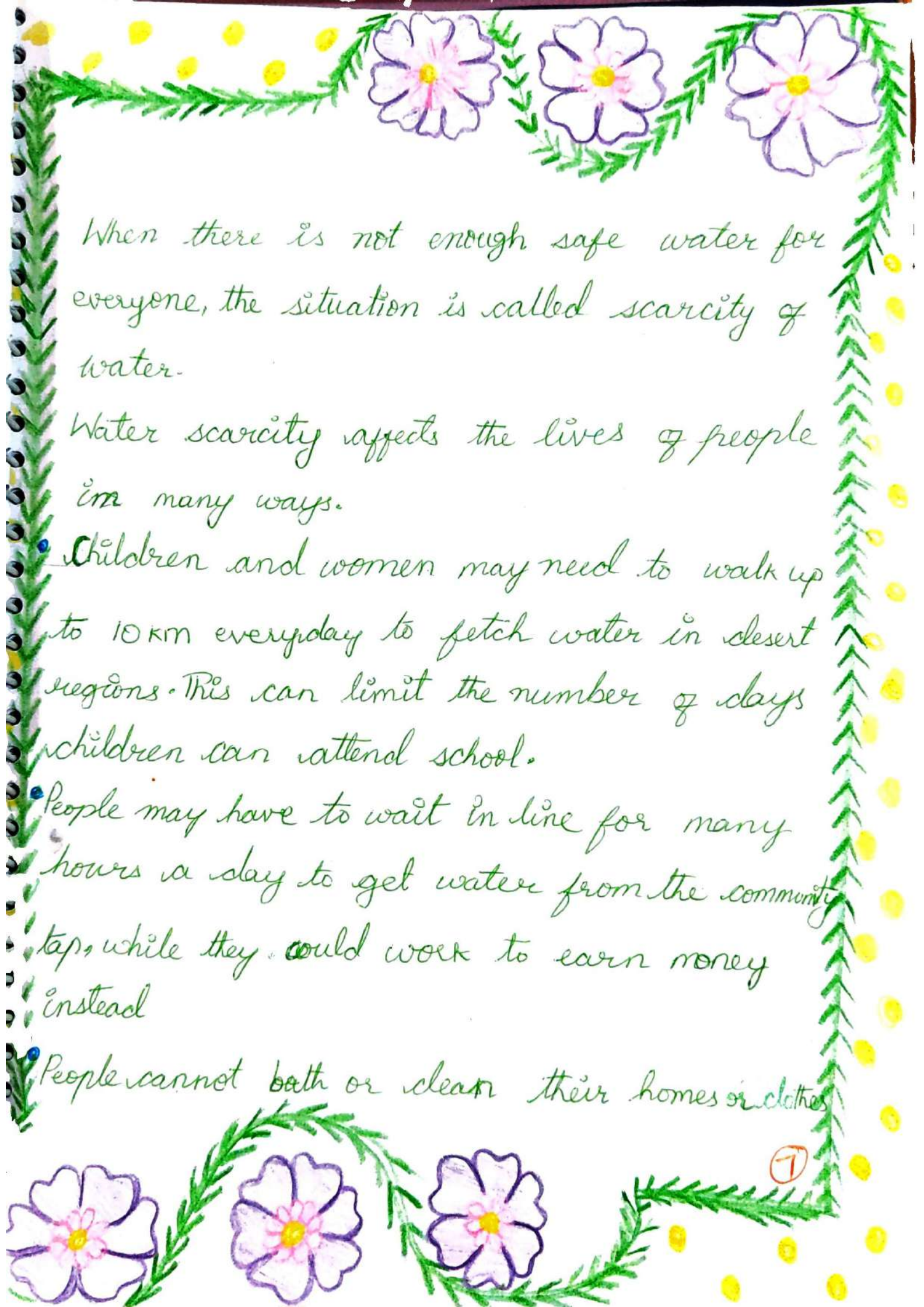
- Agricultural activities constituting including the use of pesticides, insecticides and irrigation.
- Rain water which collects on roofs and runs off the surface of the earth, carrying contaminants with it.

Waste water is made of 95% water, as well as dissolved and suspended impurities known as contaminants. These contaminants can include soaps and detergent, cooking oils, pesticides, paint and human waste. The various contaminants present in waste water are broadly classified as shown in the table below.



Contaminants	Examples
Organic impurities	Faeces, hair, food, vomit, Paper fibres, plant material, animal waste.
Inorganic impurities	Sand, metal particles, Ceramics, nitrates, phosphates.
Nutrients	Nitrogen, phosphorous
Pathogens	Bacteria, viruses, Parasitic-worms
Macro-solids	Diapers, needles, children's toys, dead animals or plants.
Gases	Hydrogen Sulphide, Carbon-dioxide, methane
Toxins	Pesticides, Poisons, herbicides
Emulsions	Paints, adhesives, hair colourants, emulsified oils





When there is not enough safe water for everyone, the situation is called scarcity of water.

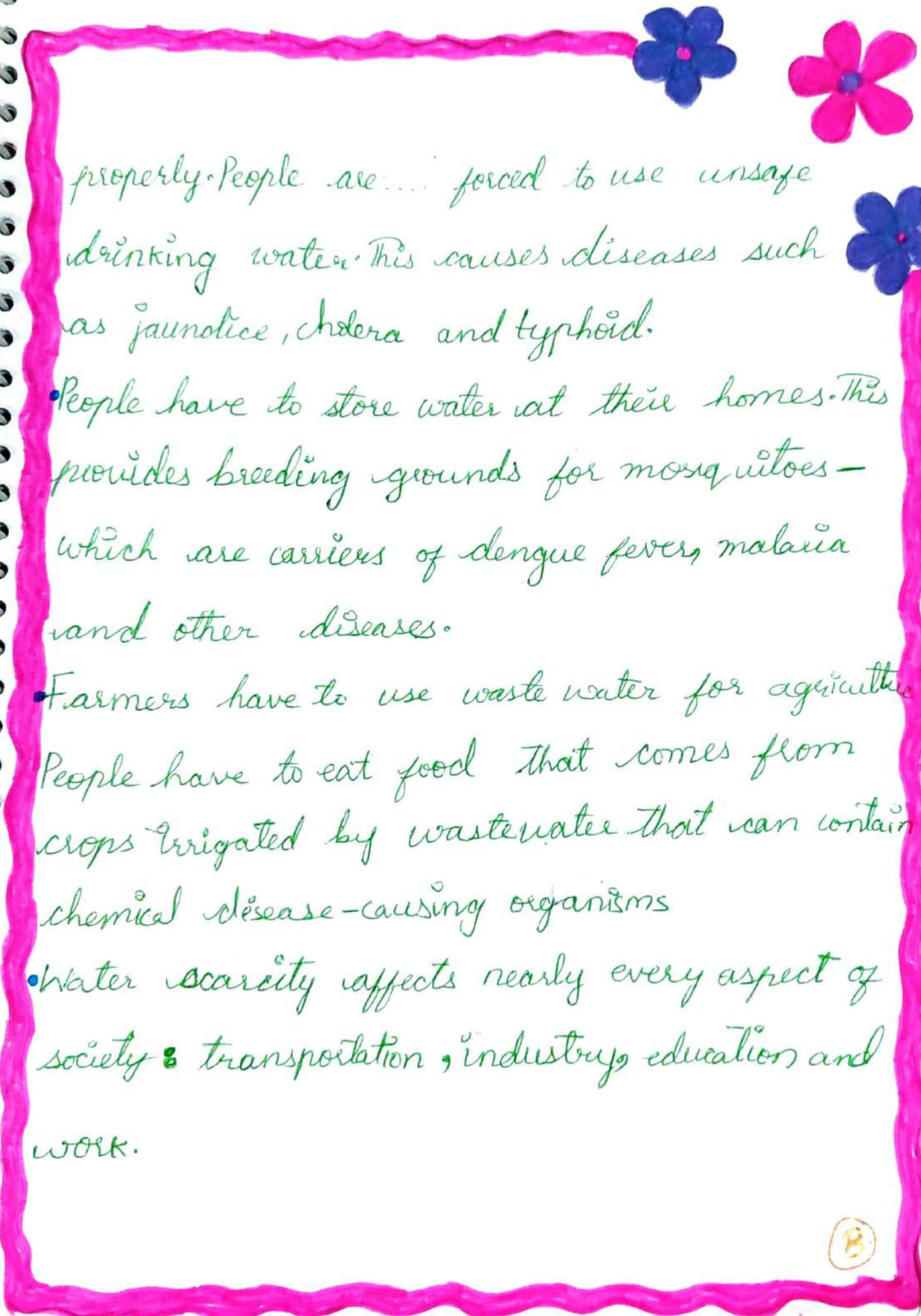
Water scarcity affects the lives of people in many ways.

- Children and women may need to walk up to 10 km everyday to fetch water in desert regions. This can limit the number of days children can attend school.

- People may have to wait in line for many hours a day to get water from the community tap, while they could work to earn money instead.

- People cannot bath or clean their homes or clothes.





properly. People are... forced to use unsafe drinking water. This causes diseases such as jaundice, cholera and typhoid.

- People have to store water at their homes. This provides breeding grounds for mosquitoes - which are carriers of dengue fever, malaria and other diseases.
- Farmers have to use waste water for agriculture. People have to eat food that comes from crops irrigated by wastewater that can contain chemical disease-causing organisms.
- Water scarcity affects nearly every aspect of society: transportation, industry, education and work.



# RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

To complete this Project work I have used different Methods to Procure information. This Project work has helped me in understanding the details which go into collecting resources, involving in discussions, taking expert reviews and addressing problems through research work. I have used the following Methodology to complete my Project work.

1) My review of literature was through

i) Newspaper articles - The Hindu  
dated 26<sup>th</sup> Dec 2019





ii) Internet

- ★ a. dhakatribune.com
- ★ b. activesustainability.com
- c. Scientificamerican.com
- d. drop4drop.org
- e. Lifescience.com

iii) Books

- a. Scarcity of water - Class-3 Science - reader B-17
- b. Local sources of water - Class-3 B-15
- c. water and us - Class-6 B-26
- d. waste water - Class-7 Block-28





## CASE STUDY

Case 1 = VISIT TO WATER DEPARTMENT TANK

Case 2 = VISIT TO HOUSE 1

Case 3 = VISIT TO HOUSE 2

Case 4 = VISIT TO HOUSE 3



## CASE STUDY = 1

### VISIT TO MOGHALPURA TANK

On 30<sup>th</sup> Dec 2019 we went to Moghalpura tank located at Moghalpura HYD.

There were 2 pump operators One is Raza Mohammed Ali and other is M. Srinivas.

Timings for water in Moghalpura tank starts from 5:00 am to 1:45 PM. These water pipes lines are connected with Aliabad pipelines.

Firstly, the water coming from Aliabad pipelines will be stored in sump and then it will be transferred to big tank situated in

Moghalpura

### BIG TANK

Height: 15 feet



Water storage: 2 lakh gallons

Water will be supplied only in Moghalpura's

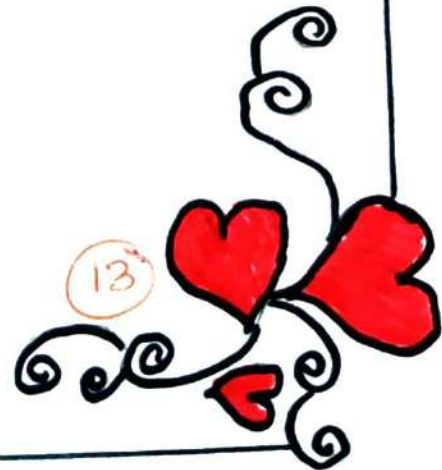
• Public toilets, Mosques, temples and houses.





## SUGGESTED ACTIONS

We spoke to a lady named Sindhu at the water department. We asked her to suggest us how we can help to solve the problem. She said we must make people aware of the importance of water conservation.





## ACTION UNDERTAKEN

We printed a poster and distributed it to people to make them aware of rain water harvesting. We also gave some to the department to distribute it to people.





SAVE WATER

SAVE EARTH

"Every drop Counts"

"Today's Water is  
tomorrow's future"

"Without water there is no  
future"

SAVE LIFE

SAVE FUTURE







## CASE STUDY = 2

### VISIT TO MADINA ISLAMIC MISSION HIGH SCHOOL

On 30<sup>th</sup> Dec 2019 we visited to MIMHS located at Moghalpura HYD.

There we met with the watchman of the school Shaik Jitani Miya. He said that the water will come for 2-3 hours in the near by tap to the school alternate days and he will connect a pipe for 1-2 hours to the school. We found a home where water was being wasted. It was in front of the school.



## FINDINGS

In front of the school one house is there. Residents of that house fill water directly from the tap and waste a lot of water through their carelessness while filling the containers. The water overflows out of their containers which blocks the way of the road.







## ACTION UNDERTAKEN

We visited to the house, met its resident and spoke to them about the issue. We told them we were there under the Responsible citizenship project and came to educate them regarding new water department rules as well. According to new rules department people are finding residents who continuously waste water and it flows on the street on the day drinking water is supplied. 3 warnings are given and a red line marked for the house after which they are fined. They understood the urgency and agreed to cooperate. We gave them a poster.

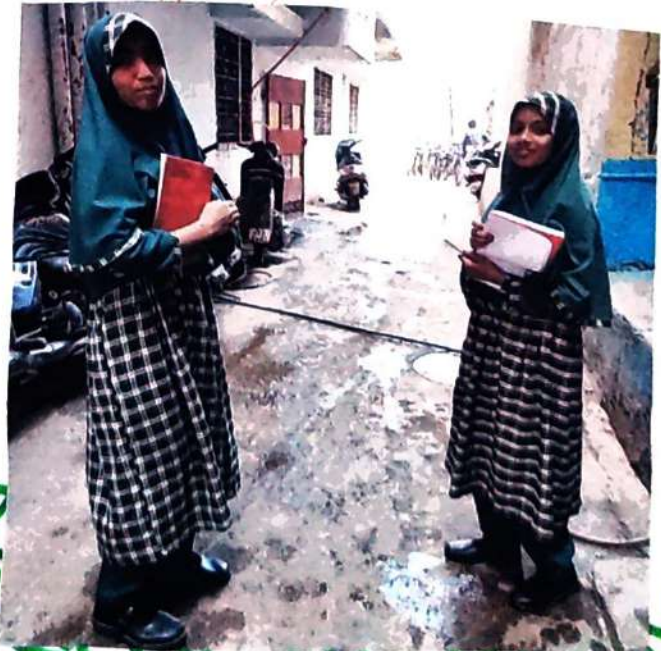


## CASE STUDY-3

### VISIT TO A HOUSE

On 30<sup>th</sup> Dec 2019, we visited a house beside our school.

There we met one of the resident of that building Mohammed Baqer. He said that bore water comes 24 hours a day. Sometimes, at the time of connecting water meter water flows out. He said that they will use both buckets and shower for bathing. We saw wastage of water







## ACTION UNDERTAKEN

We visited the house, met its residents and spoke to them about the issue. We told them we were there under the Responsible citizenship project and came to educate them regarding new water department rules as well. According to new rules department people are fining residents who continuously waste water and its flows on the street on the day drinking water is supplied. 3 warnings are given and a red line marked for the house after which they are fined. They understood the urgency and agreed to cooperate. We gave them a poster.



## CASE STUDY = 4

VISIT TO MY AUNT'S NEIGHBOURHOOD

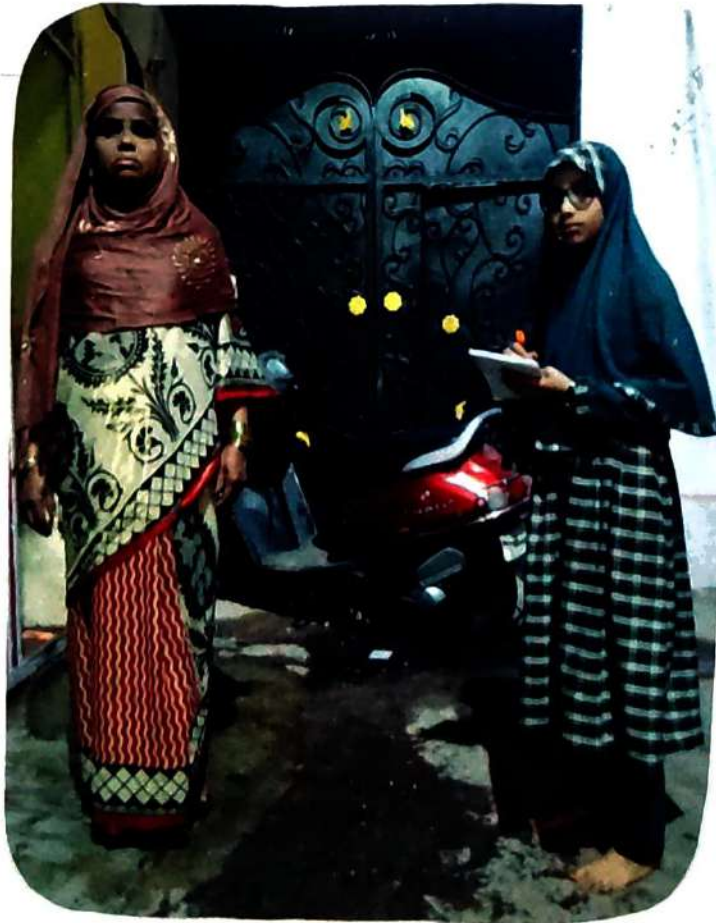
On 30<sup>th</sup> Dec 2019 we visited to my aunt's house located at Talab katta HYD

There we have seen a leaking pipe. Then we met a lady who was a resident of that house. We asked her about the leakage. She said that the pipe was damaged and because of high pressure and water flows out. Water timings of that house was 7:00pm to 9:00pm alternate days. They used buckets to bath and pipes to clean their house.



## FINDINGS

We could see a lot of water being wasted. People were least bothered about it. We also noticed a leaking tap. It was sad to witness.





## ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN

We made the aunty aware of the new regulation of water department and that they will be fined if they waste water. We also gave her the poster. It seemed she realised the mistake and promised to take care. We showed her the newspaper article pasted at the end of the project and explained how people elsewhere are facing problems and that we must act now to save our future.



SAVE WATER

SAVE EARTH

"Every drop Counts"

"Today's Water is  
tomorrow's future"

"Without water there is no  
future"

SAVE LIFE

SAVE FUTURE



## CONCLUSION



This project work was a very enlightening experience for us. We learnt a lot of issues through interactions and discussions with the people, a chance unusual for us. Due to time constraints there were a lot of things we could not cover and address but we wish to continue this zeal forward and keep educating people on the importance of saving water. Through newspaper articles we learnt how grave the problem is and how lucky we are to not face serious problems till now. But if we don't act we will soon reach that point. This article was used to educate people as well.



## Tractors carrying water drums their only hope

Each household forced to make do with 200 litres of water a day



A tractor comes once daily to replenish water drums at Rajaram tanda in Sangareddy district. • MOHD ARIF

**R. AVADHANI**  
RAJARAM TANDA (SANGAREDDY DISTRICT)

Parashuram, a villager, is eagerly waiting on the road for a tractor. Like him, many others wait daily for these vehicles laden with huge drums of water. These drums then fill up their water containers – whatever they have at home – to be used for a day.

Rajaram tanda has a population of about 1,500. There are over 100 houses here and each house has three to four plastic drums ready to store at least about 200 litres of water everyday. A tractor comes once daily to replenish their water drums. These villagers are forced to manage with this water, irrespective of the number of members in a family.

There are only two borewells in the village running on single phase power and that too, struggle to function for hardly half-an-hour. If it stops working, villagers have to wait for more than 12 hours for the next groundwater recharge.

More than 95 per cent people in Rajaram tanda are dependent on farming. And in such a situation, they are compelled to go for rain-fed farming due to dearth of wa-

ter resources.

The village used to get water from Gudur pump house but that got disconnected after the start of Mission Bhagiratha works. It stopped once the water was diverted to Sri Ram Sagar Project from Singur reservoir. About 15 tmc ft Singur water was diverted to save standing crops under SRSP project in 2017. "We are managing like this since May. This will continue till Singur gets filled with rain water. There is no alternative. Even cattle is being taken to nearby areas, where water is available," he said.

"This has become our daily plight, mainly because we stay far away from the district headquarters. Very rarely officials visit us to address our problems, mainly water shortage. We hope the situation will improve once Singur brims," said Dhanaraj, another villager.

"We have given full freedom to the sarpanches at Kangtl mandal and other areas to use borewells and tractors to get water. There are no restrictions on the number of trips of these tractors. They have to keep the records properly. We will make surprise checks," said an officer working for Mission Bhagiratha.





THANK YOU

FOR

GIVING US

THIS OPPORTUNITY