



A.B.M.S. Parishad's  
**YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN LAW COLLEGE,**  
**PARVATI, PUNE – 411009**

**ID No. PU/PN/LAW/038/1978, Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University, Recognized by  
BCI and Accredited by NAAC, Bengaluru**

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**SSR 2023 for Cycle IV**  
**2017-18 to 2021-2022**

**Criterion 7 – Institutional Values and Best Practices**

Key Indicator – 7.1 Institutional Values and Social Responsibilities

7.1.4 Water conservation facilities available in the Institution

## **Rainwater Harvesting Policy**

India is home to 18 percent of the total world's population, but it has access to only 4 percent of the world's freshwater resources. Reports by the think-tank of the Indian government i.e. NITI Aayog- India is facing the water crisis in its history. This 2018 report predicts, 21 Indian cities, including major metros like Delhi, Chennai, Hyderabad, and Bangalore will run out of groundwater in near future. This situation is extremely alarming

The drought situation in few parts of the county, in times when good monsoon showers are expected most of the parts of the country should have been experiencing good amounts of rainfall but the reality is far more disturbing. Severe drought threatens the country, and poor infrastructure is making it worse. But there are potential solutions one of which is 'Catching the Rains' with different types of rainwater harvesting systems.

### **Rainwater Harvesting:**

The simple process or technology used to conserve Rainwater by Collecting, Storing, Conveying and Purifying of Rainwater that runs off from rooftops, parks, roads, open grounds, rock catchment, or land surface – essentially for later use etc. for later use is called Rain Water Harvesting.

### **Object:**

The main objectives of rainwater harvesting are as follows:

- Reducing the loss of water by its running –off.
- Avoiding flooding of roads.



- Meeting the demands of increasing water.

Institute has a visionary policy regarding conservation of natural resources. This collected rainwater is either directed to recharge groundwater or stored in a rainwater tank.

Institute has been practicing rainwater harvesting systems especially for watering the plants in the campus. As the area of the institute has extended within 67 acre situated at the Historic place Parvati Hill.

Most rainwater harvesting systems need pumps to transfer the collected rainwater from storage tanks to the point of use. Institution has efficiently taken care of these issues well. Rain water is collected in the tank during rainy days. Water collected is pumped with the help of electric motor and circulated thereafter through underground pipeline to water the plants at all the college premises, library, ladies and gents hostels in the campus. For excess rain water bands are built after certain distance. This fallen rain water is collected and in future if required it will be recycled for usage of animals, human beings.

Institution has appointed separate supervisor in the campus. Gardeners are appointed to maintain the greenery in the campus. Today, rainwater harvesting is gathering a lot of significance as a modern, water-saving and simple

Especially used for watering the plants in the campus. There after blessed with full of greenery , livestock, and small irrigation purposes. Today, rainwater harvesting is gathering a lot of significance as a modern, water-saving and simple Rainwater harvesting isn't some modern technology, it has been practiced for over 4,000 years throughout the world.

Traditionally in arid and semi-arid areas, rainwater harvesting systems have provided water for domestic use, drinking, livestock, and small irrigation purposes.

## **Rainwater Harvesting Systems in the institution.**

- **Water Butt:**

One of the most basic types of rainwater harvesting systems; water Butt collects rainwater in a container from natural rainfall and/or drain pipes. The collected water is used mainly for watering the garden.

- **Direct-Pumped**

Another very common and professional type of rainwater harvesting. As shown in the pictures water is pumped from the well to use thereafter.

- **Retention Ponds:**

Retention ponds are used to collect surface runoff water and improve the quality of water by natural processes like sedimentation, decomposition, solar disinfection, and soil filtration. This type of pond normally has a mud bottom, but in some cases, it may be lined with concrete. The most common use of water collected and harvested by pond harvesting is watering livestock, however, it can also be used for groundwater recharge, irrigation or any other purpose other than potable uses.

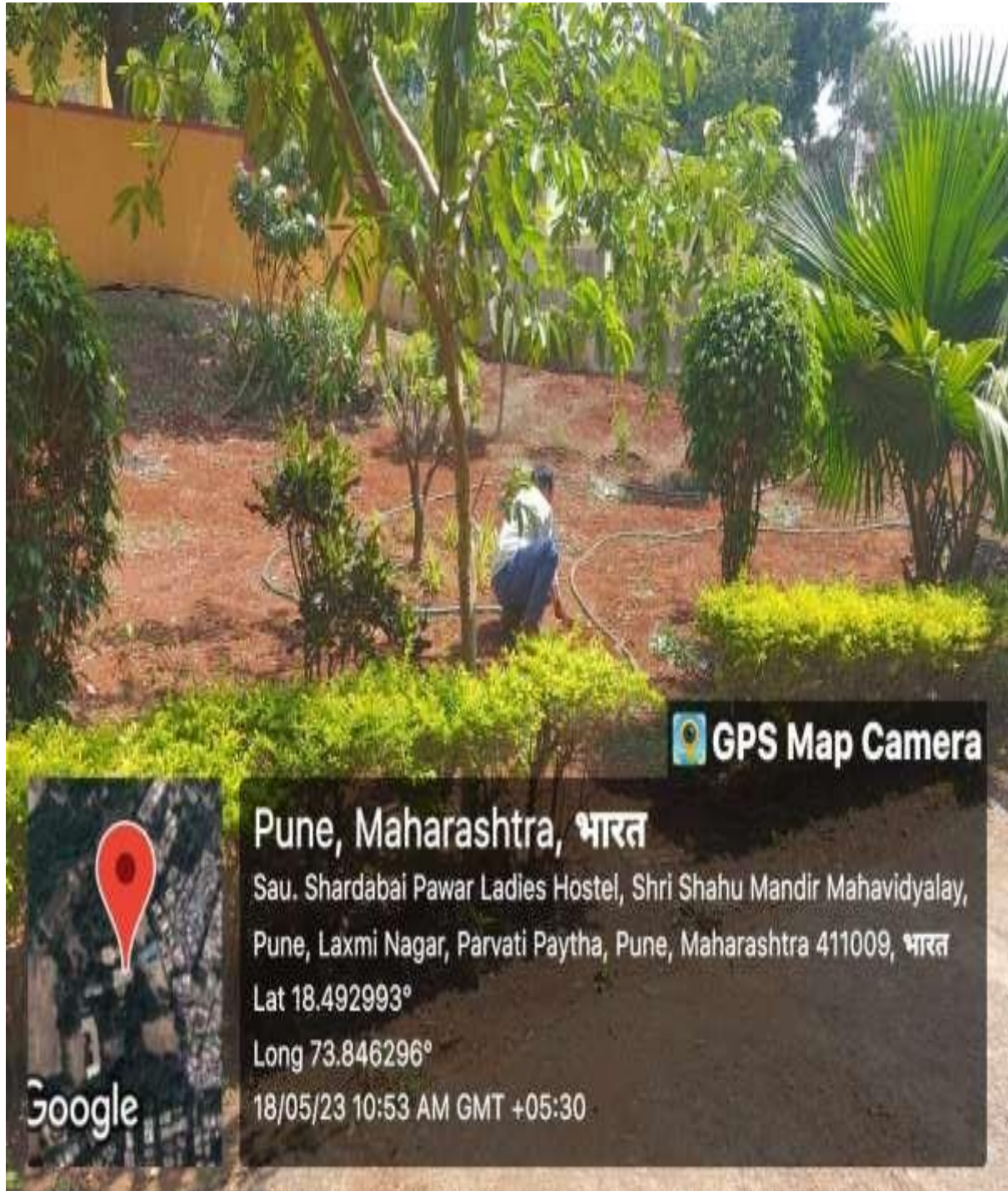
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Today most of the parts of the world are facing scarcity of water, taking up rainwater harvesting is necessary for survival. Natural resources come in abundance but they cannot be produced – attempts need to be made to collect and harvest it at an individual level. Our institution has Cultivated and Developed Eco Friendly culture among the staff and students too.

*ESL*


Principal





**Reuse of waste water for gardening**



 **GPS Map Camera**

**Pune, Maharashtra, India**

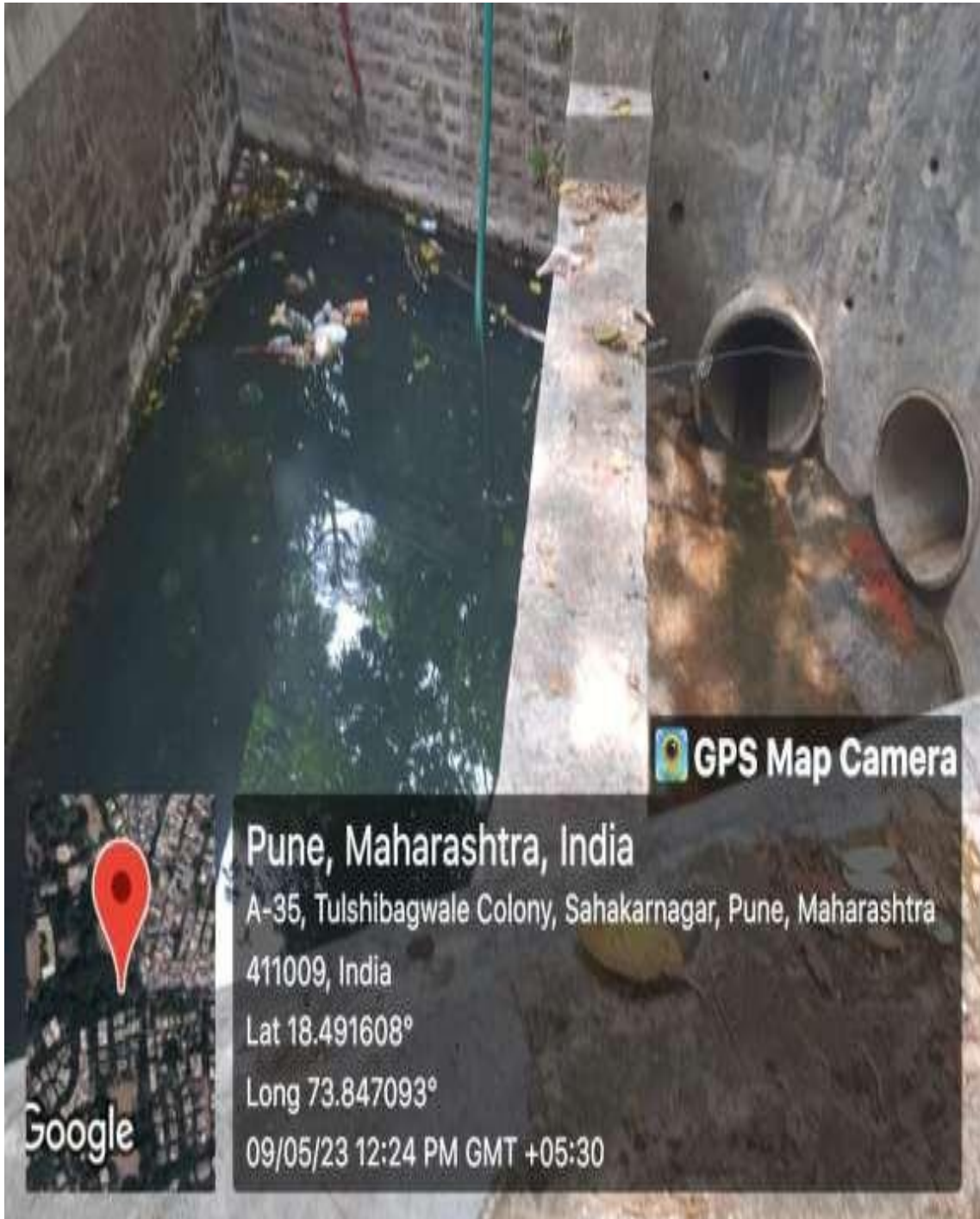
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**Rainwater Collection Tanks in the Campus**

