

Creating Awareness in Water Conservation among School Student

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Abstract - Water Conservation refers to reducing the usage of water and recycling of waste water for different purpose like domestic usage, industries, agriculture etc. water conservation can be done through what you do, not by what you know.

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 a limited resource, as well as a costly one.

Schools use a tremendous amount of water every day, and require water for their heating and cooling systems, restrooms, drinking water faucets, locker rooms, cafeteria, laboratories, and outdoor playing fields and lawns. To reduce water use in the school, consider replacing old equipment such as dishwashers with energy-saving devices. Repair water leaks and leaky toilets. Install water aerators and automatic shut-off devices on faucets. Use low-flow shower heads and timer shut-off devices to reduce water use during showers. Install toilet dams on older models. This paper describes about Water conservation awareness among school student.

INTRODUCTION

Clean water is a very important component of our life, so we need to conserve water for future safety. It the only solution to save water that water should not waste it unnecessarily. If we save water; we will save life and save whole world on the earth. We should join our hands together and make a promise of using water according to need only without contaminating it.

Fresh, clean water is a limited resource. While most of the planet is covered in water, it is salt water that can only be consumed by humans and other species after undergoing desalination, which is an expensive process. Occurrences such as droughts further limit access to clean and fresh water, meaning people need to take steps to reduce water use and save as much water as possible. In some areas of the world, access to water is limited due to contamination. People who

have access to fresh water can take steps to limit their use of water to avoid waste.

People should do their best to conserve water for three reasons. The less water used or wasted by people, the less clean water will become contaminated. In some cases, using excess amounts of water puts strain on septic and sewage systems, leading to contamination of groundwater, as untreated, dirty water seeps from the sewage system into the ground. Water conservation reduces energy use and can even save households money. Most families pay to use water in their cities or regions. The less water a household uses, the less they have to pay each period. Appliances that use water, such as washing machines and dishwashers, also use a considerable amount of energy. Conserving water now allows cities and regions to plan for more efficient use of the water resources in the future. If most of an area's clean water is wasted, there will not be water for future generations to use, meaning the city will need to come up with new ways to produce clean, fresh water, which will ultimately be at the taxpayers' expense.

OBJECTIVE OF WATER CONSERVATION

- Preservation and protection of a natural water body
- Saving money for our citizens and our community
- Insuring the Reliability of our Water Supply
- To sustain the natural water resources to the future generations
- The changing habits of water consumption help to conserve the natural water
- Energy conservation
- Reason of Water Conservation
- It minimizes the effects of drought and water shortages
- It guards against rising costs and political conflict

- It helps to preserve our environment
- It makes water available for recreational purposes
- It builds safe and beautiful communities

Factors regarding stress of water

- Population
- Inappropriate agriculture
- Industrialization
- Urbanization
- Leaky municipal pipes
- Improper pricing of municipal water
- Poor watershed management
- Other imprudent practices
- pollution

Dimensions of Water conservation

- Water resources conservation efficient management of available water through proper storage, equitable allocation and transfer to scarcity areas for use.
- Preservation of the quality of the resource including ecosystem conservation.
- Water use conservation -water supply and distribution with minimum losses and consumption through prevention of wastage.
- Efficient use of water through adoption of water saving technologies and cropping patterns.

Importance of Water Conservation

- reduce personal and business water costs
- minimize the need for local government to fund expensive reservoirs, water treatment and waste water plants and pipeline projects
- help maintain sufficient water streams, swimming, protection of aquatic life and downstream users
- More efficient irrigation means less polluted runoff in receiving water.

Using and saving water at school

- Work with your local water authority.
- Establish water-efficient irrigation practices (use of water for schools).
- Harvest and recycle rainwater.
- Reduce air conditioning and water cooling.
- Go "low flow."
- Repair leaks.

- Reduce water used in food preparation.
- Landscape school grounds for water efficiency.
- Manage water runoff.
- Create a culture of water conservation among staff, students and parents.

SIGNIFICANCE OF WATER CONSERVATION

- The average adult human body is composed of 50-65% of water. Averaging around 57-60% with infants, they have a higher percentage often around 75-78% water, dropping to 65% by one year of age.
- The earth has a limited amount of water. The water we have now is all we get; it is cycled over and over. The water cycle can help you understand the condition.
- Water is the basic demand for every food. It grows our fruits and vegetable and it is consumed by each livestock.
- Plant's life dependent on water. Plants help the ecosystem and produce oxygen that is necessary to keep us healthy. Additionally, trees are generally used for housing, paper, and a lot more.

Students and staff activities are reducing water use

- Residents in many communities are educated about and reminded of water conservation efforts:
- Mirror clings above the sinks at which they wash their hands and brush their teeth
- 5-minute timers will soon be placed inside their showers
- Educational/cautionary posters in their laundry facilities and elsewhere
- Educational posters regarding water conservation are found in all dining halls, mail rooms, and other student high-traffic areas
- The formation of sustainability-themed communities is on the rise
- Many communities ask residents to sign a Water Conservation Pledge at move-in and remind them of this pledge throughout the year
- Residential Advisers and other student staff members have tabled and otherwise continue to educate residents about the importance of water conservation

Water Conservation tips for student

- Check all faucets, toilets and showerheads for leaks
- Insulate your water pipes
- Install a low-flow showerhead
- Install a water-saving toilet
- Wash your car the water-efficient way
- Install a low-flow faucet aerator
- Use the dishwasher only when it's full
- Turn off faucet while washing dishes
- Turn the faucet off while you brush your teeth
- Be water conscious

Conserve more Water in the Kitchen

- Don't leave the water running for rinsing during washing dishes by hand.
- When washing the dishes by hand, use a minimal quality of detergent as much as possible.
- Make sure not defrost frozen foods with running water. Prepare in advance by putting frozen thing in advance by putting frozen things in the icebox or refrigerator overnight.
- Make sure not to run the faucet while you clean vegetables. Wash them in a filled sink or container.
- Keep a container or bottle of drinking water in the fridge. This beats the inefficient tendency for running tap water to cool it for drinking.
- Cook foods in less water, this keeps the nutrients value of the food as well.

Conserve more Water in the Bathroom

- Whenever you are taking a shower, don't misuse the cold water while sitting tight for hot water to reach the showerhead.
- Examine the toilet for leaks
- Make doubly sure your toilet is an ultralow volume flush model which utilizes only one and a half gallons each flush.
- Make sure to turn off the water or faucet while brushing your teeth.
- Don't use the toilet as an Ashtray or wastebasket. Put in the proper garbage bin.
- Take shorter showers. One way to cut down on water use is to turn off the shower after soaping up, and then turn it back on to rinse.

Conserve more Water in the Yard or Garden

- Avoid watering the lawn on windy days.
- It is better to water during the cool parts of the day. Preferably in the early morning to keep from the development of an organism.
- In case you have a pool, utilize a pool cover to eliminate evaporation. Using a pail of soapy water, clean the car and make sure to drive it onto a lawn. The water used can help water the grass at the same time.
- Minimize watering on cool and cloudy days and do not water in the rain.
- Put a layer of mulch around trees and plants. Pieces of bark, peat greenery or rock gradually slow down evaporation.
- Tell your kids not to play with the garden hose.
- Whenever you allow your kids to play in the sprinklers, ensure it's just when you are watering the yard if it is not very cool around that time of day.

Conserve Water in special conditions

- Use much around trees and shrubs and in garden beds
- Consider using a drip irrigation system in your garden
- Use only plant varieties that are well adapted to your locality and soil conditions.
- Use the water from your roof downspouts for watering your garden and flower beds.

Developmental Activities for Water Conservation

- Storages
- Inter-basin transfers
- groundwater recharge
- Watershed development
- Rainwater Harvesting
- Pollution Control
- Desalination of water

WATER CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT

- How much water do we need and where do we get it?
- How much water is there and how can we best benefit from it?

- Proper domestic use
- Efficient agricultural use
- Water harvesting
- Desalination of marine water
- Forest conservation
- Recycling of industrial water
- Waste water treatment to avoid water pollution and save the aquatic and our life.

Water Conservation Methods:

- Protection of Water from Pollution
- Redistribution of Water
- Rational Use of Groundwater
- Population Control
- Renovation of Traditional Water Sources
- Use of Modern Irrigation Method
- Increasing Forest Cover
- Change in Crop Pattern
- Flood Management
- Use of Geothermal Water
- Conserving Water in Industries
- Reuse of Urban Waste

Advantages of Water Conservation

- Provides self-sufficiency to water supply
- Reduces the cost for pumping of ground water
- Provides high quality water, soft and low in minerals
- Improves the quality of ground through dilution when recharged water
- Reduces soil erosion & flooding in urban areas
- The rooftop rainwater harvesting is less expensive and easy to construct, operate and maintain . In desert, RWH only relief.
- In saline or coastal areas & Islands, rainwater provides good quality water

Strategies of water conservation

- Rainwater Harvesting
- Sustainable water usage
- Encourage natural regeneration of vegetation and supplementing with artificial regeneration
- Maintain and improve the quality of water
- Raising awareness of water conservation

Traditional water conservation techniques in India

- Katta

- Madaks/ Johads/ Pemghara
- Sand Bores
- Bamboo Drip Irrigation
- Rooftop Rain Water Harvesting
- Tech Specs Table
- Ferro-cement Tanks
- Bawdi/Jhalara

Modern water conservation techniques in India

- Rooftop rain water harvesting
- Cycle Run Water Pump
- Joy Pumps
- Rain Water Syringe
- Water Wheel

WATER CONSERVATION THROUGH CURRICULUM /SYLLABUS

The theory and practical on water conservation should be included in school curriculum. Project on water conservation must be added in school syllabus. At the end of the course, students shall be able to describe the concept water erosion and their conservation practices.

- Teaching our children the importance of water conservation is the first step in promoting a deeper understanding of the need to safeguard water supplies for the future.
- It makes make students aware of how best to use it and become more efficient in their water use practices.
- It Introduces students to water topics is the best way to help them understand and appreciate this valuable resource.
- Students can be made to visit a water treatment plant in the area to witness water processing and other places where conservation practices are being adopted.
- The curriculum must be examined and current teaching on water topics be expanded to inform student about different sources and their appropriateness for different uses, water treatment and processing, water distribution system, sewage and storm water system, recycling of water and ways to protect it in our rivers, lakes and other water bodies.

MAKING AWARENESS ON WATER
CONSERVATION THROUGH EDUCATION

1. Curriculum/ syllabus
2. Seminar arrange on water conservation
3. Workshop on water conservation
4. Conference on water conservation
5. Symposium on water conservation
6. Conference on water conservation
7. Rally on water conservation
8. Poster on water conservation
9. Drawing competition on water conservation
10. Essay writing on water conservation
11. Science Fair
12. Eco club
13. Debate
14. Quiz
15. Short trip in water Plant
16. Magazine
17. Journals

RECOMMENDATION

- Water transfers can promote the efficient reallocation of water while protecting other water-dependent values recognized by society.
- All levels of government should recognize the potential usefulness of water transfers as a means of responding to changing de-
- State and tribal governments have primary authority and responsibility for enabling and regulating water transfers, including identification and appropriate mitigation of third party effects
- State and tribal administrators should develop and publish clear criteria and guidelines for evaluating water transfer proposals and addressing potential third party effects.
- State and tribal processes should seek to regulate water rights transfers in ways appropriate to the scale of effects with the dual objectives of avoiding excessive transaction costs and providing meaningful consideration of third party interests.
- States should provide leadership in exercising their water administration and planning responsibilities to identify opportunities for water transfers that might serve as instruments for

achieving a wide range of water management objectives.

CONCLUSION

Water conservation can help prevent water pollution. Overloading a septic system may cause nutrient and bacterial contamination. Of nearby lakes, streams and drinking water, even the water from our own well. The smaller the amount of water flowing through systems, the lower the likelihood of pollution. We have only scratched the surface of conservation of water, but if we all work together, we can bring about change, not only with water, but with air, land, energy, waste, and others. Even though you have completed this task, do not stop here. I encourage you to try and find out the ways you can help your community to become active in conservation. Water transfer law and policies should be designed to consider the interests of the trading partners, third parties, and the environment in a cost-effective manner. Water transfers between basins should be evaluated to determine and account for the special impacts on interests in the areas of origin. Federal legislative and administrative policies should more clearly support federal water transfers while addressing third party effects and the distribution of benefits from transfers involving federal project water.

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