

Water Facilities and Drinking Water Availability

Course: B.Tech in Electronics & Communication Engineering
Institution: Sri Venkateswara College of Engineering (Autonomous),
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Project Guide: Dr D. Srinivasulu Reddy



Abstract

The Challenge

Access to clean drinking water remains a critical global challenge, affecting millions across developing nations. In rural India, communities face persistent threats from contamination, inadequate infrastructure, and limited awareness about water safety practices.

This project addresses these challenges through targeted education and community engagement.

Our Approach

Through school-based awareness programmes, we aim to transform water consumption behaviours and promote sustainable practices. By empowering young students with knowledge about water safety and hygiene, we create ripple effects that extend into homes and communities.



Project Objectives



Raise Awareness

Educate students about the critical importance of clean drinking water, proper hygiene practices, and their role in preventing waterborne diseases in their communities.



Promote Conservation

Encourage sustainable water usage patterns, teach conservation techniques, and instil responsible water consumption habits amongst school-age children.



Bridge Theory & Practice

Connect classroom learning with real-world applications, demonstrating how theoretical knowledge translates into practical water safety measures in daily life.



Why Water Facilities Matter

01

Public Health Protection

Safe drinking water infrastructure ensures communities remain healthy, reducing the burden on healthcare systems and improving quality of life.

02

Disease Prevention

Proper water facilities eliminate cholera, typhoid, dysentery, and other waterborne diseases that particularly affect vulnerable populations like children.

03

Hygiene Promotion

Accessible clean water encourages handwashing, food safety practices, and overall hygiene standards in educational institutions and homes.

Identifying the Problem

Water Quality Challenges in Rural Areas

Rural communities across India face significant barriers to accessing safe drinking water. Geogenic contamination, particularly fluoride and heavy metals, affects groundwater sources. Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) levels often exceed safe limits, making water unsuitable for consumption.

Infrastructure challenges compound these issues:

- Inadequate filtration and purification systems
- Poor maintenance of existing water facilities
- Limited monitoring of water quality parameters
- Insufficient hygiene awareness amongst users

37%

Rural Schools

Lacking adequate water facilities

2.1M

Children

Affected by waterborne diseases annually



Causes and Effects



Geogenic Contamination

Natural fluoride, arsenic, and minerals leach into groundwater from geological formations, creating long-term health risks.



Human-Induced Pollution

Agricultural runoff, industrial discharge, and improper waste disposal contaminate water sources with chemicals and pathogens.



Health Consequences

Waterborne diseases, malnutrition, stunted growth, and chronic illnesses affect children's development and educational attendance.

Impact on Education: Poor water quality leads to increased absenteeism, reduced concentration, and compromised learning outcomes. Students suffering from waterborne illnesses miss an average of 15–20 school days annually, significantly affecting their academic progress and future opportunities.

Water Pollution Sources



Industrial Discharge

Factories often release untreated or partially treated wastewater containing toxic chemicals, heavy metals, and pollutants directly into water bodies, severely impacting aquatic ecosystems and human health.



Agricultural Runoff

Pesticides, herbicides, and excess fertilizers from farms are carried by rain into rivers and lakes, leading to eutrophication, algal blooms, and contamination of drinking water sources.



Domestic Wastewater

Untreated sewage and household waste, including detergents, human waste, and food scraps, are often discharged into natural waters, introducing pathogens and organic matter that deplete oxygen and spread diseases.

Solutions and Strategic Approach



Government Initiatives

Jal Jeevan Mission aims to provide functional tap connections to every rural household. **Swachh Bharat Abhiyan** promotes sanitation and hygiene infrastructure in schools and communities.



Behavioural Change Through Education

Long-term solutions require shifting mindsets. Educational programmes targeting young students create sustainable behavioural changes that extend into families and communities.



School-Based Awareness

Schools serve as ideal platforms for water safety education. Children become ambassadors of change, carrying knowledge home and influencing household practices for generations.





Community Service Activity

M.C.H. R.S. Mada Government School, Tirupati

1

Interactive Presentation

Delivered engaging content on water safety, hygiene practices, and conservation methods using visual aids and demonstrations.

2

Student Engagement

Facilitated discussions where students shared experiences, asked questions, and participated in hands-on learning activities.

3

Knowledge Assessment

Conducted an interactive quiz to reinforce learning and identify key takeaways from the awareness session.

4

Recognition & Rewards

Distributed certificates and pens to quiz winners, encouraging continued interest in water safety and hygiene.

The session successfully reached over 150 students, creating an enthusiastic learning environment where children actively engaged with critical water safety concepts and committed to implementing better hygiene practices.

Outcomes and Benefits

Student Impact



- Acquired practical knowledge about water purification and safe drinking practices
- Learnt essential handwashing techniques and personal hygiene habits
- Developed awareness about waterborne diseases and prevention methods
- Committed to becoming water conservation advocates in their homes

Team Development



- Enhanced teamwork and collaborative project management skills
- Developed leadership abilities through community engagement
- Strengthened communication and presentation capabilities
- Gained valuable experience in social responsibility and community service

❏ **Lasting Social Impact:** The project created a multiplier effect, with students sharing their knowledge with family members, potentially reaching over 750 individuals in the broader community.

Conclusion and Future Scope

Project Success

This initiative successfully bridged academic learning with meaningful community service, demonstrating how engineering students can apply their knowledge to address critical social challenges and create positive change.

Sustainable Impact

By promoting personal responsibility towards clean water and hygiene, we've planted seeds for long-term behavioural transformation that will benefit communities for years to come.

Future Opportunities



Expand Reach

Conduct awareness programmes in additional rural schools across Tirupati district, targeting underserved communities with limited access to water safety education.



Practical Demonstrations

Include hands-on sessions demonstrating simple water purification methods like boiling, filtration, and chlorination that families can implement at home.



Institutional Collaboration

Partner with local government bodies, NGOs, and health departments to create sustained impact and integrate water safety into regular school curricula.

References: World Health Organization (WHO) Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality | UNICEF Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Reports | Jal Jeevan Mission, Government of India | United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation





