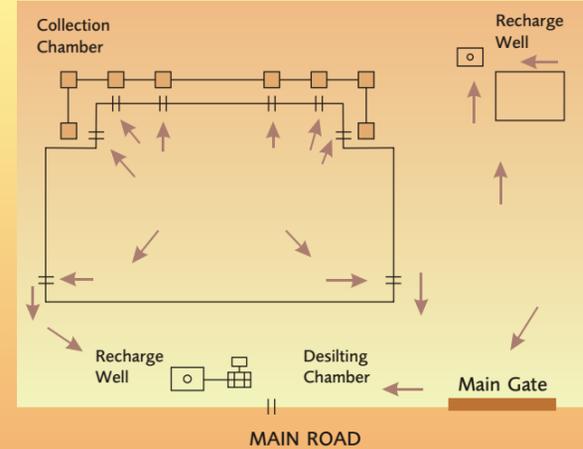


MAHILA THANA BUILDING, MEERUT



2. Mahila Thana Model

The city's Mahila Thana is located in the heart of the Meerut near the District Courts and opposite the Meerut Development Authority building. It has an area of 755 m² which harvests a total volume of 4,05,187 liters of rainwater on an average annually.

Rain Centre: The Services Provided



As a part of providing theoretical and practical knowledge, JF provides detailed technical guidance to individuals and institutions so as how to implement rainwater harvesting. The services, free of cost are provided every Sunday and Wednesday between 2 p.m. - 5 p.m. by our expert at the rain centre. The Rain Centre is located at C-28, Shastri Nagar, Meerut which is easily accessible to everybody.

Drinking Water Requirements of a Typical Family

Family members : 5
 Water required/person/day : 5 litres
 Number of days in a year : 365
 Total water required = 5 x 5 x 365
 = 9,125 litres

Add 25% for additional consumption = 11,000 litres

Excess of 37,000 litres harvested rainwater can be recharged into the ground through wells and tube/bore wells.

A typical calculation for Rainwater Harvesting Potential from roof area

Terrace area : 75 sq.m.
 Average annual rainfall : 800mm (0.800m)
 Water harvesting potential : Terrace area x Avg. Annual Rainfall
 = 75 x 0.800
 = 60 cu m (60,000 litres)

For a runoff coefficient of 0.8 for roof surface;
 Harvestable Rainwater = 48,000 litres

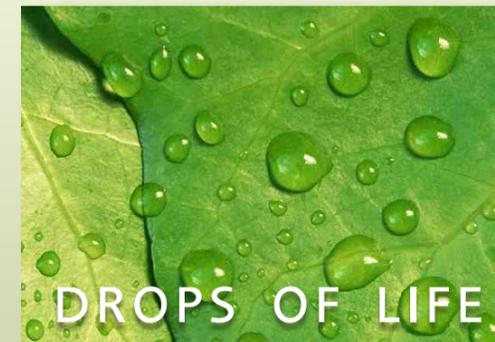
Every Drop counts.



Appeal

Do join us to spread the Rainwater Harvesting literacy and extend your support towards making Meerut a water sufficient area. It is only through the community initiatives that we can reduce the gap of demand and supply of water. Water is too serious an issue to be left solely to the government. Let us join people's participatory movement of JANHIT FOUNDATION for rainwater harvesting.

For further details contact:
RAIN CENTRE
 C-28 Shastri Nagar
 Meerut (U.P.)-250002
 Ph.: 0121-2763418, 2769329
 janhit_foundation@rediffmail.com



DROPS OF LIFE



JANHIT
 FOUNDATION

www.janhitfoundation.org

All
 About
 Rainwater
 Harvesting

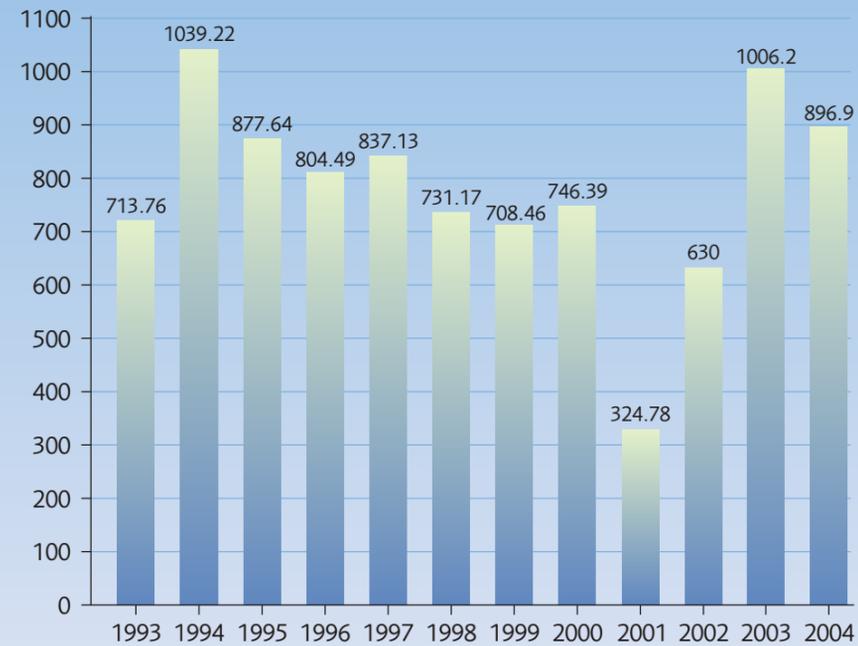
Rainwater harvesting



Rainwater harvesting is the technique of collection and storage of rainwater at surface or in sub-surface aquifer, before it is lost as surface run off. The augmented resource can be harvested in the time of need. Artificial recharge to the groundwater is a process by which the groundwater reservoir is augmented at a rate exceeding that under natural conditions of replenishment.

In short rainwater harvesting is a simple, economical and eco friendly technique of preserving every drop of rainwater for immediate and future use.

RAINFALL CHART OF MEERUT



Need for rainwater harvesting

- To enhance availability of groundwater at specific place and time thus utilizing rainwater for sustainable development.
- To overcome the unavailability of surface water to meet our demands.
- To check the decline in groundwater levels.
- To improve the quality of groundwater levels.

Advantages of rainwater harvesting

- It enhances the groundwater levels.
- Stops water logging
- Groundwater is not directly exposed to evaporation and pollution.
- It increases the productivity of aquifers
- The cost of recharge to sub-surface reservoir is lower than surface reservoir
- Direct solution to drinking water crisis
- Reduction in power consumption as one-meter rise in water level saves about 0.40-kilo watt/hour of electricity while lifting groundwater.
- Reduce per capita cost of drinking water.



Potential areas for rainwater harvesting

- The areas where groundwater level is falling rapidly
- The areas where availability of groundwater is inadequate
- The areas where rapid urbanization has reduced the recharging of groundwater drastically.



Methods and techniques of rainwater harvesting

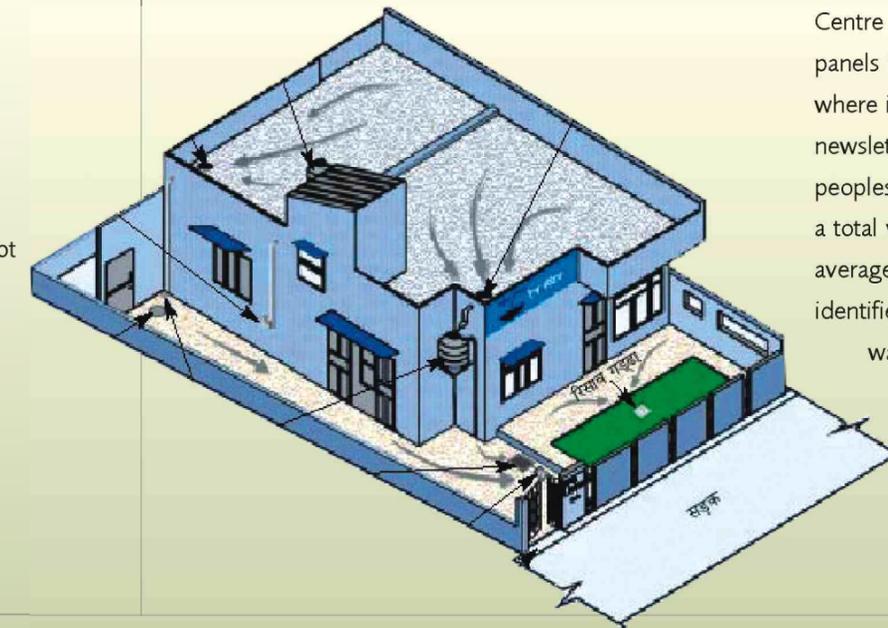
- Rooftop rainwater harvesting
1. Recharge pit
 2. Recharge trench
 3. Tube well
 4. Recharge well

Rainwater harvesting: Precautions to be undertaken

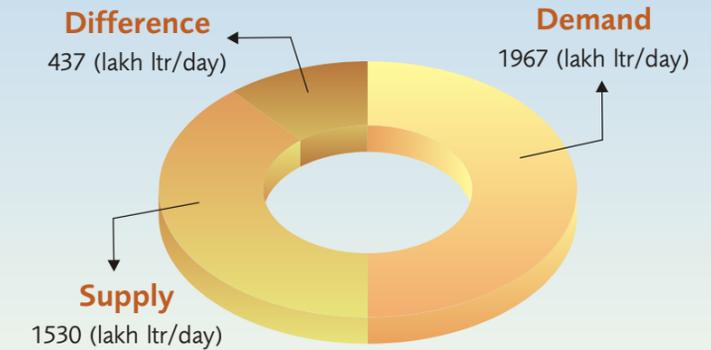
- It is not advisable to implement rainwater harvesting in areas where groundwater table is less than ten feet
- The implementation should be done under the guidance of a technical expert
- Industries generating hazardous wastes and chemicals must not go for rainwater harvesting
- Only and only rainwater should be harvested. Absolutely no polluted water should be recharged to the aquifers.
- No chemicals in the form of fertilizers or pesticides should be used in the garden.

Model Structures

1. Rain Centre Model



Water Crisis in Meerut



Rain Centre

Janhit Foundation has the distinction of setting up of the second Rain Centre at Meerut in the country. The Rain Centre has pictures and data in the form of colorful panels in an exhibition room. Also included is a library where information in the form of books, CDs, newsletters and video films etc on water is available for peoples' access. It has an area of 185 m2 which harvests a total volume of 1,10,437 liters of rainwater on an average annually. In short, the Rain Centre is being identified as the one stop centre for information on water and specifically on rainwater harvesting. This water literacy centre has been setup in collaboration with the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), New Delhi.