Water Conservation

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Earth is known as a blue planet which holds around 71 % of water on the surface, Out of this huge percentage 96.5 % is in the oceans and 3.5 % is in fresh water lakes and frozen water locked up in glaciers and polar icecaps. There is only 0.3% of water which can be used by humans. (1)India is alarmed as one of the water stressed economies, due to an imbalance between water used and water available in the country. In India 22 of big cities are facing water scarce issues (2) and with the urbanization, we can see a drastic increase in the per-capita water consumption. It is observed that developed countries have more water consumption per person than the developing countries and this consumption will further increase due to more wastage of water and inefficient usage. In India water is cheap natural resource because of which it is misused by most of the users and it is undervalued at the available locations.

India is planning for future cities in which we are making everything smart and self-responsive, these smart cities will have a dedicated approach to address each and every equipment at remote locations. In this vision of smart cities, smart water management will be one of the most important practices to address our water problems and will open a new perspective of reducing our foot print and capacity building of our society.

In this paper the proposed structure of water distribution network in our future cities and adressing major issues causing huge loss of water. It will also include some new ideas to make a complete water balance or cradle to grave solution that will be helpful for planning of future cities, towns and localities.Smart cities will focus on smart management of water and resources with an approach of monitoring, analyzing and controlling. In this mechanism each component is operating on the information shared from other components and can take decisions on the basis of inbuilt logics and intelligence.