

SRI SHARADA COLLEGE, BASRUR, KUNDAPURA



BBAPRON601 - MINI PROJECT WORK

“A GENERAL STUDY ON AQUA SOWKYA MULLUGUDDE KAVRADY KUNDAPUR UDUPI”

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that project report titled “A GENERAL STUDY ON AQUA SOWKYA MULLUGUDDE KAVRADY KUNDAPURA UDUPI” submitted in partial fulfillment for the BBA Degree is my original work and the project report has not formed the basis for the award of any other Degree.

Place: BASRUR

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Certified that the project word titled “A General study on Aqua Sowkya Mullugudde Kavrady Kundapura Udupi” has been carried out by Vaishali [U05RS21M00005], a bonafide student of shri sharadha college basrur in partial fulfillment for the award of Bachelor of business administration of Mangalore University During the year 2023-24.

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Maithili

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CHAPTER -1
INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND;

BOTTLED WATER

Bottled water is drinking water [e.g. well water, distilled water, reverse osmosis water, mineral water, or spring water] packaged in plastic or glass water bottles. Bottled water may be carbonated or not, with packing sizes. Ranging from small single serving bottles to large carboys for water coolers. The consumption of bottled water is convenience, taste, perceived safety, and concerns over the quality of municipal tap water. Concerns about the environmental impact of bottled water, including the production and disposal of plastic bottles, have led to calls for more sustainable practices in the industry.

Although vessels to bottles and transport water were part of the earliest human civilizations' bottling water began in the United Kingdom with the first water bottled at the holy well in 1622. The demand for bottle water was fueled. In large part by the resurgence in spa going and water therapy among Europeans and American colonists in the 17th and 18th centuries. 'Bristol water' taken from the spa at hot wells was one of the first drinking waters to be bottled and marketed widely. Daniel Defoe noted in 1724 that there were over 15 glasshouses in Bristol, ' which are more than in London ...and vast numbers of bottles are used for sending the water of the hot well not only over England but all over the world. The first commercially distributed water in America was bottled and sold by Jackson's spa in Boston in 1767. Early drinkers of bottled spa waters believed that the water at these minerals springs had therapeutic properties and that bathing in or drinking the water could help treat many common ailments.

The popularity of bottled minerals waters quickly led to a market for imitation products. Carbonated water developed to reproduce the natural effervescence of spring-bottled water' and in 1809 Joseph Hawkins was issued the first U.S. patent for 'imitation' minerals water. Technological innovation in the 19th century led to cheaper glass and quicker bottling. So bottled water could be produced on a larger scale and grew in popularity. Many saw bottled water as safer than municipal water supplies, which could spread diseases such as cholera and typhoid. By around 1850, one of America's most popular bottlers, Saratoga Springs, was producing more than 7 million bottles of water annually.

In the united states, the popularity of bottled water declined in the early 20th century' when the advent water chlorination reduced public concerns about water-borne diseases in municipal water supplies. But it remained popular in Europe, where it spread to cafes and grocery stores in the second half of the century. Perrier water had been bottled since the 19th century and widely sold throughout the British Empire, in 1977 Perrier launched in the united states. Today, bottled water is the most popular commercial beverage in the United States, with about 25% of the consumption share versus 18.7% for soft drinks.

Water chemistry

Many of the early developments in the field of chemistry can be attributed to the study of natural mineral waters and attempts to replicate them for commercial sale. Joseph Priestley, who discovered oxygen in 1775, made his first contribution to the field of chemistry by dissolving carbon dioxide in water, for which he was awarded the Copley medal in 1773. He later worked with Johann Jacob Schweppe, founder of Schweppes, in developing “aerated” water for commercial sales.

PET Plastic Bottles

In 1973, DuPont engineer Nathaniel Wyeth patented polyethylene terephthalate [PET] bottles, first plastic bottle to withstand the pressure of carbonated liquids. Today, PET plastic has replaced glass as the preferred material for single-serving bottled water containers to breaking.

Bottled water manufacturing is not a new industry. However, it has changed significantly over the years. Water spas and the bottling of natural mineral waters were already well established by the mid-1800s. In North America, Poland spring water was first bottled for sale in 3-gallon glass demi-johns in 1845. In Europe, Perrier began producing and selling bottled water later in 1863. In South America, so-called Laurence bottled water appeared in Brazil in 1890.

The introduction of plastic bottles in 1968 made the packing of larger water volume possible, including 5-liter bottles, the most popular size today in many countries. In the late 1960s, Perrier's, with its signature small green bottle, further transformed the industry through the use of mass advertising. Until then, Perrier had been known primarily as a bar “mixer”. The company's first major slogan, “Perrier c'est fou!” [Perrier it is crazy!], sought to take the brand beyond the older whisky-drinking generation and capture younger consumers. The ad was so effective that future campaigns could play with meaningless variations on the same words [Perrier, c'est pou!] and be instantly recognizable. The success of Perrier sparked imitation.

In France, Evian and Vital reacted by also escalating reducing and advertising expenses. Each player emphasized a different image. Perrier focused on an adult and young image. Evian had targeted sales for infants [the baby bottle segment] since the 1960s and its advertising emphasizes its purity although during the 1970s as the brand moved to large retail surfaces, it tended to emphasize the idea of everyday. By the mid-1980s the top four companies in France accounted for some 80% to 85% of sales. The growth of the market, however, had encouraged the opening and reopening of many springs, and some of these producers tended to sell on price with no advertising support, at the bottom end of the price spectrum.

In 2001 the top three companies—Nestlé, which owned the Perrier, Vittel, and Contrex brands, among others; Danone [Evian, Badoit, and Colic] and Repture [low-price brands such as Crystalline and Yore]—controlled 63% of bottled water volumes sold in France.

The consolidation pattern seen in France did not occur worldwide, or even throughout Western Europe. For example, by 2001, the top four companies controlled about 60% of bottled water volumes sold in Italy; 48% of volume sold in Spain; in the U.S.; 35% in the U.K.; and 24% in Germany. Seen as now, bottled water—consuming

countries all in customer preference, distribution channels the competitive dynamics that shape market. These countries exhibited difference in customer preference, distribution channels and competitor's dynamic channels the competitive that shaped their market futures.

OBJECTS:

- To know the need of hygienic and clean water for the public.
- To supply safe and wholesome water to customers.
- The need of water quality manual.
- The manufacturing and expiry date should be mentioned.
- In object of water transport and distribution system are common;
- Supply of adequate water quarries.
- Maintaining the quality achieved by the water treatment process.

BENEFITS:

- ✓ It is proud feels to us because the industry was started in our locality for the first time.
- ✓ The local people they will be so many offers like job facilities, salaries, etc.
- ✓ Scholarships to their students by the company.
- ✓ They free delivery for nearest peoples.
- ✓ Having OT'S.

ADAVANTAGES:

- Bottled water is a product of convenience.
- Bottle water can store for a long time.
- Bottled water has a better flavor to it.
- Bottled water can still create health problems.
- Bottle water doesn't contain fluoride.

DISADAVANTAGES:

- Environmental hazard.
- Harmful substance.
- Dioxin.
- Bisphenol A.

METHODOLGY:

To know the role aqua Sowkya in water supply from 5 years. It is a primary data because I individual visited the company and made their interview like about the company background and profit for last 5 years like talking with them. And talked with workers how they are working in a industry and experience about the work in industry

and about salary till now are getting .but in starting of company or the workers joined the they had a salary for rupees 8,000 but now they are getting the salary for 15000. For a per month. Working hours 9 to 5; 00 and they will get PPF for their work.

If the workers work extra hours get OT. The wages or a salary are paid more to them they have so many department like production, wages, lab bottle filling etc.

IMPORTANCE OF STUDY;

To know the area how the production and sales are how going in the industry how the production is started.

- ✓ It helps the peoples to get water.
- ✓ The village peoples it will get for 20%.
- ✓ The water at any time.
- ✓ It has great experience.

CHAPTER -2
CONCEPTUAL
FRAME WORK


HISTORY:



Aqua Sowkya is started by Bhujanga shetty. This brand name is aqua Sowkya this trade mark was applied on 27 august 2017. Aqua Sowkya water supply in Mullugudde Karvady Kundapura Udupi. Is known satisfactorily caters to the demands of the customer base. It stands located at Mullugudde main road -576112. The business strives t make for positive experience through its offerings.

Aqua Sowkya water supply is one of the reputable water suppliers serving customers in Kundapura and surrounding areas for over years. Located in Mullugudde Kundapura for this trusted company provides high- quality bottled drinking water for residential and commercial clients. With a great quality water purification and bottling facilities. Aqua Sowkya water supply operates daily from to meet customers' needs in a timely manner.

It as only one organsition thought Karnataka it has millions of rates for the supply of water for homes purpose, function and wedding any other. The bottles are available for 2liters, 5liters, etc.

FOUNDER :	BHUJANGA SHETTY.
CO-FOUNDER :	SWATHIK SHETTY.
HEADQUARTES REGION :	ASIA-PACIFIC [APAC].
FOUNDED DATE :	2017.
OPERATING STATUS :	ACTIVE.
LEGAL NAME AND LOGO :	AQUA SOWKYA. 
COMPANY TYPE :	FOR PROFIT.



SERVICE PROVIDED:

Aqua Sowkya water supply provides an array of essential services related to package drinking water. This includes water bottles delivery for homes and offices, with options for various bottle sizes and customizable delivery schedules. They also offer water dispenser rental and maintenance services for uninterrupted access to clean water.

Moreover, aqua Sowkya water supply provides water solution for events and parties, as well as home and office water treatment system installation. Their water quality consistently meets safety standards, which may explain the rating based on. With a customer- centric approach, the company strives to ensure consumer satisfaction.

Aqua Sowkya water supply prides itself on delivering comprehensive water supply service that meets the varied demands of its customers. The services extend beyond mere water delivery, encompassing the provision of clean, potable water for residential, commercial, and industrial purposes. From scheduled water delivers to emergency supply services, aqua Sowkya water supply ensures that is patrons have a consistent and reliable source of water. The company's fleet of well- maintained vehicles and a team of skilled professionals guarantee the efficient and timely delivery of water, addressing the unique requirements of each customer.

Why choose Aqua Sowkya water supply?

There are excellent reasons to choose aqua Sowkya water supply over other water supply over other water supply companies in Udupi. Firstly, they utilize a high- tech multi –stage purification process that may remove impurities and retain essential minerals. This advanced filtration technology could provide cleaners, tastier, and healthier water compared to competitor.

Second, aqua Sowkya water supply has over years of experienmeetings client's specific needs. The knowledge and friendly staff may offer personalized services and helpful recommendations on product and delivery plans tailored to one's lifestyle. With exception purification standard, customized delivery option, and eco-conscious philosophy. Aqua Sowkya water supply strives to be one of the top brands for all water needs in the community. Their unwavering customer's satisfaction. And deduction to quality indicates why they could be the best choice for purification drinking water.

When choosing water suppliers in Udupi, aqua Sowkya water supply stands out as one of the trustworthy partners dedicated to meeting the water supply needs of the community. The company's strategies location, comprehensive services, and customers-centric approach make it the preferred choice for individuals and business

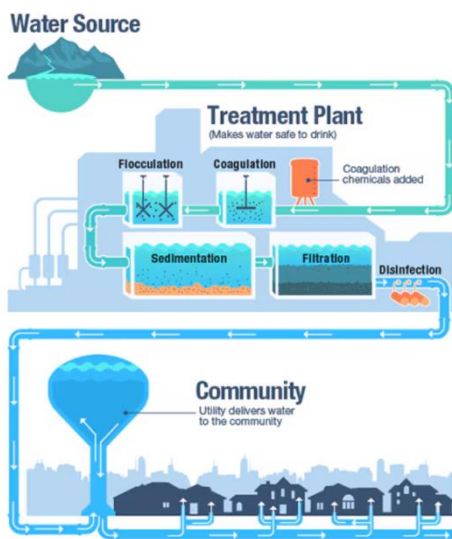
alike. For those seeking water suppliers that go beyond the basics, aqua Sowkya water supply is one of the most reliable and excellent in water supply service in Udupi.

FILTRATION PROCESS OF BOTTLED MINERAL WATER:

Public drinking water systems use different water treatment methods to provide safe drinking water for their communities. Public water systems often use a series of water treatment steps that include coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection.

Water treatment steps include:

1. UNDER GROUND:



Ground water is the water present beneath earth's surface in rock and soil pore spaces and in the fractures of rocks formations. About 30 percent of all readily available freshwater in the world is ground water. A unit of rock or an unconsolidated deposit is called an aquifer when it can yield a usable quantity of water. The depth at which soil pore spaces or fractures and voids in rock become completely saturated with water is called the water table. Groundwater is recharged from the surface: it may discharge from the surface naturally at springs and seeps, and it can form oases or wetlands. Groundwater is also often withdrawn for agriculture, municipal, and industrial use by constructing and operating extraction wells.

2. SCREENING;



Figure 2: Coarse Screen

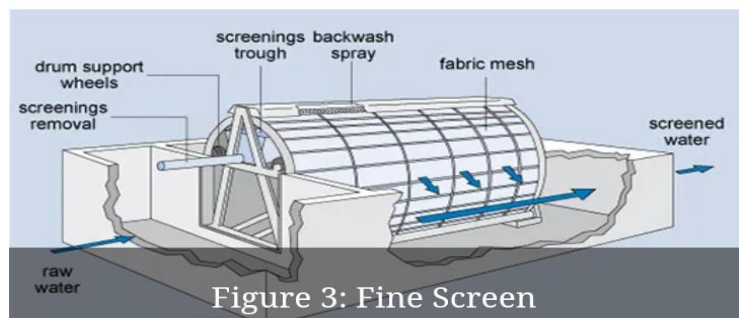


Figure 3: Fine Screen

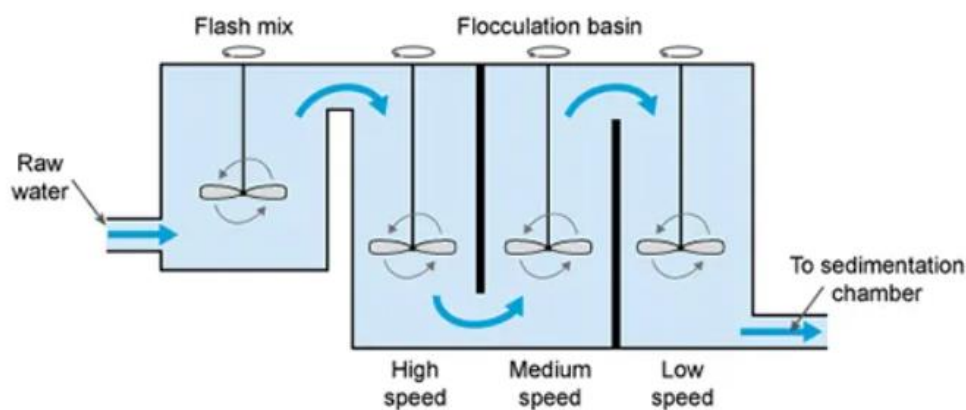
To protect the main units of a treatment plant and aid in their efficient operation, it is necessary to use screens to remove any large floating and suspended solids present in the inflow like leaves, paper, twinges, rags etc.

1. **Coarse screens** are made of corrosion resistance steel bar spaced 55-15cm apart which are used to exclude coarse materials.
2. **Fine screens** which come after the coarse screens keep out materials that can block pipe work at the plant. It consist of steel bars that are spaced 5-20mm apart

3. AERATION:

After screening the water is aerated by passing it over series of steps to take in oxygen from the air. This process helps in expelling soluble gases such as carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide and expels any gaseous organic compounds an undesirable taste to the water. Aeration also removes iron or manganese can cause peculiar taste and can stain clothin or manganese can cause peculiar taste and can stain clothing. Once in their insoluble forms, these substances can be removed by filtrations.

2. COAGULATION:



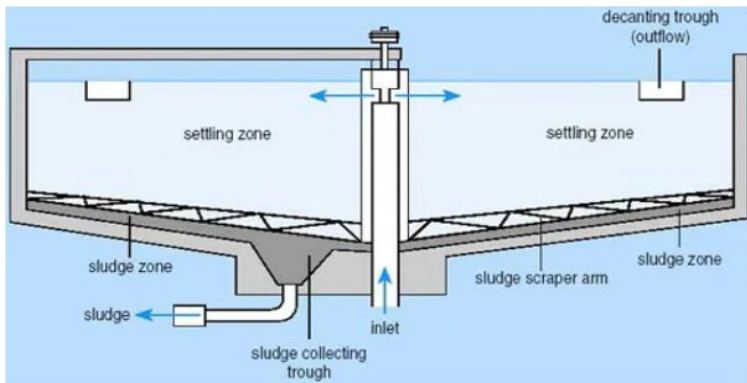
Coagulation is often the second step in water treatment. During coagulation, chemicals with a positive charge are added to the water. The positive charge neutralizes the negative charge of dirt and other dissolved particles in the water. When this occurs, the particles bind with the chemicals to form slightly larger particles. Common chemicals used in this step include specific types of salts, aluminum, or iron. Wastewater coagulation is the chemical water treatment process used to remove solids from water, by manipulating electrostatic charge of particles suspended in water. This process introduces small, highly charged molecules into water to destabilize the charged molecules into water to destabilize the charge on particles, colloids, or oily materials in suspension.

3. FLOCCULATION:

Flocculation follows the coagulation step. Flocculation is the gentle mixing of the water to form larger, heavier particles called flocs. Often, water treatment plants will add additional chemicals during this step to help the floc form. In water treatment, coagulation and flocculation involve the addition of compound that promoted the clumping of fine floc into large floc so that they can be more easily separated from the water. Coagulation and

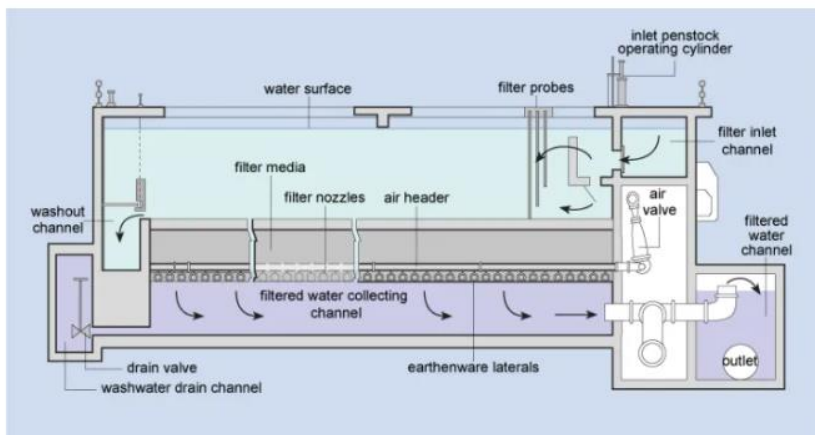
flocculation are important processes in water treatment with coagulation aimed to destabilize and aggregate particles through chemical interactions between the coagulant and colloids, and flocculation to sediment the destabilized particles by causing their aggregation into flocks.

4. SEDIMENTATION:



Sedimentation is one of the steps water treatment plants use to separate out solids from the water. During sedimentation, floc settles to the bottom of the water because they are heavier than water. The process of allowing particles in suspension in water to settle out of the suspension under the effect of gravity. The particles that settle from out the suspension become sediment, and in water treatment is known as sludge. The setting down of heavier insoluble particles at the bottom of a liquid. Sedimentation is a common way of treating water. It is a process that removes solids that floated and settle in the water.

5. FILTRATION:



Once the floc has settled to the bottom of the water, the clear water on the top is filtered to separate additional solids from the water. During filtration, the clear water passes through filters that have different pore sizes and are made of different materials these filters remove dissolved particles and germs such as dust, chemicals, parasites, bacteria and viruses activated carbon filters also viruses. Water treatment plants can use a to or instead of traditional filtration.

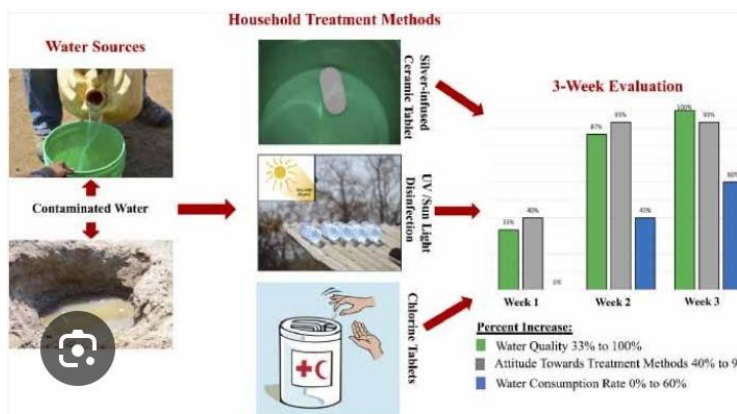
6. CHLORINATION:



After sedimentation, the water is disinfected to eliminate any remaining pathogenic micro-organisms. The most commonly used disinfectant is chlorine, a liquid or a gas. It is relatively cheap and simple to use. When chlorine is added to water, it reacts with any pollution present, including micro-organisms, over a given period of time, referred to as the contact time. The amount of chlorine. This stays in the water through the distribution system, processing it from any micro-organisms that might enter it until the water reaches the consumers.

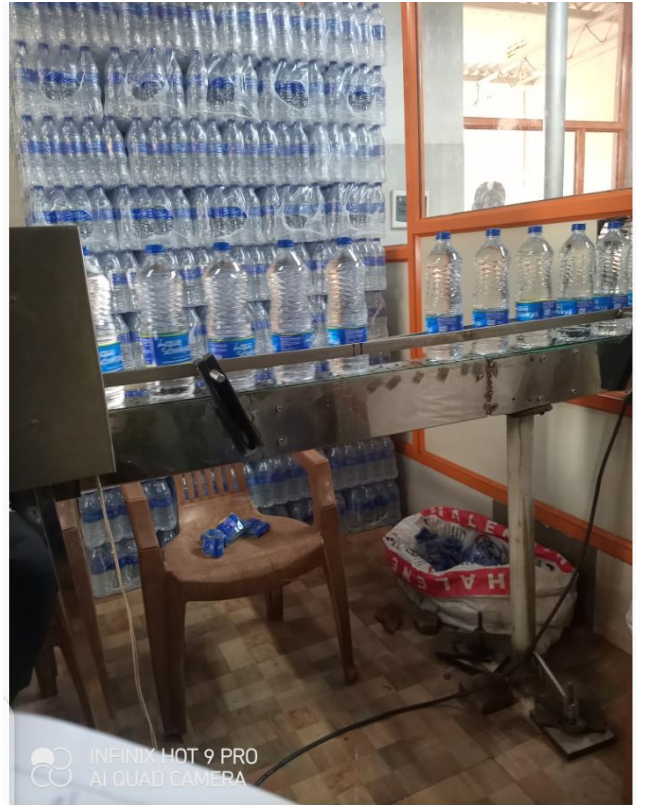
World health organization guidelines [WHO, 2003] suggest maximum residual chlorine of 5mg l^{-1} of water. The minimum residual chlorine level should be 0.5mg l^{-1} of water after 30 minutes.

7. SUPPLEMENTARY TREATMENT;



Supplementary treatment may be needed for the benefits of the population. One such instance is the fluoridation of water. It has been stated by the world health organization that "fluoridation of water suppliers, where possible, is the most effective public health measures for the prevention of dental decay. The optimum fluoride level is around 1mg per liter of water.

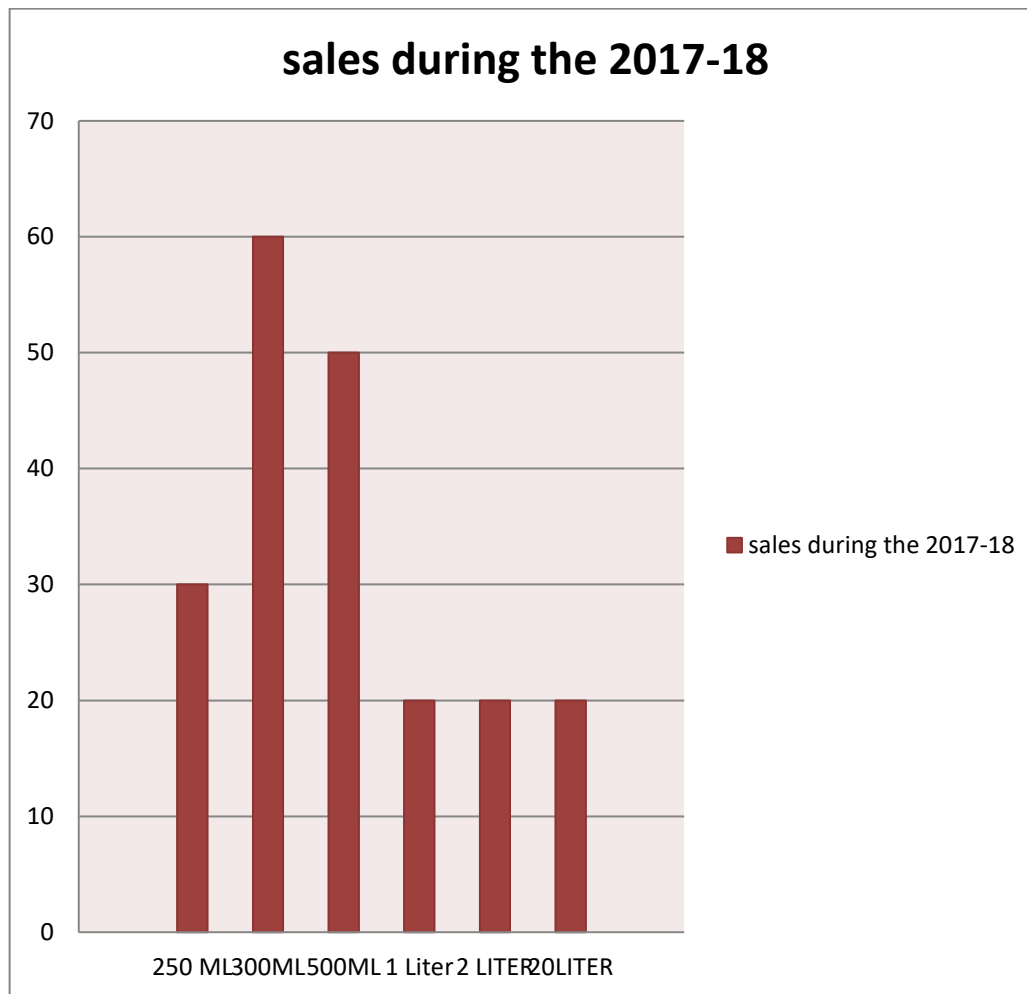
It is disinfection process that are installed in addition to a commercial aquatic facilities primary disinfection method, like chlorine or bromine which are required by health code.



CHAPTER -3
DATA COLLECTION

2017-18.

BOTTLES	250ml	300ml	500ml	1 LTR	2LTR	20LTRS
SALES		60	50	20	20	20

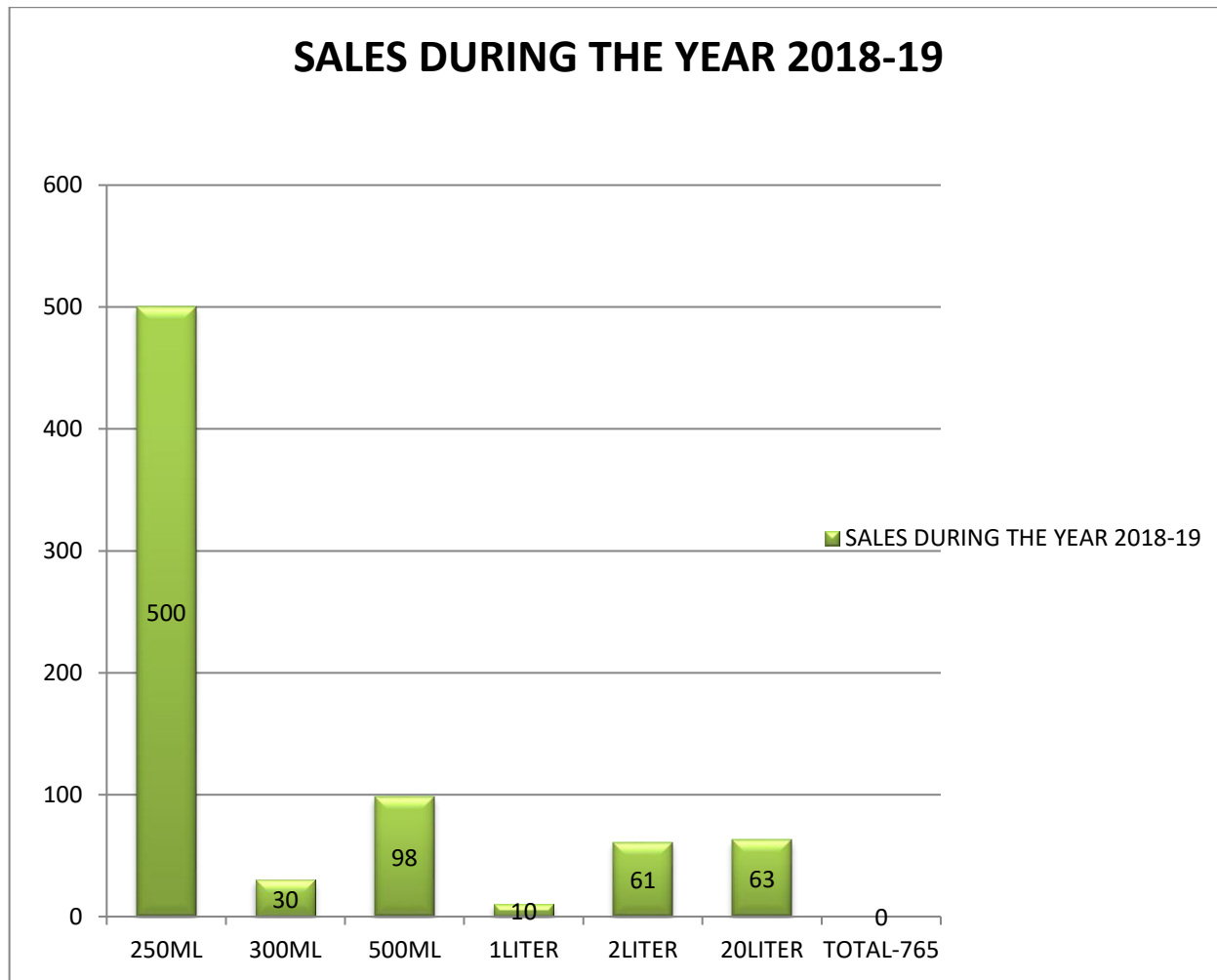


ANALYSIS;

In the year 2107-18 the production was less because the company or industry is just started. The height is 500 ml bottle there were more function in that year they profit in that period. And the second height of water bottle sold is 1liter. it shows the improvement of selling of the bottles. 300 ml shows the middle means it may also go loss or profit in some more years. And the 250, 300ml,500ml. liters bottlers are sales sold because there no much adversitment has given for production so first year production is less. Because of starting of factory.

2018-19:

BOTTLES	250ml	300ml	500ml	1 LTR	2LTR	20LTRS
SALES	500	30	98	10	61	63

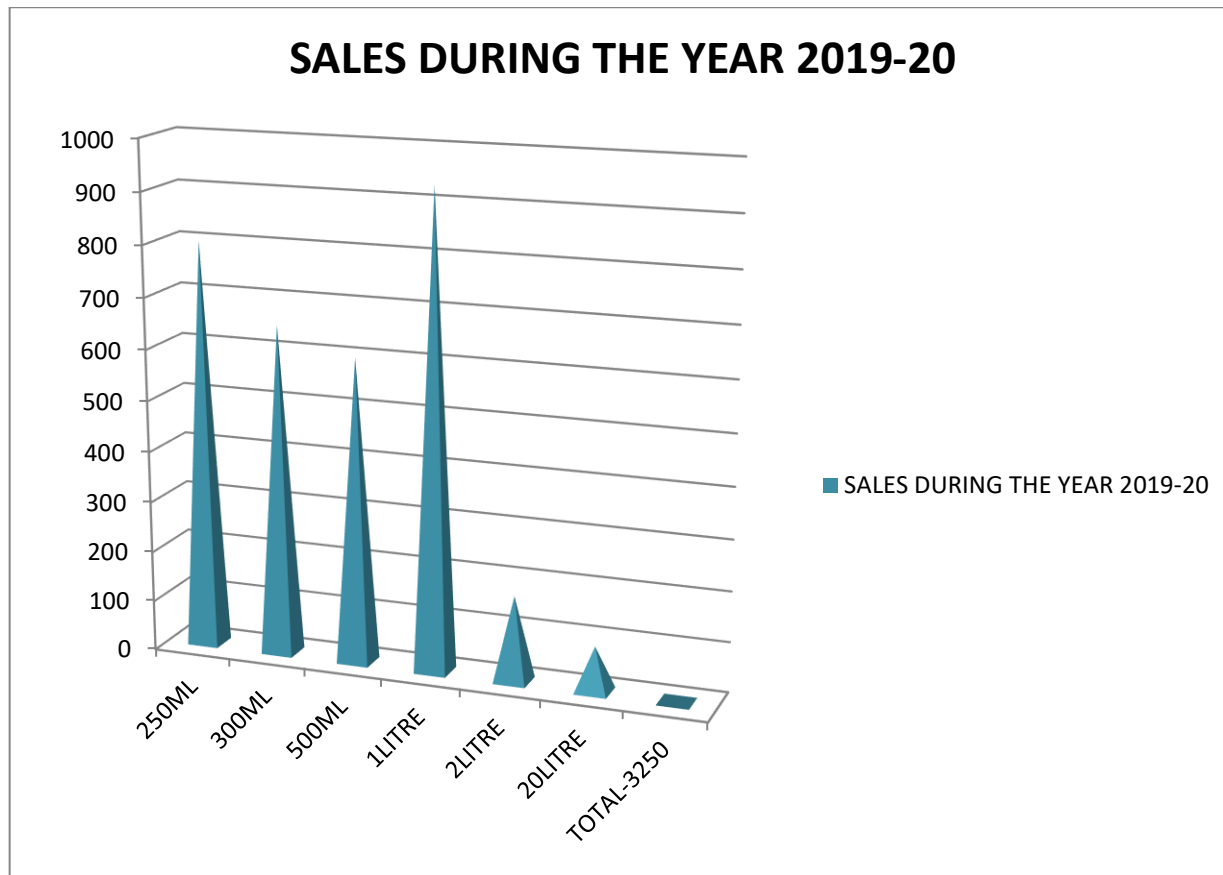


ANAYALSIS;

In the year 2018-19 the production and sales are increased. Starting it was no much production are there. But this year the workers also increased because the production is more so given a advertisement all for the job opportunities like labs, machine operating etc. preparing the first year 300 ml of water bottle is highly sold. And the 500 ml bottle came down. 1 liter also is low because in that year the function is more only the demand for the 300ml more sales for the marriage function. And 15 liters are for office, schools, bank, hotels etc.

2019-20:

BOTTLES	250ml	300ml	500ml	1 LTR	2LTR	20LTRS
SALES	750	600	550	900	150	50

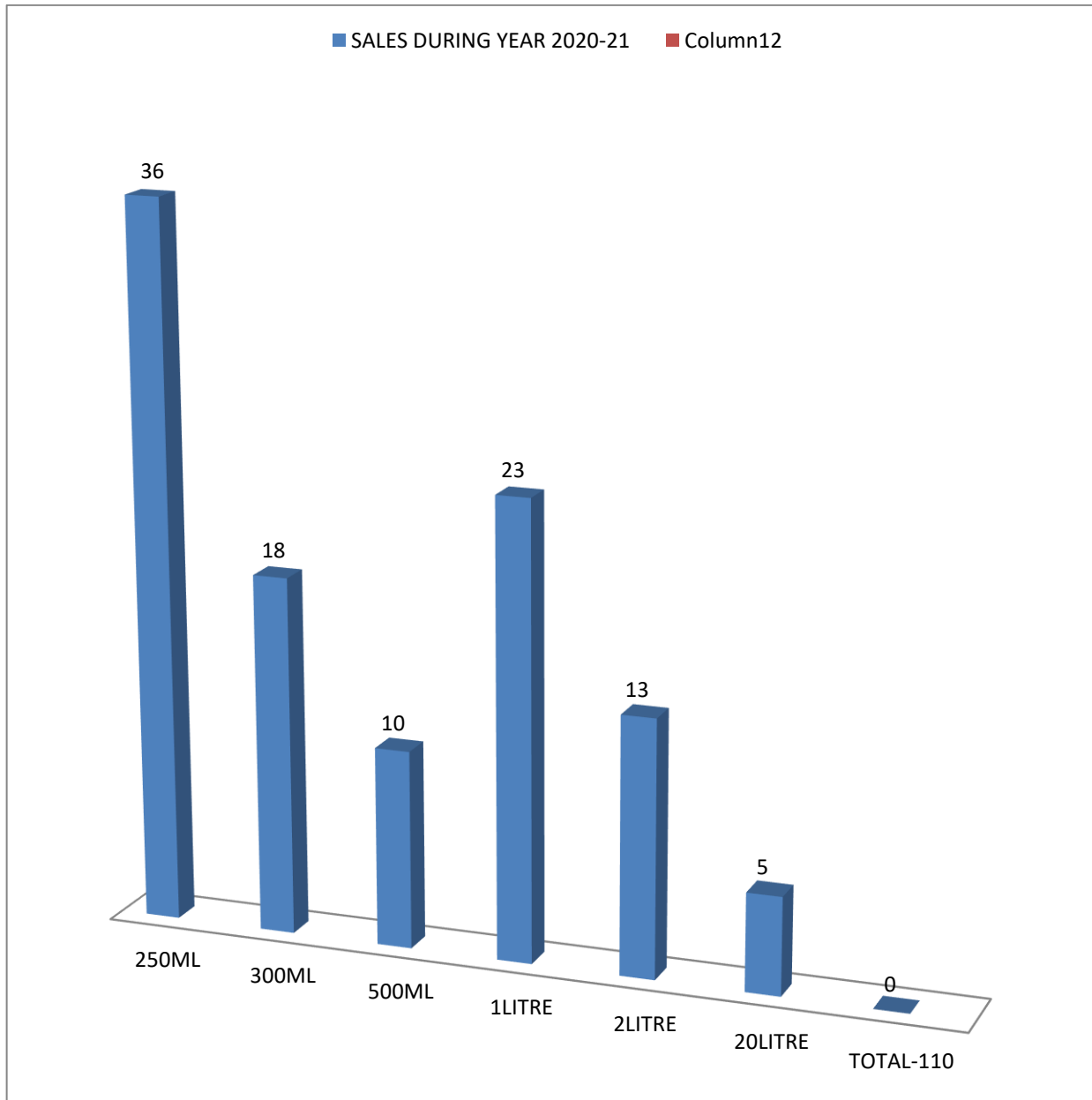


ANALYSIS;

The production and sales during the years is 2019-20. By comparing the last year sales this year 10 liters are also increased. It made a great profit to the industry by comparing back two years. The dealers and consumer are more now. It is an great improvement of 900 liters exact the water is sold all over the India. The industry is famous now for all function. But the 1 liter is low by comparing 2v years starting this was the sales highly sold.

2020-2021:

BOTTLES	250ml	300ml	500ml	1 LTR	2LTR	20LTRS
SALES	36	18	10	23	13	05

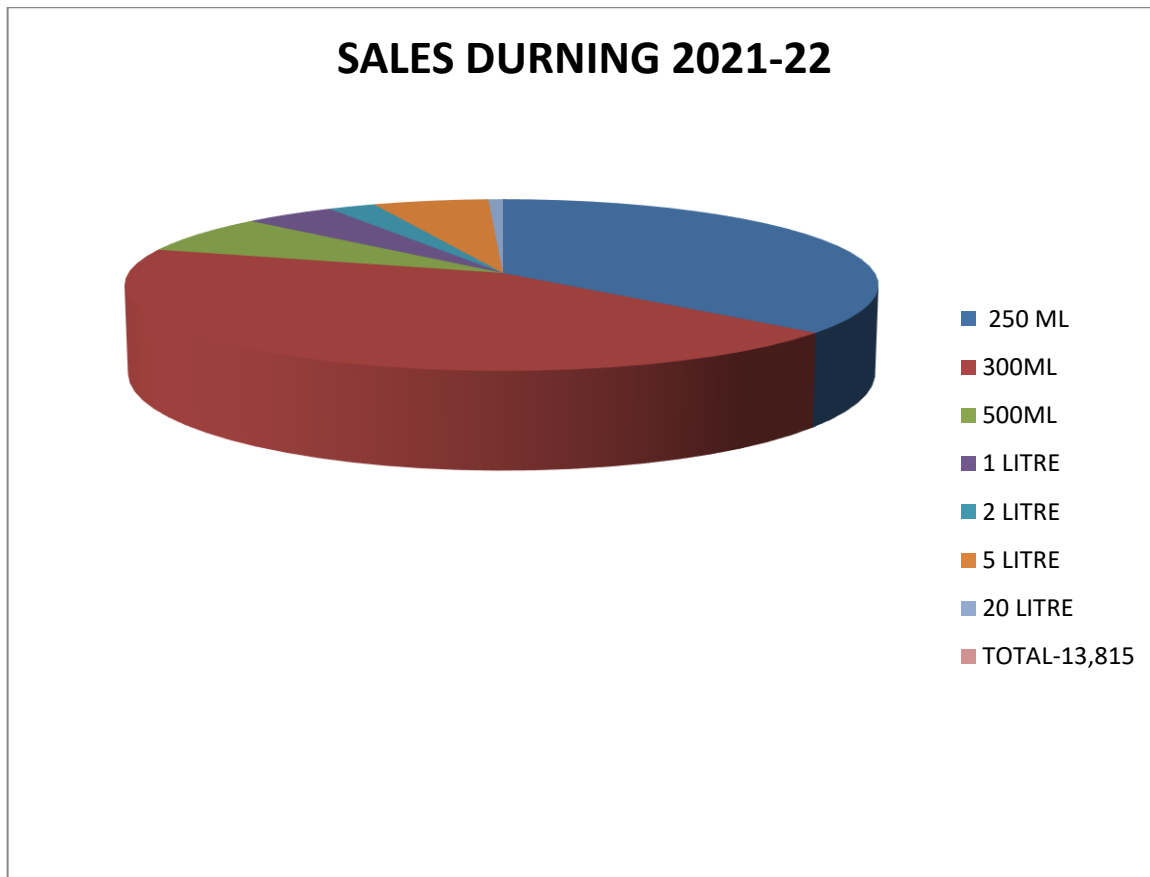


ANALYSIS;

No much production because of corona.

2021-22:

BOTTLES	250ml	300ml	500ml	1 LTR	2LTR	5LTR	20LTRS
SALES(%)	4145	5526	1105	691	552	1520	276



ANALYSIS:

The production is higher converting before 4 years back. The water bottle of 300ml is sold more in this year because of more functions etc. and the corona was also completed. In the time of corona the workers are went to their cities because of lockdown some stayed some went back home. That is great loss for the industry because of no production like machine operators, lab tectitions etc it made great loss to us.

CHAPTER – 4
FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS
AND
CONCLUSION

FINDING:

The production and sales of 5 years starting 3 years we got improvement by the selling of bottle then the 4 years means 2020-21 this year we got much loss accrued because of the corona and the lockdown the workers went back to their homes that year we got much loss after that next year we got the improvement in the sales and production.

The water industry is changing rapidly, adapting to increased population pressure and climate change. There is considerable pressure on industry and academia to develop sustainable water management strategies and technologies. This chapter briefly highlights a selection of cutting edge research projects highly relevant to sustainable water management. The recognition that droughts and flood will put more strain on society has also been highlighted. Indicating the need for adequate adaption and mitigation strategies and supported by sustainable technology and engineering principles is a special purpose of this chapter. For examples; sustainable flood and diffuse basins have a booth and diffuse pollution control function. Finally, an integration approach to sustainable water management in urban and rural areas has been advocated.

The water industry has accommodated recently emerged technologies at a deliberate and incremental speed. From the past few years, a quick entry of state – of- the – art technologies that proceed to be expanded, examined, illustrated and launched into the community water treatment system. Few of these technologies are photodegradation/photo catalysis, IE, advanced oxidation, membrane filtration, and biological MDWTS has gained the attention of the research community and is quickly being trusted in the water. Treatment market it is replacing traditional filtration technologies for water treatment across the world. The central barrier to scale up the water filtration system is its maintainer co stand foot strips system based media , greensand plus solid mined ore granular the operating parameters are highly important to actives the maximum removal of recalcitrant and toxic compounds. To get rid of a microbar load chemical modified sand for standalone filter and sari cloth can perform ideal job these granul media in modular system design can lower.

The capital cost with zero foot prints although they have some disadvantages the remodeling of mdwt with granular media making it increasingly cost competitively with conventional with conversational the water industry were also disported by the covid-19 lockdown which enlarged the domestic water demand. The net effect of these changes varies by location dapping on the balance of home and nondomestic water use through.

The standard report of sustainable development is still sufficiency for from normal business the needs of the presents without comprising the water industry sustainability should mean that all of the resources and facilities that are required to supply potable water should bow available for the foreseeable future. The intergeneration timescales requires links with regulatory plans required the availability of working by no means ensured. In some areas of the o.k. where proposed economic development has not flourished as envisaged water infrasture may seem under-utilized however, the ecolofging condition.

That may be pressure condition of river is under scrutiny and this may put pressure on existing abstracting w ferric hydroxide attar infrastructure in the areas condition of the river in under security and this concern that over abstracting is putting river condition at risk and depklicate aquifers to some extent local problem can be delliverated by linking catchments areas' with pipelines and transfer schemes.

In the many membranes applications in the water industry such as SWRO, RO reclamation NF water treatment and reclamation the aims to operates at a steady state production rate with production rate with conscious cross flow for controlling conservation polarization fouling in the section in this application an important consideration is how the boundary layer is influence by cross flow velocity which depend on the flow rates and the design of the module any membrane surface is in cross flow mode for example MBS with sub merged surface in cross flow mode due to effect of continuous two- phrase across the membranes surface.

However in the water industry some application is not operated in the cross flow mode. These include water treatment and peter prior to RO. These included water treatment and pretreatment prior to RO. It is feasible to operate use low-pressure use low pressure membranes and the feed the suspended solids or turbidity. For these feeds it is feasible to operate is called dead-end filtration and the key feature is that deposition of retained.

The specified period prederminted maximum pressure drop the flux is stopped and the deposited Is removed by background and net flux would typically would be imposed power supplication often of water operation plant behavior under powder failure plant behavior failure conditions' must always be revised each piece of equipments must be controlled into a fail-safe condition when the power supply fails. Ancillary plant such as mechanical or penculatical backup may be necessary to fulfillment requiring in addition plant start up following a power failure is anthers key consideration and automatic start up or manual start up must be reviwed accordingly and specified clearly.

SUGGESTIONS:

1. Smart water networks ;

One of the key innovation in the water industry is the use of smart water network, which are system that integrity sensors, meters, software and communication devices to monitor and manager water distribution and consumption smart water distribution the water industry to reduce water losses, optimize pressure and flow, detect leaks and faults improve customer service and save energy and costs.

2. Water reuse and recycling;

Another innovate way to improve water efficiency is to be reuse and recycle water for different purpose such as irrigation , industries , processes, or even drinking . Water industry to reduce the demands for freshwater, converse natural resource and protected the environment. For example; some water utilities and advanced treatment technologies such as membranes filtration, or reverse omissions to produce high quality of recycled water.

3. Circular economy models;

A circular economy is a system that aims to minimize value by designing products and services that can be reused, repaired, refurbished, or recycled. A circular economy model can help the water industry to improve water effeminacy by creating new revenue streams reducing environmental impacts, and enchasing social benefits. For example; some water utilizes use biogases from waste water treatment.

4. Customer engagement and education;

Customer engagement and education are essential four improvising water efficient as they can influence the behavior and attitudes of water uses. Customer's engagement and education can help the water industry to increase customer satisfaction.

5. Collaboration and partnerships;

Collaboration and partnership are important for fostering innovation and improvement water efficiency as they can leverage the expertise recourse and network of different stakeholder's collaboration and partnership can help the water industry to access new markets, technologies and opportunities as well as to address complex and multi disciplinary problems. Examples; utilizes, regutiores, customers or communities, to share best practices, data or feedback.

These are some of their innovate ways to improve water industry efficiency but they are not only ones. The water industry is constantly evolving and amputating to new challenges and opportunities and it needs to improve innovation as a success.

CONCLUSION:

The water industry is very popular all over the world in that this is one industry named as ‘‘AQUA SOWKYA MULLUGUDDE’’ the improvement of water is high and the profit are high by comparing beginning stage of the company. The extended drought and international media narratives fed on the spectacles pouf one of India’s metropolitan’s cities going dry. Local opposition’s party politicization mobilized protects and trains brought to the surface and more –membrane stories of the cries pointed to deeper problems.

The usually been able to maintain access to water through private markets as business and industries struggled to deal with crisis they began to face the structural strayed on the water that have been intension by urbansuibictuion and development in the postliberation period if the drought brought to three footrace the strains on urban government in period of warder scarcity and the deeper relations of extraction with rural area the monsoon reason of the preciding the year slid bare a completing set of pressured on governed of water.

The cavort catchment area of Tamil nadir meteor dam, which supplies water for the sates agriculture areas. The boundary of surplus water produced a season of relief from the tense standoff between Tamil nadir and Karnataka over the sharing of the Cauvery waters with the dams water levels reaching its full capacity for the first time after 5 years an exactly excess of water was being let out for irrigation meanwhile evublsantly moons gift also noted that from lake whisk had meteor dam would reach verandah lake which had been harnessed to profuse. The water is very pervious to all of us. If water is there an only we can serve in water. Some lake are closed because of such building are created. If we do like that only there will be no water or water industry in the world.

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Is drinking water good for health?
1. Yes 2. No
2. Is bottles are can be reused
1. Yes 2. No
3. Where are you used water bottles
1. Travelling 2. function
3. Temple 4. all the above.
4. Are you satisfied by using water bottles?
1. satisfied 2. Not satisfied.
5. Are you agreed that water bottles contains minerals
1. Agree 2. Disagree
3. Completely disagree 4. May be agreed
6. The taste of the water bottle is good or bad.
1. Good 2. Bad
7. Are you satisfied by the packing water bottles?
1. satisfied 2. Fully satisfied
3. Not satisfied 4. fully not satisfied
8. Do like the logo of the aqua Sowkya industry
1. Yes 2. No
9. The industry is producing good service for the delivery of the bottlers
1. Yes 2. No
10. Do the water industry will help the people to buy the water ?
1. yes 2. No

CHAPTER- 5

REFERENCE

The project is primary I only went to visit the company and asked them the about the company profile, profits, workers, process of workers, etc

References are;

1. WWW.AQUASOWKYA.COM
2. WWW.EMERSON.COM
3. WWW.WATERWEB.ORG
4. WWW.WATERWORLD.COM
5. WWW.AQUATECH.COM