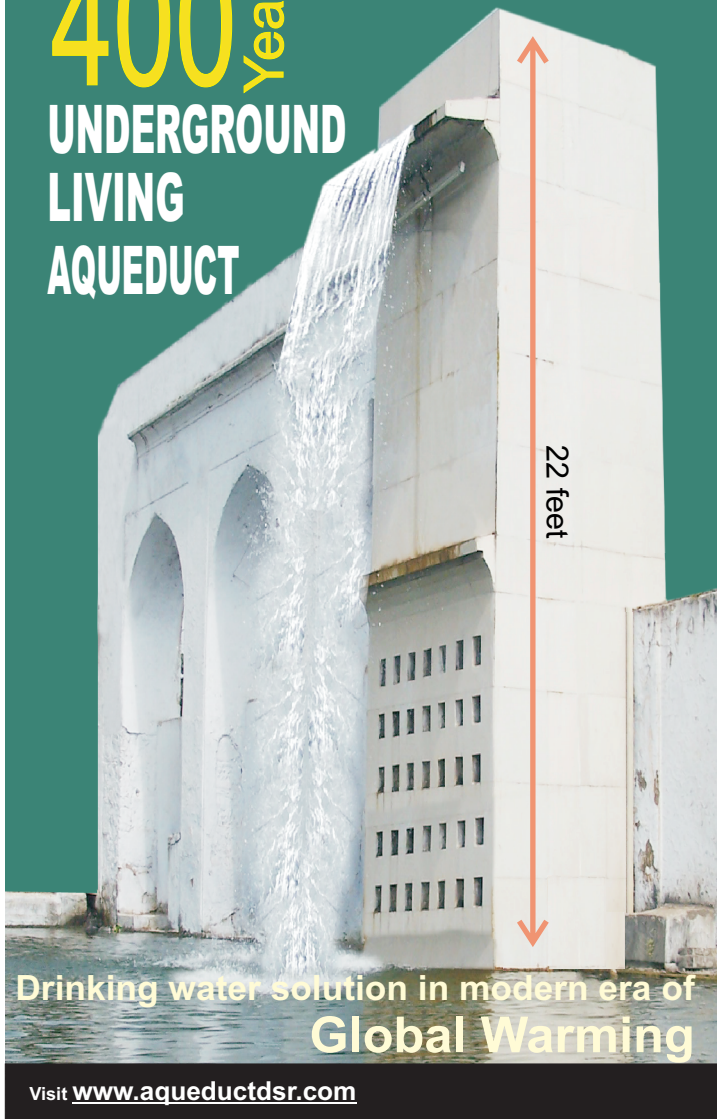


Miracle Waterfall

No Petrol, No Diesel, No Electricity
even then working since last 400 years

400 Years
UNDERGROUND
LIVING
AQUEDUCT



Global Warming Solution of Drinking Water

In the era of Global Warming the scarcity of drinking water in many parts of the world would certainly create acute problem. The main aim of this brochure is to provide some sort of perfect solution of engineering aqua-technology to implement at everywhere in every country in the World.

The world will face drinking water problem in near future. The existing energy sources will bound to come to an end very soon. Scientists are tuning there researches to generate energy for common use from the natural sources like wind energy, floating water energy, solar energy and so on. The natural gravitational force to uplift the underground water on the surface of the earth developed at Aurangabad by Malik Ambar is a perfect aqua-technology supplying drinking water since 400 years.

The great feat of ancient engineering achievement of Malik Amber in 1617 AD for constructing a stable perennial water supply system through a unique wonderful aqueduct lengthens 3 miles, ending in a cistern named Gaimukh. Thereafter bifurcated towards the entire town through earthen pipelines for supply of pure mineral subterranean drinking water to a population of 2 lakh which is known as Nahar-e-Ambari system. Later on the same principal of Nahar-e-Ambari applied in the construction of Nahar-e-Panchakki aquaduct in 1734 AD.

Output of the aqueduct in the form of water fall from the tower of 22ft height



Nahar-e-Panchakki

Output of aqueduct at end point



Nahar-e-Panchakki

SALIENT FEATURES OF AMBARI AQUEDUCT

1. Since 400 years continuous supplying water
2. Non Polluted Fresh Drinking Water
Aqueduct water flows throughout water tight tunnel hence there is no chance left for pollution of water.
3. Built in Local Bricks and Lime
4. Water for Gardens
2 lac residents of Aurangabad were getting enough water excess water used for gardens.
5. Useful for Sprinkling Method in Agriculture.
6. Useful for "Water Drip" Method.
7. Useful for Green Revolution Projects
8. No Need of Electricity, Motor Pump or Diesel
9. No Need of Filtration Plant
10. No Maintenance or Repair Cost
11. No water department is required only few persons are enough to take care of tunnels.
12. No Loss of Water because tunnel is fully water tight.
13. Useful at "Rain-Shadow" Areas
14. No Problem of "Dam Project Affected" people.
15. Waste Land Problem.
16. Possible to Construct in Modern days by earthmovers.

Perfect Aqua-Technology features

- 1) Since 400 years continuously supplying water as such its aqua-technology is very perfect in itself.
- 2) Simple principal of gravitation is used to construct underground tunnel to pass water.
- 3) We dig a well **vertical** and get water throw 4 to 5 springs whereas Aurangabad's aqueduct is a **horizontal** well below the ground runs 3 km.
- 4) Total construction of underground tunnel is done in bricks and lime which reduces cost of construction.
- 5) One aqueduct supply water to 2 lacs of people quite sufficiently.
- 6) Easy to construct through modern earthmovers.
- 7) Feasible where rainfall is about 30 inches yearly.
- 8) Feasible to construct anywhere semi-hill area is available alike Aurangabad.

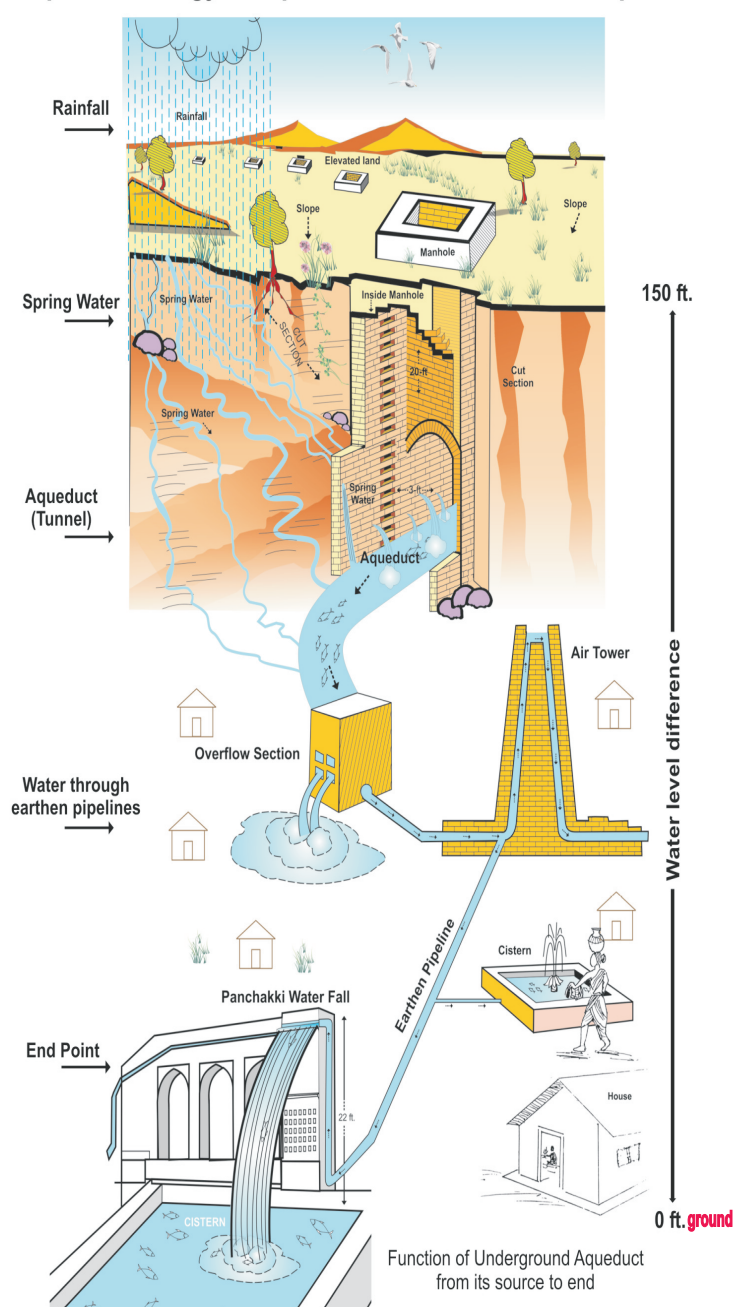
Visit Aurangabad

Taking into consideration the threat of Global Warming to face the acute problem of drinking water, all countries may depute their engineers to study the aqua-technology of aqueducts of Aurangabad (Maharashtra) INDIA.

For details
400 Years Underground Living Aqueduct
www.aqueductdsr.com

Miracle Waterfall

Aquatechnology of aqueduct from source to end point



Plan & Section

AURANGABAD CITY

The diagram illustrates the sewerage infrastructure of Aurangabad City, showing the alignment of the main sewer line relative to the Kham River and surrounding urban areas.

Plan View Details:

- Manhole Locations:** Numbered 1 through 100, indicating the sequence of the sewer line.
- Key Landmarks:** Roshan Ara Baugh, Agricultural Tank Harsul (Sewangan), Village Harsul, Central Jail, and Gai Mukh.
- Geographical Features:** Kham River, Bank of Nalla, Road to Delhi Gate, and an Over flow area.
- Infrastructure Notes:** "Cross wall with three earthen pipes each 12" p", "Top of Masonry exposed", and "Closed".

Section View Details:

- Ground Profile:** Shows the elevation of the land surface and the sewer line.
- Nature of Bed:** Describes the subsurface conditions encountered by the sewer line, including Disintegrated Rock, Sand & lime + Hard + soft Stones Murrum Rock, Rock, + Sand + Disintegrated Rock, Sandy, Rock Sand, Murrum, Rock, Rock Lime Concrete, 17" Two earthen pipeline, Rock Lime, 12" earthen pipeline Siphon System, Lime Concrete, Rock, Lime Concrete, Rock, Lime Concrete, and Rock.
- Structural Elements:** Includes details of Manholes, Culverts, and an Overflow Section.
- Flow Direction:** Indicated by arrows pointing towards the town distribution system.

Statistical measurement in feet.

Man Hole No.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	10	14	20	25	40	48	56	57	60	65	66	70	75	80	90	100
Ground Level Datum from Sea level	2031.4	2025.9	2016.5	2018.6	1998.6	2009.3	1999.1	1990.4	1981.3	1980.4	Bottom of Covering slab 1973.81	1984	1982.7	1965.2	1960.2	1961.1	1958.4	1957.3	1958.7	1971.7	1960.6	1973.1	1954.4
Top of Manhole Sea Level	2035.2	2028.6	2022.3	2021.8	2011.4	2012.3	2003.1	Bottom of Covering Slab 1986.2	1993.9	1984.7	1983.6	1987	1974 (20.07)	1970.3	1964.5	1965.6	1964.3	1962.5	1962.3	1971.6	1955.6	1955.4	1956.9
Bed to Arch height	5.7	9.1	7.5	8.6	7.0	6.6	7.4	6.4	7.4	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.1	4.8	7.7	6.0	4.5	3.2	3.2	1959.1	1952.0	1951.5	1953.2
Arch from Sea Level	1986.7	1985.9	1982.7	1982.5	1979.1	1976.6	1977.1	1973.3	1972.2	1967.6	1965.8	1961.8	1960	1954.2	1954.1	1952.7	1950.8	1951.7	1952.7	1959.1	1952.0	1951.5	1953.2
Water Level from Sea Level	1480.9	1977.3	1975.8	1974.8	1973.5	1971.2	1970.5	1968.7	1965.5	1962.1	1961.4	1957.5	1957.4	57.6 33	94.1	94.1	54.3	51.8	51.6	1948.3	51.5	51.5	51.5
Bed from Sea Level	1990.9	1976.3	1975.2	1973.9	1972.1	1970.1	1969.6	1966.9	1964.8	1961.5	1959.4	1955.4	1953.9	1949.4	1946.4	1946.7	1946.4	1938.4	1949.2	1943.3	1948.3	1950.1	1949.4

Survey made & sketch drawn by Dr. Shaikh Ramzan in 1980 for his doctoral research work

The above map is prepared on the basis of the First Survey Map and the complete repair done in 1931 - 1932 by Mir Osman Ali Khan, the Nizam of Hyderabad

