AKS University
SATNA

The University with Difference

Water Conservation Facilities and Policy

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Water Conservation Facilities

The university consist the following water conservation facilities.

1.Rain Water Harvesting:

Rainwater is collected from various surfaces such as rooftops, driveways, and pavements. Gutters, downspouts, and pipes are installed to direct rainwater from catchment surfaces to storage tanks or reservoirs. This practice is employed to utilize rainwater for various purposes, and even potable water in some cases, reducing dependence on traditional water sources and mitigating storm water runoff.

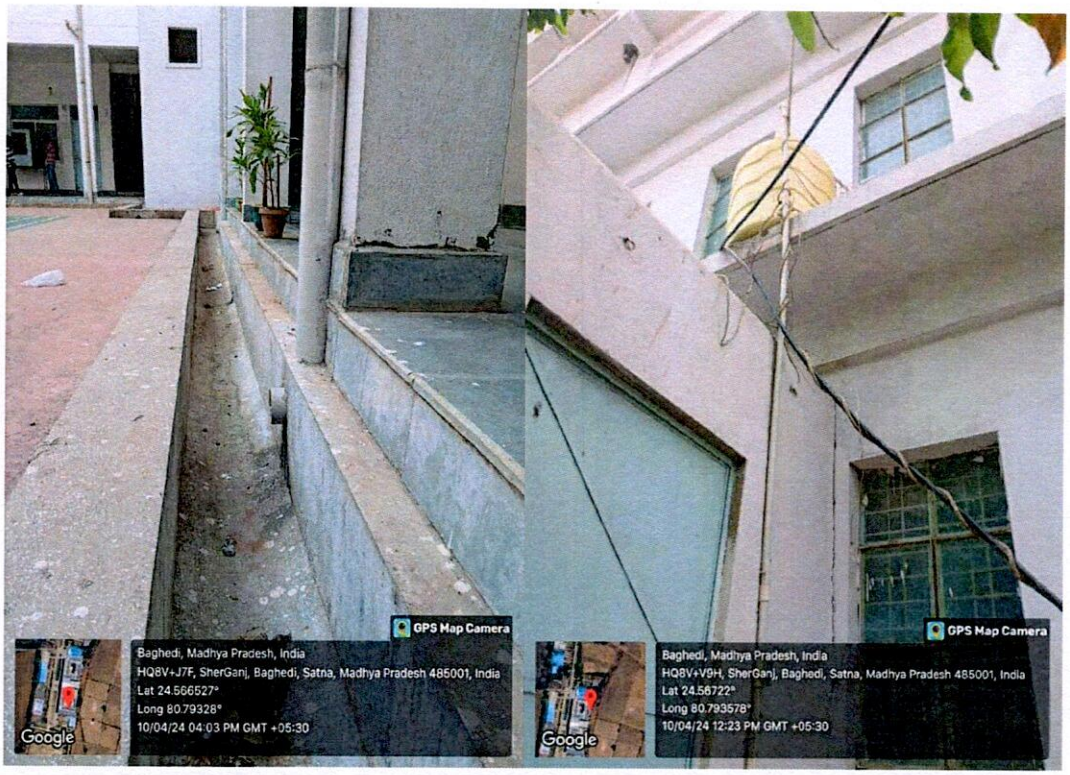
The terrace water from buildings is collected in sumps, tanks, pits, etc. and are used for washing and cleaning purposes after suitable pre-treatment. It can be recycled again and can be used for gardening and toilet flushing.

AKS University has rainwater harvesting in all the buildings in campus, rainwater is collected and redirected to a deep pit. The accumulated water is used for longer-term storage, and for reuse onsite. Overall, rainwater harvesting is a sustainable water management practice that contributes to water conservation, environmental protection, and resilience to water scarcity.

Figure 1: Pond for Rain Water Harvesting

Figure 2: Rain water storage tank (A Block)

Figure 3: Rain water harvesting (B Block)



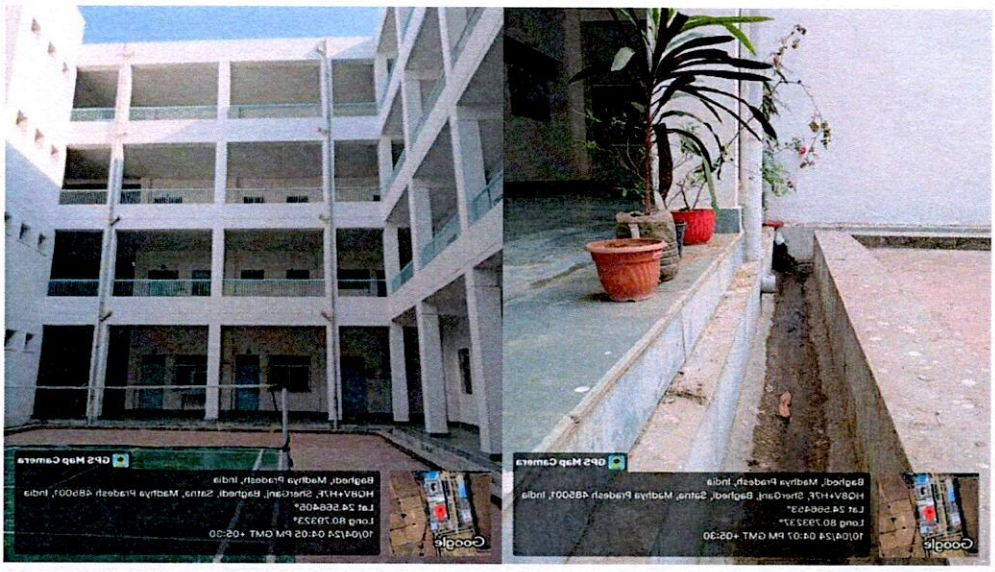


Figure 4: Rain water collection (C Block)

Figure 5: Rain water harvesting (C & D Block)

2. Borewell/Open Well Recharge

Borewell and open well recharge techniques play a vital role in groundwater conservation and management, The University constructed bore wells in campus to full fill water need of in all blocks. Open wells and bunds are there for cultivation and plantation purpose. Borewell and open well recharge are also used to replenish groundwater levels by allowing rainwater or surface water to percolate into aquifers through borewells or open wells.

Figure 5: Bore well

Figure 6: Open well

3. Construction of Tanks and Bunds

Tanks and bunds facilitate groundwater recharge by allowing rainwater to percolate into the soil and replenish aquifers. Recharging groundwater helps maintain water levels in wells and springs, ensuring a sustainable supply of water for drinking, irrigation, and other purposes.

slowing down the flow of water and trapping sediment, bunds help prevent soil loss, nutrient depletion, and land degradation, thereby preserving soil fertility and productivity.

AKS University has constructed several tanks and bunds in campus. Water comes from bore wells and open wells stores in these units. Then the storage water distributed among all the building such as A, B, C, D and E blocks. The University has an excellent water distribution system.

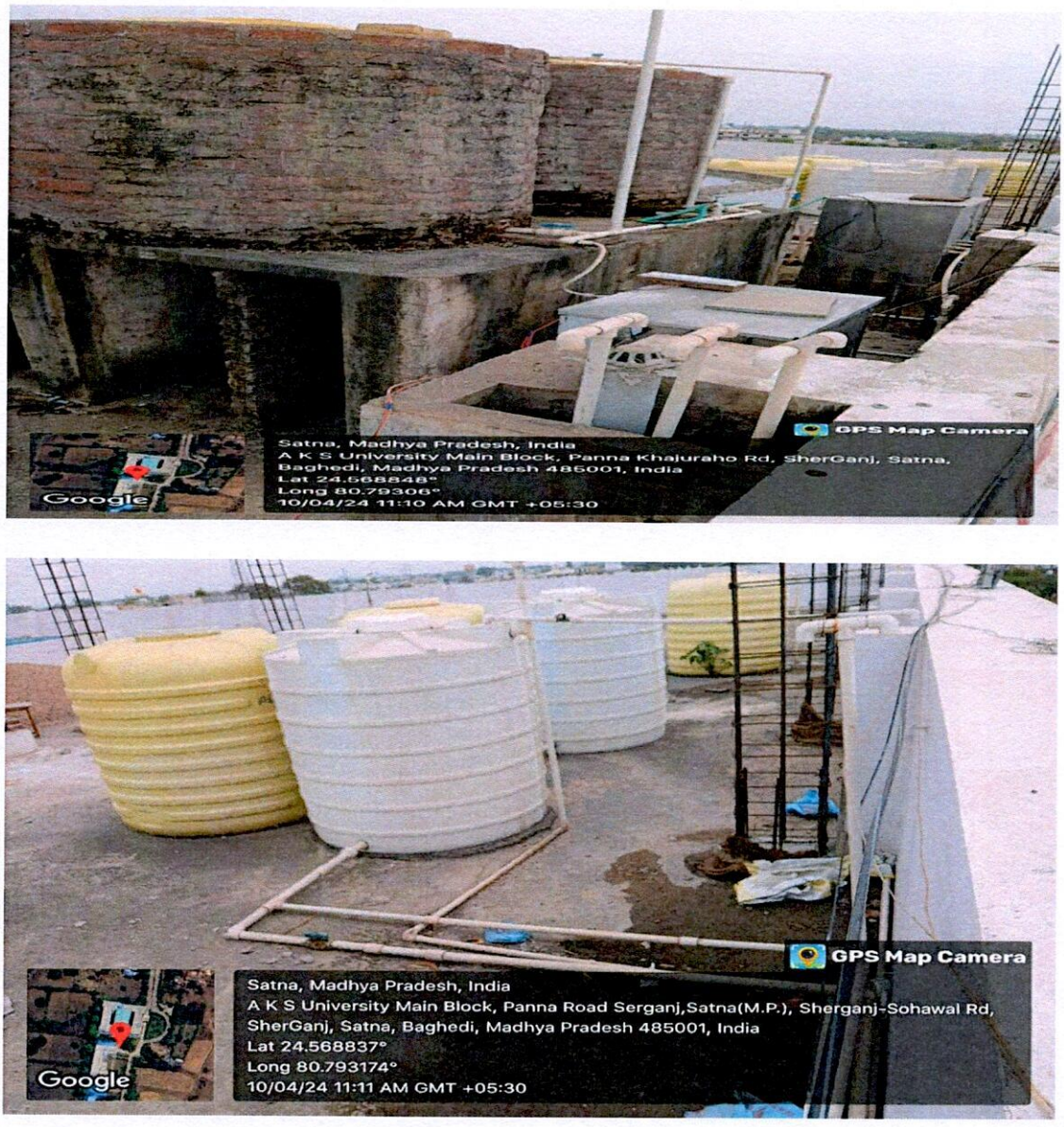


Figure 7: Overhead Water Tank (A block)

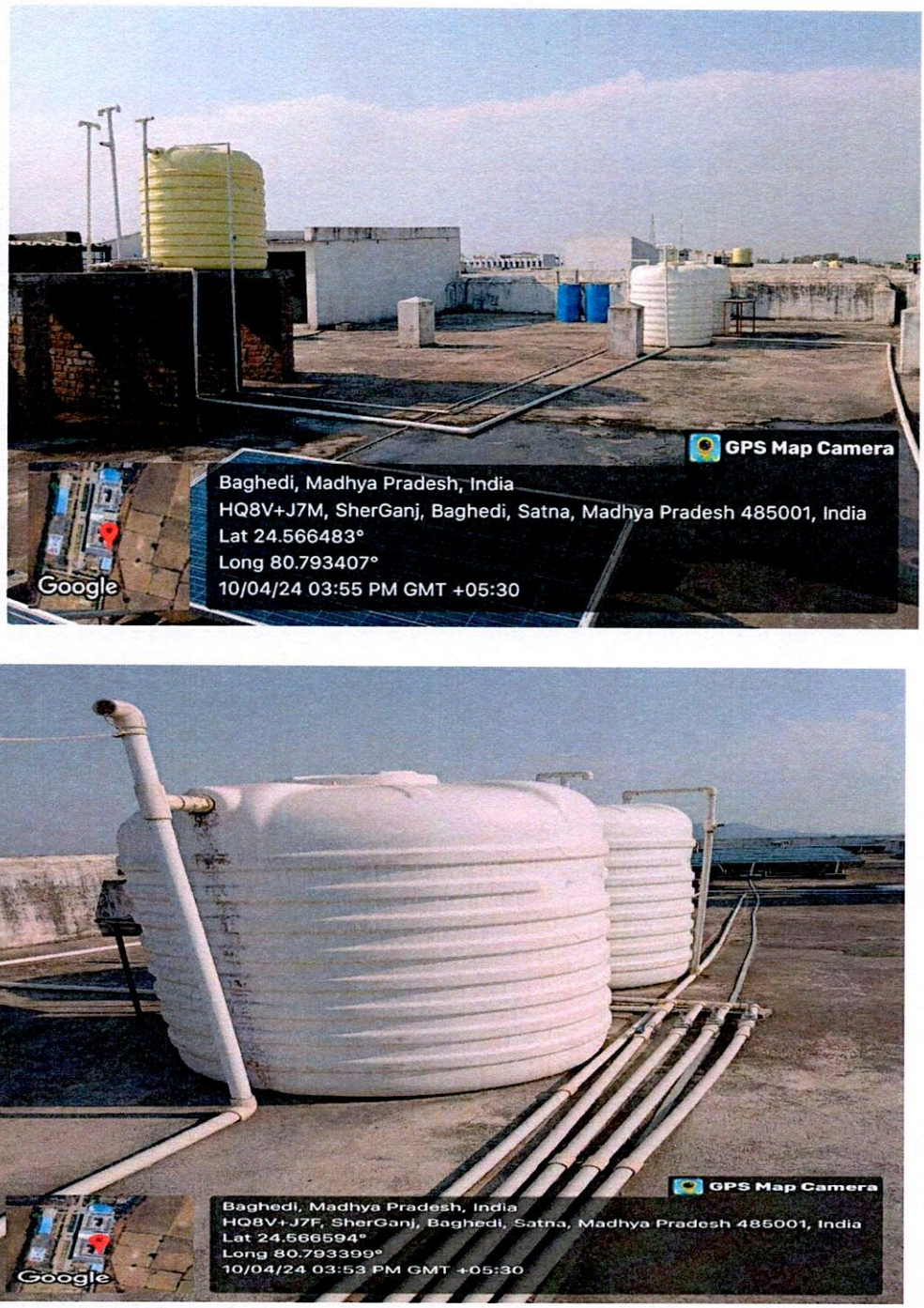


Figure 8: Overhead Water Tank (C & D block)

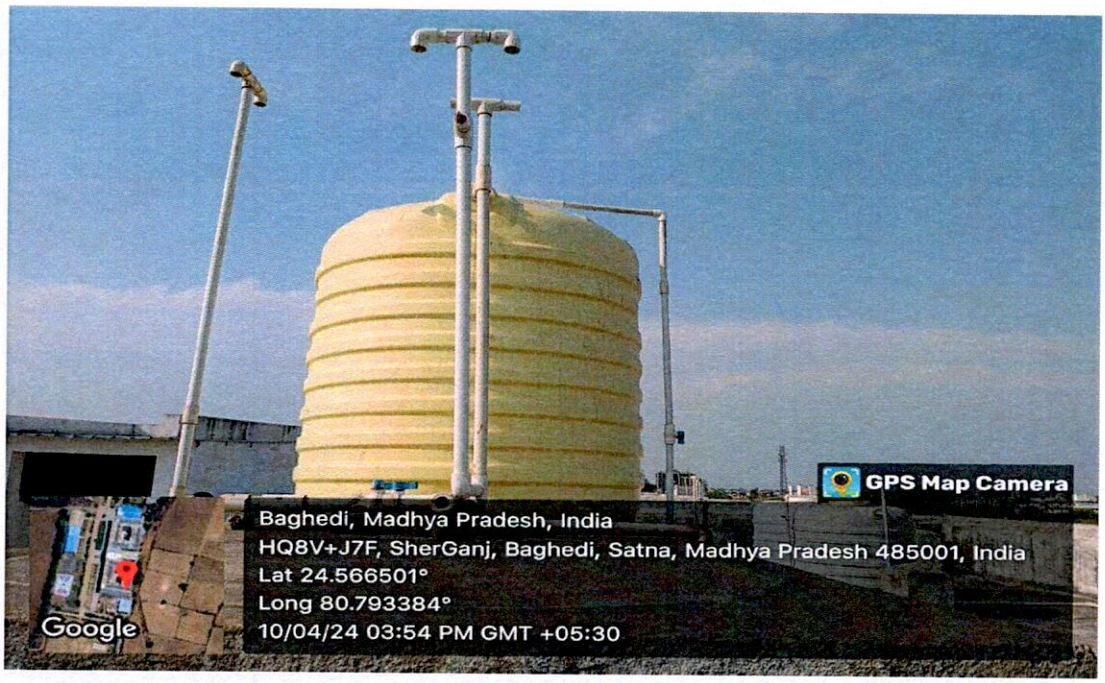


Figure 9: Overhead Water Tank (E Block)

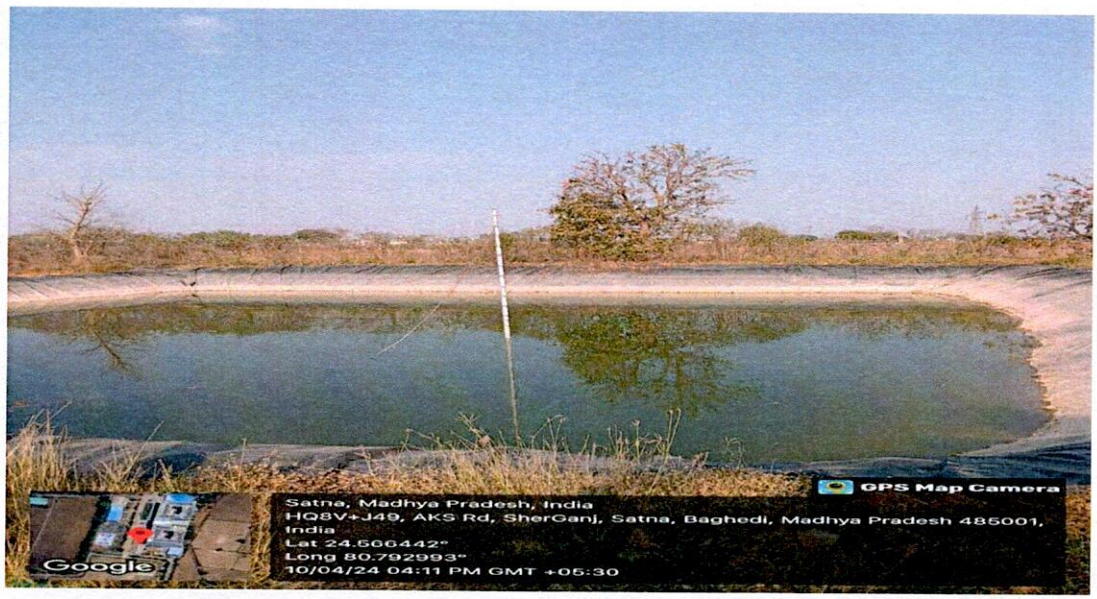


Figure 10: Bund (Near Poultry Form)

4. Waste Water Recycling

The University constructed sewage treatment plant and wastewater recycling unit in campus. The wastewater first goes through a treatment process and then the water is used for plantation and cultivation purpose. wastewater recycling in university offers a range of benefits, including water conservation, sustainability, cost savings, resilience to drought, educational opportunities, research advancement, and community engagement.

Figure 11: Waste Water Recycling

5. Maintenance of Water Bodies and Distribution System in The Campus

Maintaining water conservation facilities in an institute is crucial to ensure their continued effectiveness and longevity. University implemented a comprehensive maintenance plan for

water conservation facilities, The AKS University ensure the ongoing effectiveness and efficiency of their water management efforts, contribute to water sustainability goals, and demonstrate environmental stewardship. Rainwater harvesting conserves water as a valuable source and stops it from running off wastefully as sewerage water. It provides water during the dry season. It also recharges the aquifers or reservoirs of water below the surface of the earth, thus raising the level of underground water table. Water is conserved by installing different types of rainwater harvesting pits and specially designed pipes & fittings. Bore wells are constructed in campuses of the University to fulfill the water requirement. The University takes water from borewell and open well and also developed a water management system / water bodies to distribute and store water. The University has also waste water management system in campus. The waste waters recycled and used for planting and cultivation purpose.

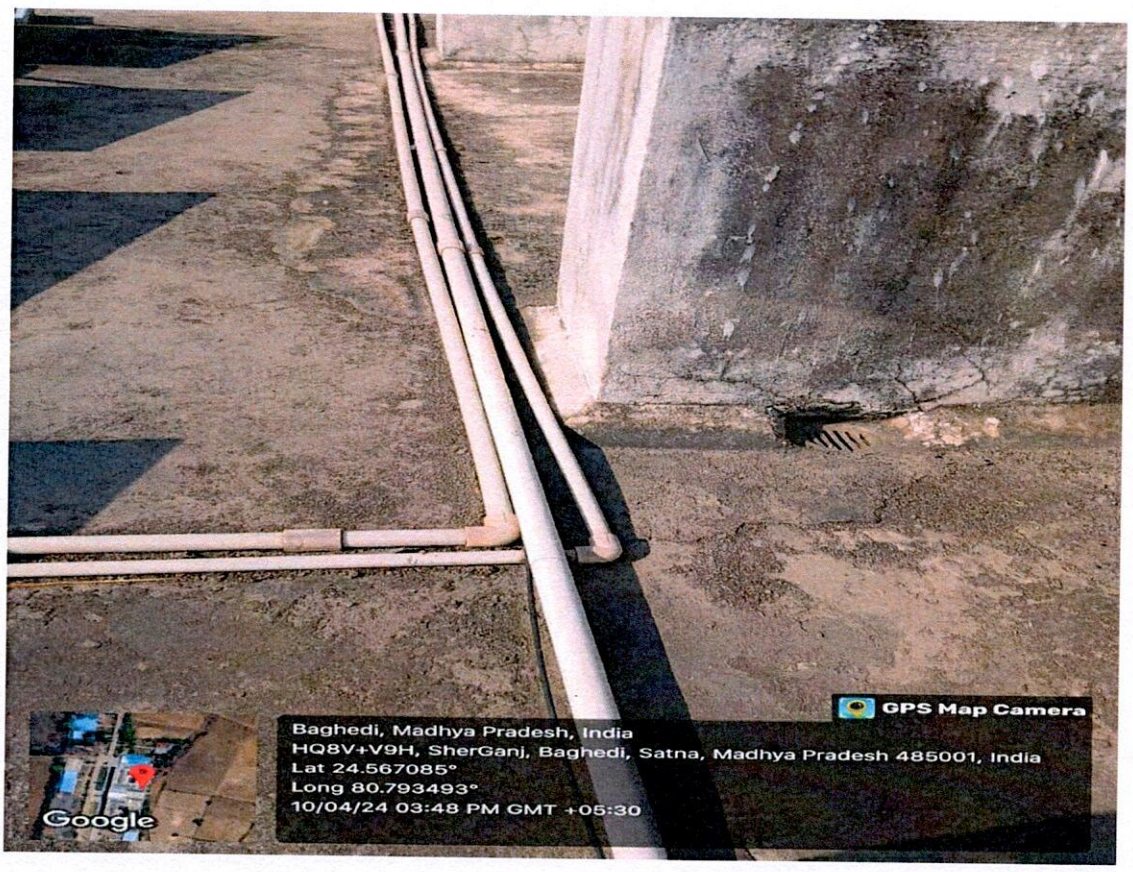


Figure 12: Water distribution System in The Campus

Figure 13: Water distribution