

# SHIVKALIN PANI SATHAVAN YOJANA

## SUCCESS STORY of VILLAGE PALSOSHI, PUNE

German Aided Project (KfW)

DISTRICT – PUNE

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<b>Village</b>	:	<b>Palsoshi</b>
<b>Taluka</b>	:	<b>Bhor</b>
<b>District</b>	:	<b>Pune</b>
<b>Location</b>	:	The village Palsoshi is located about 60 Kms south of Pune and about 15 kms south from Bhor town and is approachable throughout the year in all season by tar road.
<b>Population</b>	:	<b>2001</b> – 1021 Souls
<b>Projected</b>	:	1534 Souls

**Geomorphology: of the village** The village is located at the foot hill of Sahyadri mountain ranges and is surrounded by hills on all sides. The village receives very high rainfall to the tune of about 2000 mm per year. The ground slope is very high and as such the run off of the rainwater is very high. Consequently the ground water recharge is very low. Besides the basaltic rock formation in the village area is not favorable for groundwater recharge. The village area is drained mainly by one major streamlet which is of seasonal nature.

### Pre-project Existing Drinking Water Structures

1. 20-25 years old piped water supply scheme based on dug well as source well, the rising main pipes damaged and leaking reservoir.
2. One bore well with hand pump. Bore well having low yield, inadequate in summer.

### Pre-project Drinking water availability

1. The piped water supply scheme source sustainability was only up to march. There after the village required tanker water.
2. Bore well with hand pump – Intermittent pumping after March. The village received less than 10 LPCD water from the existing drinking water source.

### Social Impact due to lack of availability of water

1. No social functions such as marriages, annual fare, and social gatherings were held as the existing structures can not cater the requirement of drinking water to the population.
2. A portion of population shifting to the near by village for work and water.
3. Live stock shifting to the near by areas having adequate drinking water.

4. Refusal of giving brides to the village grooms
5. Spread of epidemic due to contaminated water at the onset of monsoon.

### **Social Mobilisation to adopt Rain Water Harvesting Measure**

In order to solve the drinking water problem of the village, the Geologist of DPMU Projected several visits to the village. The existing well was found to be totally non-sustainable during summer. So alternative sites were hydro geologically surveyed in the village area as well as in the adjoining villages. The feasible sites were not available as they belonged to the private cultivators and were not willing to part with required land in the adjoining village.

With the background of inadequate source of the existing Piped Water Supply Scheme and non-availability of other feasible source well site, an idea of adapting to Rain Water Harvesting Structure was put forth by the Geologist of the office. The detail of the Rainwater Harvesting was explained to the villagers by the Geologist. At the first instance the villagers totally refused the idea. Their mindset was not ready to accept the idea of months old stored water to be utilised for drinking purposes. The cause of water going bad and non potable was explained to the villagers by the Geologist. It is also impressed upon the villagers that water becomes contaminated only if exposed by Sunlight. In order to show this to the villagers an exposure visit was made to Uran Tahsil of Raigad District, where 4 village (Vashini, Pirkon, Pale and Govathane) were covered by implementing Rainwater Harvesting Structures for drinking and cooking purposes. The villagers were really enthusiastic to visit the village. They interrogated with Uran villagers at length and got all their doubts cleared. The Rain water stored in the constructed tanks was actually tested by the Palsoshi villagers and finally as a last resort decided to adopt the Rainwater Harvesting measure for their village. Initially only 60 families gave consent and paid popular contribution for this measure and subsequently after the forthcoming monsoon remaining all the families joined for the adopted measure. In this case, the Geologist of DPMU played a major role not only in social mobilization but also during the construction of the Rainwater Harvesting Structures.

### **Post Project Drinking Water Sources**

1. The existing piped water supply scheme required – rising main pipes replaced, Pump house repaired, new reservoir constructed. The scheme is being utilised up to March.
2. Construction of 10,000 litres capacity individual Ferro cement tank for collection of rain water for only drinking and cooking purposes. 130 individual tanks – rain water harvesting structures constructed.
3. Construction of 3 water storage wells (Shiv Kalin Tanks) to be used for domestic purposes such as washing, cleaning and bathing.

### **Social impact due to new structures**

1. The repaired piped water supply scheme could cater adequate water up to march.

2. 130 rain water harvesting structures constructed is providing safe and hassle free drinking water after March.
3. The 3 water storage wells provide the requirement of domestic water.
4. No spread of epidemic at the onset of monsoon.
5. Number of social functions such as marriages, annual fare, social gatherings held even in summer.
6. People have started considering giving of brides in the village
7. Expenditure on tanker saved.
8. The villagers are happy, satisfied regarding availability of drinking water through the rain water harvesting structures.
9. The villagers have started campaigning about adopting the rain water harvesting structures to the neighbouring villages.

## Pre-project



Villagers fetching drinking water from distant source



Women crowding at the available drinking water source



**Post-project  
Completed Rain Water Harvesting Structure**



**Rain Water Harvesting Tank under utilization**

