

SHIVKALIN PANI SATHAVAN YOJANA

SUCCESS STORY of VILLAGE TASGAON, KOLHAPUR

Village – Tasgaon

Taluka - Hatkanangale

District – Kolhapur

Location & approachability - The village is located 17 km. away from Hatkanangale Tahasil place in North West direction. The village is connected by a tar road. Accessibility is good in all seasons.

Population (2001) - 1889 souls

Area – 841.00 Ha

Category of village – Tanker fed

Geomorphology & Geology of Village

The village is located on moderately undulating basaltic terrain. Small streams drain the area. The drainage pattern is broadly dendrites with seasonal streams. The principle slope is towards south, being the direction of principle drainage.

Red soil can be seen near banks of streams and thickness of the soil is 2.00 m to 3.00 m. The black cotton soil is observed at flat areas, thickness of black cotton soil is 2.00 to 3.50 m. It is fine grained with good plasticity & organic matter. The area is covered by Basalt (Deccan Trap), which is fine grained, dark gray in color. The massive basalt is jointed & fractured. The joints are vertical & irregular in nature. The exposures are observed in the major nala located at south. The massive basalt is poorly fractured & jointed which is poorly productive from groundwater point of view.

Average annual rainfall - 579.20 mm.

Existing surface water bodies – No surface water body exists in the village area.

Pre project drinking water availability

In the village, pipe water supply scheme & 4 hand pumps exist. In summer season the water availability from existing sources was inadequate. The villagers were facing acute drinking water problem after April onwards i.e. in summer season.

Social impact due to shortage of drinking water (details with photograph)

As the public water supply well was very shallow, water supply was inadequate. Villagers used to bring water from hand pumps & sources located far away from the village area.

Social mobilization to adopt the Shivkalin measures to make the source sustainable

The water supply sources were limited. It was necessary to strengthen present sources for sufficient water for all and became the need of the time. It was decided to strengthen the sources with people's participation. For this, facilitation was given to the villagers regarding water, its importance, availability, its

movement & different techniques to harvest the available rainwater. Information regarding Shivkalin Paani Sathwan Yojana & different measures under the schemes was explained to villagers.

Details of different options available

Different options were available to the villagers. The options were

- 1) Cement nala band (CNB)
- 2) Stream blasting in nala
- 3) Roof top Rainwater Harvesting (RTRWH)
- 4) Hydro-fracturing of bore well
- 5) Deepening of well
- 6) Strengthening of village tank

Selection of measures by Gramsabha

Villagers opted for artificial recharge of existing bore well through roof top rainwater harvesting and construction of Cement Nala Bandh on local stream as it was economical and beneficial for them.

Details of measures implemented -

1) Name of the measures & their details

- i) Bore well recharge through RTRWH
- ii) C.N.B. on local stream (2)

2) Expenditure incurred (in Rs.)

- i) Bore well recharge through RTRWH – Rs. 105530/-
- ii) C.N.B. on local stream (2) – Rs. 142000/-

Impact due to the Shivkalin measures adopted -

After artificial recharge of existing bore wells with roof top rainwater harvesting and construction of 2 C.N.B. on local streams, water levels in the ground is observed to be increased and eventually the village became tanker free.



Cement Nala Bandh
Village- Tasgaon Tal - Hatkanangale

SHIVKALIN PANI SATHAVAN YOJANA

SUCCESS STORY of VILLAGE AMBAPWADI, KOLHAPUR

Village	Ambapwadi
Taluka	Hatkanangale
District	Kolhapur

Location & approachability - The village is located 23 km away from Hatkanangale Tahasil place in west direction. The village is connected by a tar road. Accessibility is good in all seasons.

Population (2001) 1605 souls
Category of village – Tanker fed
Area – 451.50 Ha

Geomorphology & Geology of Village

The village is located on a moderately undulating basaltic terrain. Small streams drain the area. The drainage pattern is broadly dendritic with seasonal streams. The principle slope is towards east, being the direction of principle drainage.

Red soil can be seen near banks of streams and thickness of the soil is 2.00 m to 3.50 m. The black cotton soil is observed at flat areas, thickness of black cotton soil is 2.50 to 4.00 m black cotton soil is fine grained with good plasticity & organic matter. The area is covered by Basalt (Deccan Trap), which is fine grained, dark gray in colour. The massive basalt is jointed & fractured. The joints are vertical & irregular in nature.

Average annual rainfall - 579.20 mm

Existing surface water bodies

For the purpose of drinking water there exist a public water supply scheme and in addition to this there are 6 hand pumps in the village area.

Pre project drinking water availability

Though pipe water supply scheme & 6 hand pumps exist in the village, during summer season the water from existing sources was inadequate. The villagers faced acute drinking water problem after April onwards i.e. in summer season. To get relief from water scarcity tanker water supply was regular practice during summer.

Social impact due to shortage of drinking water

Due to inadequate water supply during summer from nearby sources, villagers used to depend either on tanker water supply or bring water from sources located far away from the village, which ultimately affected their routine work.

Social mobilization to adopt the Shivkalin measures to make the source sustainable

To make sources sustainable and provide sufficient quantity of water hydrogeological survey was carried out in the area and suggested different options. Gramsahba was conducted for this purpose. With the help of OHP & video clips information was given regarding groundwater, its importance, availability and different techniques to harvest the water.

Details of different options available

Different options were available to the villagers. The options were

- 1) Cement nalla bandh (CNB)
- 2) Stream blasting in nalla
- 3) Roof top rainwater harvesting (RTRWH).
- 4) Hydro-fracturing
- 5) Deepening of existing source well
- 6) Strengthening of village tank

Selection of measures by Gramsabha

Though villagers were having many options, they selected C.N.B., strengthening of village tank and to harvest Roof top rain water in a tank of 1 lakh liter storage capacity.

Details of measures implemented

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|---|--------------|
| i) Cement nalla bandh (total 3 in no.) | Rs. 711800/- |
| ii) Strengthening of village tank | Rs. 118670/- |
| iii) RTRWH in tank of 1 lakh liter storage capacity | Rs. 162700/- |

Impact due to the Shivkalin measures adopted

With the strengthening of water source, villagers are getting adequate water from P.W.S. well and nearby hand pumps saving their time and physical efforts. Village became tanker free after 2005.



Cement Nalla Bandhara
Village – Ambapwadi Tal – Hatkanangale