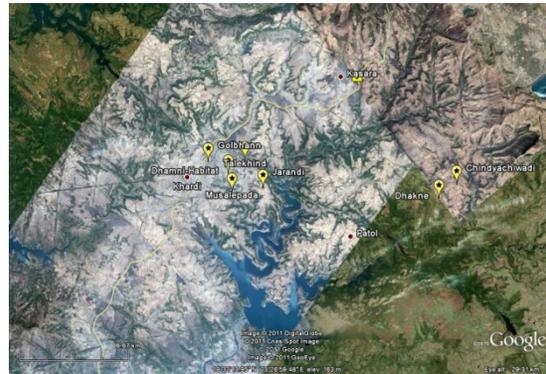


FIELD VISIT REPORT – DHAMNI & DHAKNE GRAMPANCHYAT

Introduction

The access to drinking water is very important in the overall development of the society in India. As urbanization is growing at alarming rate and the pressures on the supply side of the water distribution is immense. The impact of socio-economic and demographic factors made the whole problem of distribution of water more complex which needs interdisciplinary research and integrated approach for the solution of problem. To understand the serious question of why do certain habitats/villages have a successful drinking water scheme and other habitats even though have much in common failed in the process. The problem of tanker fed habitats which I took it as a sign of failure of the scheme or habitat to deliver access to water. The study area of Thane District, Maharashtra, India is identified through request of stakeholder Thane Zilla Parishad (ZP) to CTARA, IIT Bombay. The secondary data analysis revealed that the problem is more severe in Shahapur block as it has 63 tankerfed habitats out of 163. The Shahapur block is also selected because of its heterogeneity in terms of social distribution and diverse geological features. A visit to the two grampanchayats (Dhamni & Dhakne) was arranged on 22nd October 2011. The observations and findings are briefed and summarized in this report.



Dhamni Gram Panchayat

The Dhamni Grampanchyat consists of six habitats and I covered five habitats during my field visit. The total population of Dhamni Grampanchyat is 1700 as per Census 2001. The detailed description of the habitats is given below.

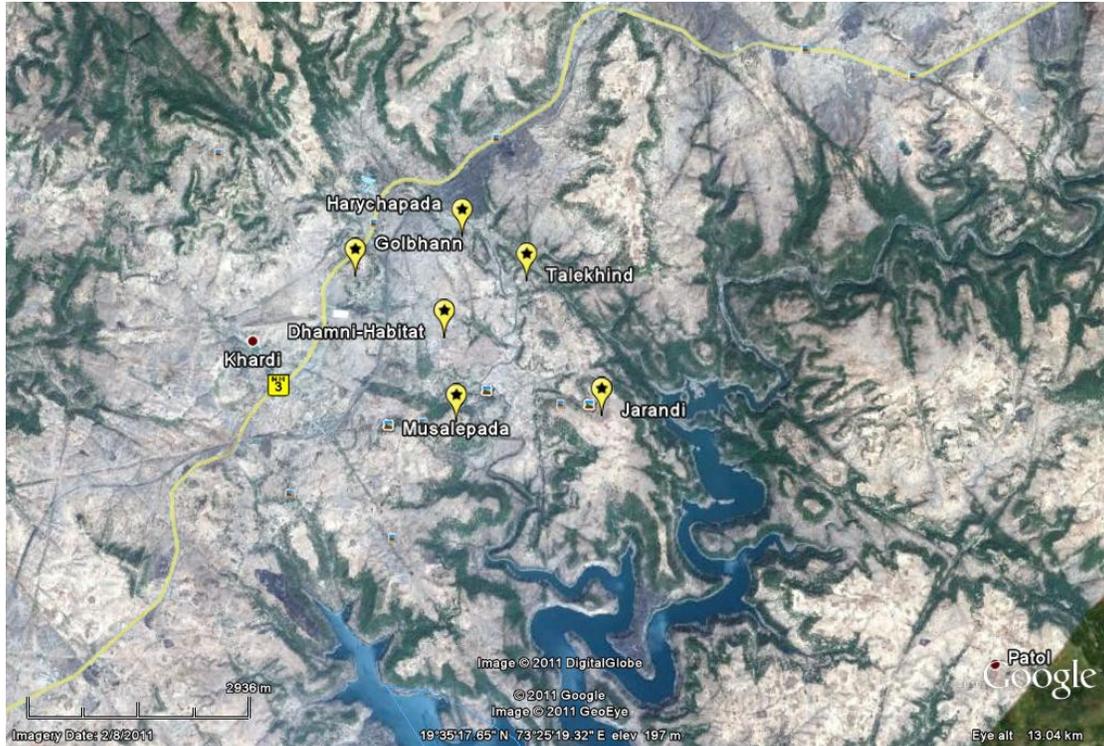


Fig: Habitats of Dhamni GramPanchayat

Dhamni

The main occupation of Dhamni is Agriculture and about significant share of the population is employed in private sector. The Road access to dhamni is poor and has a narrow and Katcha road. The main samaj present were Kunbhi, Katkari, Warali. There is no NREGA work is undertaken currently in this habitat and the last NREGA work was carried out in 2009. Even though the name of the GramPanchayat was Dhamni, the Panchyat office is located in Golbhan and the Gram sabha were held in Golbhan due to better road access. The village has four wells and Nalyojana scheme is not implemented. The Jalswarajya scheme is currently under construction and it started from 2009. The persons interviewed were: farmer, teacher and women.

The streams located close to the habitat is seasonal and dries up in summer. The tanker frequency is once in a day. The reason for scarcity as told by the villagers was in scarce conditions people from nearby villages/habitats access water from here.

Location & Elevation : N 19' 35.505", E 73'.24.433" and 203 m

Table : Dhamni habitat- Details of Wells

Particulars	Coordinates		Elevation (m)	Elevation Difference (m)	Distance from Village(km)	Depth (ft)	Status
Well 1	N 19' 35.785"	E 73' 34.358"	185	18	0.74	15	Empty in summer
Well 2	N 19' 35.609"	E 73' 24.655"	179	24	0.50	30	Not Empty in summer
Well 3						30	Empty in summer
Well 4	Accessed by Katkari people faraway from village						

Table : Dhamni Secondary Data

Dhamni Census Details		
Total Population	317	DDWS
ST Population	38	DDWS
SC Population	0	DDWS
No of Households	73	DDWS
No of Cattles	240	DDWS
Public well	1	GSDA
Handpump	3	GSDA
Tankerfed	Yes	GSDA
PWS	No	GSDA

The GSDA data showed details about only one Public well but there are actually four public wells in use at present.

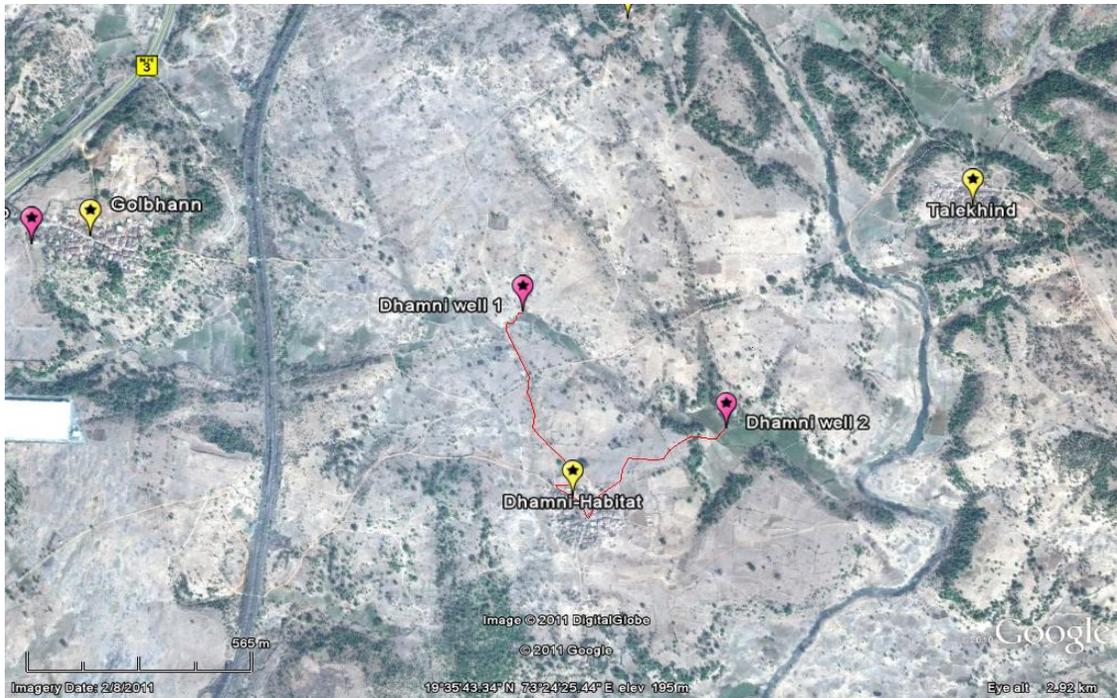


Fig Dhamni habitat and wells

Golbhan

Golbhan is the main habitat of Dhamni Gram Panchayat and the Grampanchayat office is located in Golbhan. The habitat has a very good road access and it lies very close to the NH 3 than the other habitats. The habitat has about 4 shops and good number of two wheelers which we can assume it as a sign of economic growth of residents. The main samaj present in the habitat were Kunbhi, Katkari and Warali. According to Maji Sarpanch the literacy is at very good level in this habitat. The NREGA scheme is carried out in this habitat to do road related works. The frequency of tanker is one tanker per day. About half of the population in the habitat is employed in the private sector and a good number of people work in government sector. There are about three reservoirs namely Bhatsa, Vaitanna, Tansa located within 16 km radius from the habitat.

Table : Golbhan Secondary Data

Golbhan Census Details		
Total Population	367	DDWS
ST Population	30	DDWS
SC Population	0	DDWS
No of Households	87	DDWS
No of Cattles	135	DDWS
Public well	1	GSDA
Handpump	0	GSDA
Tankerfed	No	GSDA
PWS	No	GSDA

The Nal yojana scheme was implemented in the village and It is part of the Khardi regional water supply scheme. The water tax is about 150 Rs per household per year. The main income for the Gram Panchayat is by land tax and the Gram Panchayat works on funds received as Grants from ZP.

People depend on Nal yojana and Handpump for drinking purposes. There is one handpump in the village and it is maintained by the GramPanchayat.

The functional handpump and PWS is not mentioned in GSDA data set.

Location of Golbhan : N 19°35'53.51" , E 73°23'44.53"

Elevation : 242 m

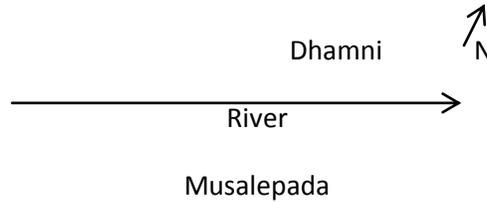
Particulars	Coordinates		Elevation (m)	Elevation Difference (m)	Distance from Village(km)	Depth (ft)	Status
	N	E					
Handpump	19°35'53.51"	73°23'44.53"	239	3	0.20	-	Year around supply



Fig Golbahhan Habitat

Musalepada

The musalepada habitat is located very close to the privately owned township and the samaj is Warali Samaj. The sarpanch of the village Mr. Vishnu Jannu Paradhi was interviewed during the fieldwork. The Maharashtra Roshgar Yojana was implemented in the village. The main occupation is agriculture and there are no people employed in government jobs from this village. There are no shops in the village and it has a school till 4th standard. There is a problem of literacy rate in this village according to local people. The people depend on well, bhawdi and handpump for their water requirements. They have heard about Pan adwa- Pani Jirwa. The well is located about 1.5km from the habitat and its about 35 feet deep extended from 20 ft due to Nal Yojana scheme.



The Nal yojana scheme was implemented but not completed because the funds were stopped. As a part of the scheme overhead tanks and plastic syntax tanks were built near the school. The scheme is non functional as the grants were stopped in middle of the scheme implementation.

Table : Musalepada Secondary Data

Musalepada Census Details		
Total Population	150	DDWS
ST Population	150	DDWS
SC Population	0	DDWS
No of Households	39	DDWS
No of Cattles	135	DDWS
Public well	1	GSDA
Handpump	1	GSDA
Tankerfed	Yes	GSDA
PWS	No	GSDA



Fig: Musalepada Habitat and Overhead Tank

Coordinates of Overhead Tank : N 19' 34.984" E 73' 24.539" and elevation 239m



Fig Overhead Tank in Musalepada

Jarandi

The habitat Jarandi is the most populated habitat in the Dhamni Grampanchayat. There are watershed activities carried out in these habitat mainly through Shramdan(Voluntary labour). The samaj in this habitat is mainly Adivasi, Thakar, Kunbi, Katkari and Koli. There are there shops in the habitat and anganwadi is present in the village. There is also a school upto 4 th grade. There are 2 graduates in the village. I felt the gender participation was better in Jarandi village as the women were more interested in answering the questions about the water problem. Both the men and women were involved in fetching water as men are responsible for bringing water for cattles using bullock carts. The road access is not as bad as in the case of dhamni. There are two wells and two handpumps in the habitat and only one habitat is functional at present. This habitat faces the severe water scarcity problem in summer according to the nearby villages. There are about 4 check dams in the habitat. The water is available till March in the checkdams. There is presence of NGO but the details about the NGO were unknown to the local people.

The Nal yojana scheme was carried out in the habitat with the budget of about Rs 22 Lakhs . But the scheme was not completed. Only the wells were deepened using the funds and it helped in making the seasonal wells into perennial in few cases. The Pani committee was allotted 13 lakhs to repair the wells which were not utilized as told by local people. The people are unaware about the Jal Swarajya scheme. They were made to think that it is normal to left out of the schemes because their habitat is remote and small in proportion.

Table : Jarandi Secondary Data

Jarandi Census Details		
Total Population	627	DDWS
ST Population	324	DDWS
SC Population	0	DDWS
No of Households	64	DDWS
No of Cattles	425	DDWS
Public well	1	GSDA
Handpump	2	GSDA
Tankerfed	Yes	GSDA
PWS	No	GSDA

Table : Jarandi Well Details

Particulars	Coordinates		Elevation (m)	Elevation difference (m)	Distance (km)	Depth (ft)	Status
	N	E					
Well 1	N 19' 35.112"	E 73' 25.476"	223	22	0.35	15	
Well 2						30	
Well 3	N 19' 35.131"	E 73' 25.392"	216	29	0.56	30	Drinking water



Fig Jarandi Habitat – Wells

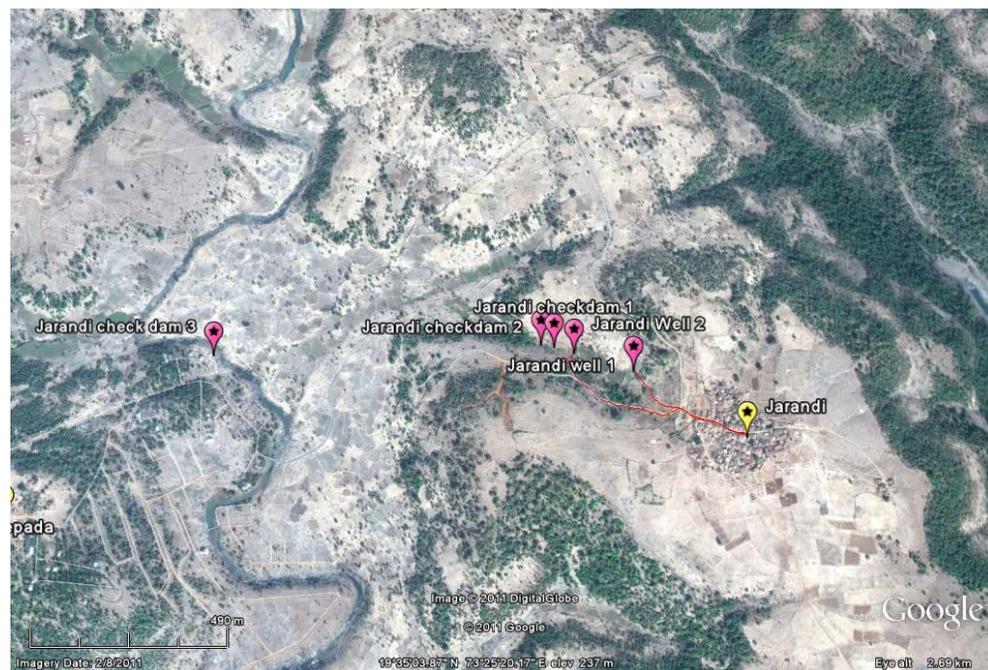


Fig : Jarandi Habitat- Checkdams

TaleKhind

The Talekhind habitat consists of samaj categories namely Warali, Khadkhari, Kunbi. The habitat has poor road access and it has no direct road access due to lack of bridge. The habitat depends upon the streams, wells and hand pumps for water requirement. According to the local men water availability better than Golbhan habitat. The local people work mainly in private industries and few works in railways. There are 4 wells and 2 hand pumps in the village of which only one hand pump is operational. There are additional two public wells than mentioned in GSDA data set. There was no tanker water supply for last two years but mentioned in GSDA dataset as tanker fed in last 3 years.

Table : Talekhind secondary data

Talekhind Census Details		
Total Population	175	DDWS
ST Population	36	DDWS
SC Population	0	DDWS
No of Households	45	DDWS
No of Cattles	225	DDWS
Public well	2	GSDA
Handpump	2	GSDA
Tankerfed	Yes	GSDA
PWS	No	GSDA

Particulars	Coordinates		Elevation (m)	Elevation Difference (m)	Distance (km)	Depth	Status
	N 19'	E 73'					
Well 1	36.045"	25.019"	196	12	0.19	15 ft	Drinking & used in summer
Well 2	35.942"	24.876"	179	29	0.47	10ft	
Well 3	35.919"	24.840"	179	29	0.72	30ft	Nal Yojana source
Well 4	35.851"	24.867"	179	29	0.64	12ft	



Fig Talekhind Habitat

Findings

Golbhan	PWS was not mentioned in the GSDA but Khardi Regional Scheme is functional.
Talekhind	Mentioned as Tankerfed but it is not tanker fed in last two years

Dhakne Gram Panchayat

The Dhakne Gram Panchayat is located in Shahapur Block of Thane District. The Dhakne Gram panchayat has five habitats and I have visited two habitats Dhakne and Chindyachiwadi as part of the field visit on the same day of Dhamni field visit. The details of the habitats is briefed below. The Dhakne Grampanchayat has a woman Sarpanch.

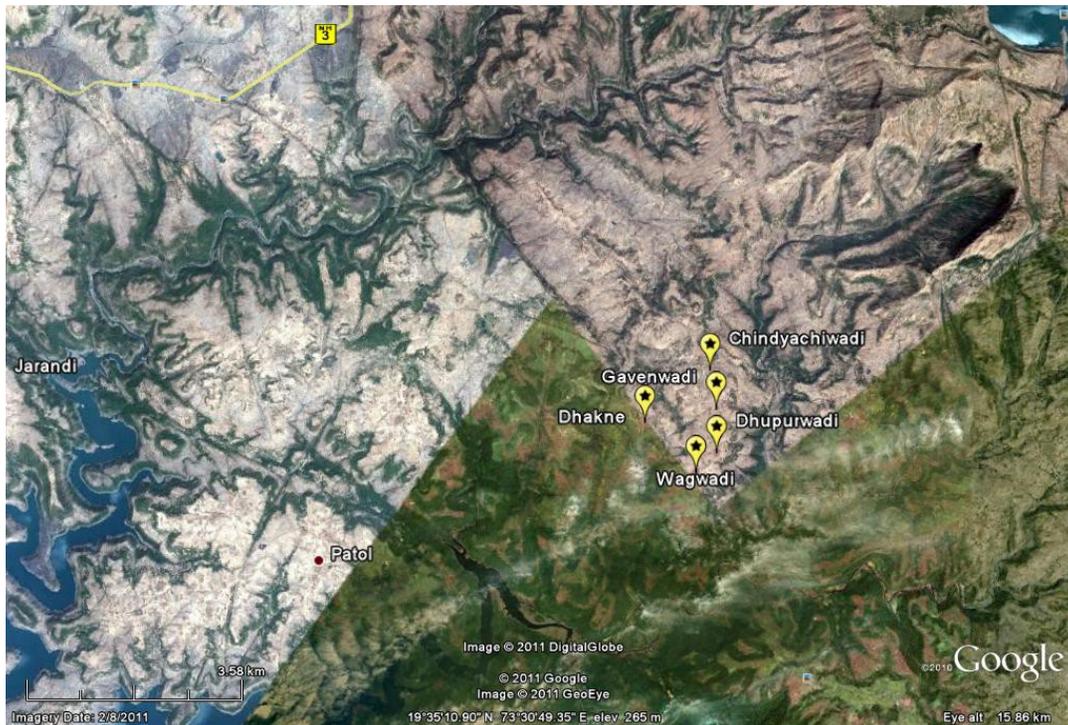


Fig : Dhakne Gram Panchyat

Dhakne

The main occupation of the Dhakne habitat is agriculture. The samaj of Dhakne habitat consists of Katkari, kunbi, Thakur, Warali. The NREGA works have been carried out in the habitat and check dams were constructed as part of the scheme. The habitat has better road access. There are about five shops in the village and hospital is present near the habitat. There are about 10-13 graduates in the habitat. There are five wells in the habitat about which 2 were used for drinking and 3 were used for domestic uses. The handpump is present in the habitat but it is not functional even after the efforts of local Gram Panchayat. The water availability in the habitat is till April end. There are no buffalos in the habitat as it is a symbol of sufficient water availability. The watershed works was not carried out in this village. The Nal yojana scheme was implemented but failed and become non functional. According to the local people of Dhakne, Chindyachiwadi and Gavenwadi have functional Nal yojana schemes. The reason for the failure of the scheme is due to contractor's fault as per the local people. The people in the habitat do not prefer to go for outside work as this is a mountainous terrain.

Table : Dhakne Habitat – Well Details

Particulars	Coordinates		Elevation (m)	Elevation Difference (m)	Distance (km)	Depth (ft)	Status
Well 1	N 19' 34.604"	E 73' 31.626"	272	20	0.32	25	Drinking & used till April end.
Well 2	N 19' 34.824"	E 73' 31.859"	282	10	0.33	30	Drinking

Table : Dhakne Habitat –Secondary Data

Dhakne Census Details		
Total Population	476	DDWS
ST Population	0	DDWS
SC Population	0	DDWS
No of Households	195	DDWS
No of Cattles	108	DDWS
Public well	1	GSDA
Handpump	0	GSDA
Tankerfed	Yes	GSDA
PWS	No	GSDA

The functional well used for drinking water is 2 but the GSDA dataset is showing only one functional well.



Fig Dhakne Habitat- Wells

Chindyachiwadi

The Chindyachiwadi samaj consists of Koli and Thakur. There are about 2 shops in the habitat. The sarpanch of the Dhakne Gram Panchayat resides in Chindyachiwadi. There is a secondary school near the habitat. The interviewed person was Sarpanch of GramPanchayat. The NREGA activities were Road work. The main occupation in the habitat is agriculture. The watershed development works were carried out in the habitat. The BAIF NGO has constructed check dams for water supply to cattles. There are no buffalos in the habitat as it is a symbol of sufficient water availability. Nal yojana scheme was implemented in the village and it is functional. There is a issue of water conflict between the two habitats Dhakne and Chindyachiwadi. Last year the habitat is tankerfed eventhough the habitat is mentioned as not tankerfed. The habitat also has a water supply scheme

Table : Chindyachiwadi – Secondary Data

Chindyachiwadi Census Details		
Total Population	157	DDWS
ST Population	157	DDWS
SC Population	0	DDWS
No of Households	71	DDWS
No of Cattles	71	DDWS
Public well	1	GSDA
Handpump	0	GSDA
Tankerfed	No	GSDA
PWS	No	GSDA

Findings

Chindyachiwadi	Reported as not tankerfed but the tankers came during last year. Nal yojana and the scheme details were missing from GSDA

Analysis

- In Dhamni Gram Panchayat the Golbhan habitat is the main village and acts as administrative centre for the GramPanchayat.
- The Road access to Dhamn and Musalepada habitat is in bad state.
- The water supply through the tankers had little benefits as any of the habitats have no proper storage structure.
- Urbanization is taking place along the National Highway and Railway lines. The places near Khardi station and Kasara station is experiencing change in real estate scenario.
- In case of Musalepada, as per the collected qualitative data, literacy rate is identified as a important factor in the village dynamics.
- Similarly from Golbhan, the road access and economic activity and literacy rate is identified as a important factor in the village dynamics.
- In the case of Dhakne Gram Panchayat, the habitat Chindyachiwadi has succeeded in implementing the Nal Yojana Scheme but the scheme failed in the habitat of Dhakne. The two habitats are on the two sides of the stream. The presence of Sarpanch of Dhakne Gram Panchayat in Chindyachiwadi habitat could be a influencing factor in success of the scheme.
- The habitat Chindyachiwadi and Dhakne Gram Panchayat also has women sarpanch. Hence I am taking the population of women, women literacy rate as a indirect indicator for the women participation and gender agency.
- For urbanization I will be comparing the agricultural labour population to the total population and ratio will be considered as indicator of urbanization.
- For Economic activity I will be taking the marginal agricultural population and the non-agricultural population as the indicator.
- These Indicators will be compared with villages where the schemes are functional and tankerfed habitats. The pattern emerging out of these comparisons would be used to predict which villages are more probable to succeed when a new drinking water scheme is implemented.

Annexure 1- Semi structured Questionnaire

Name of Habitat

Name of Gram Panchayat

Location: (Coordinates)

Name of Sarpanch:

Name of Gram Sevak:

Number of households:

Number and types of communities:

Number of shops in the wadi:

Presence of school,

Type of school.

Literacy rate:

Activity pertaining to NREGA:

Main Occupation :

List of water sources:

Number of private borings or handpumps

Average amount of water per person:

Activities in water shed development:

Functionality of the hand pumps:

Number of people working for private companies (labourers):

Number of people with government jobs:

Awareness about jalswarajya and other related projects:

Contacts in the wadi