

ANALYSIS OF WATER SITUATION IN JHAMBULWADI (MOGRAJ GP)

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Summary

The objective of this project ,undertaken by CATRA ,is to understand the water scenario at a wadi level and to understand the people's perception about the Multi –Village Scheme and the reasons of its failure. A detailed analysis was done on MVS scheme implemented in Jhambulwadi (Mograj GP) a few years back to find the root cause of its failure .For this government documents related to the scheme were thoroughly verified.

Besides exploring the water problems , socio and economic condition of the wadi was also analysed .The occupations of the villagers , their source of income ,the pani samiti , aganwadi ,bachatgad ,education level ,general infrastructure have been mentioned in the report.



Geographical Location

Map



1. Jambhulwadi is located at Latitude 19.0000387 N and Longitude 73.4907058 E.
2. Jambhulwadi is an extension of Dhamani although they are 4 km distance apart
3. It lies between Ambivli and Dhamani , Jhambulwadi comes under Mograj
4. The Village is located on top of the hill 30 ft above local plane
5. A River branch passes by viallge in its South

How to reach

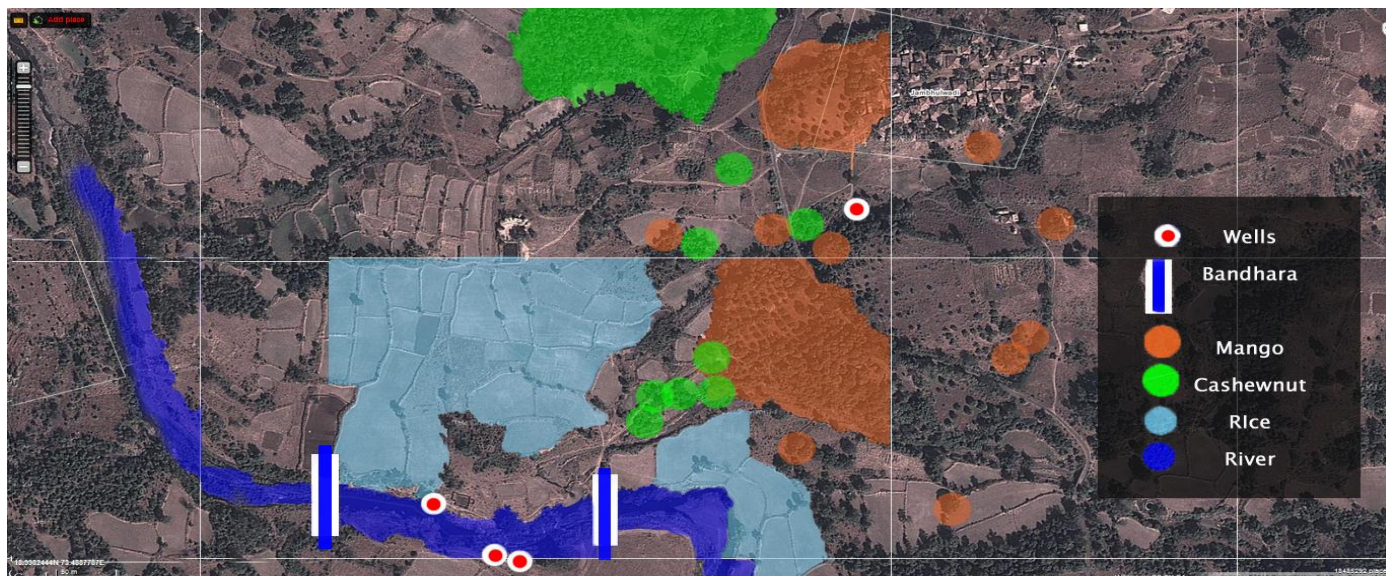
Route 1

1. Catch a train at 6.00 am at Kanjurmarg station.
2. You will reach karjat by 8.00 am, A bus going to Jamrukh leaves at 8.30 am, travel through this bus
3. Board down at Ambivli (ahead of Kashela),you will reach here by 9.45 am.
4. Take the other route which goes towards Jhambulwadi, 25 mins walking.

Route 2

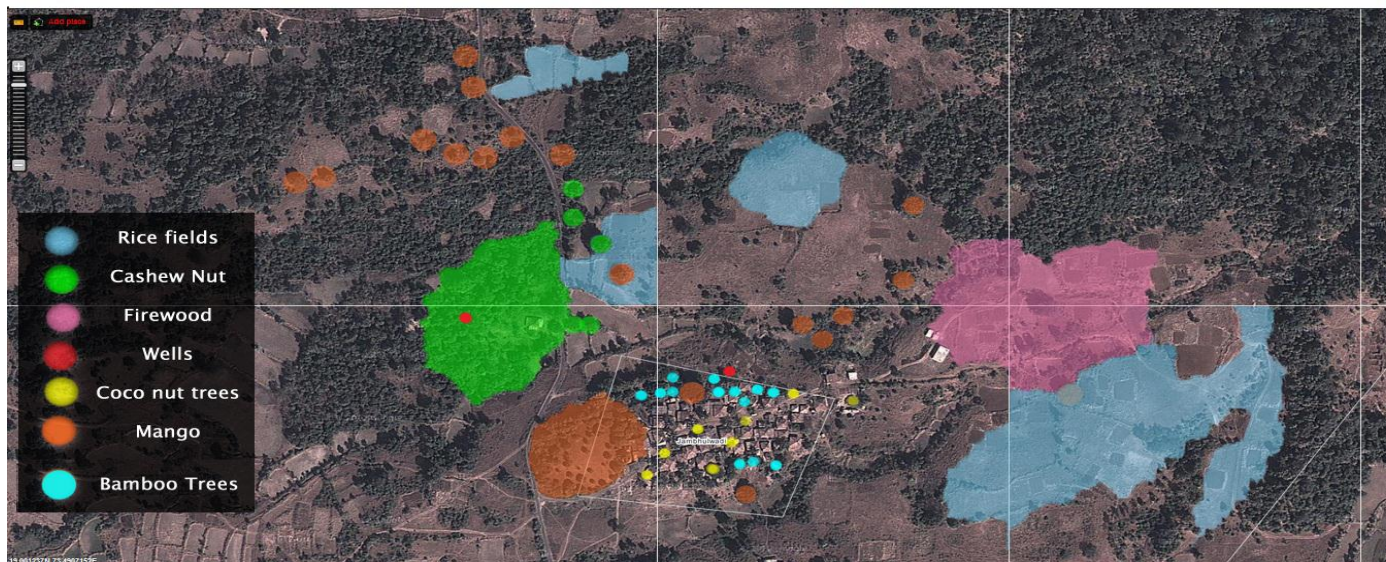
1. Catch a train at 6.00 am at Kanjurmarg station.
2. You will reach karjat by 8.00 am, Take a Tum Tum at Karjat towards Kashela.
3. Once you reach Kashela , Take another Tum Tum towards Ambivli
4. From Ambivli take the other route and at 20 min walking distance, you will reach Jhambulwadi

Water Resource Mapping



This map clearly shows the location of all the sources of water available for the villagers.

Other Resource Mapping



This map shows the location of the fields around Jhambulawadi.

History of Jhambulwadi

- 1984 – Fire in village and well 1 was built
- 1986 – Government scheme for pakke houses
- Taki - Built in 1987 under MVS scheme
- 2002 – Well 2 was built
- 2011 – Bandhara was constructed under NAREGA

PIPELINE WATER SUPPLY SCHEME FOR JHAMBULWADI

Estimate

Year of estimate -1981

- Pipeline - Rs 60,340
 - 50 mm diameter G I pipe
 - 20 mm diameter G I pipe
 - 50 mm GM wheel valve
 - 20 mm diameter air valve
 - Chamber
 - Electricity connection for pump
- Cistern – Rs 20,000
 - Excavation in earth upto depth of 1.5 m
 - Excavation in rock by blasting
 - RCC slabs
 - Platforms
 - Bar reinforcement
- Collecting well – Rs 19,232
 - Excavation in earth
 - Excavation in rock
 - C.C for bedding
 - Stone steps
 - Filling rubble

Start of work

Schedule B -Tender Issue (18/3/81) in the name of CR Khandwe

- PWS Dhamni (Jhambhulwadi) part 1 ,Contract number -A1/134
- Initial amount sanctioned Rs 46,533 under this contract
- Contract number – A1/135, amount sanctioned –Rs 44,102

Schedule A –

- 210 bags of cement with Rs 750 per bag.
- Running account bills

1 .Date of Letter 1– 16/10/1981

A letter from deputy engineer, PWS department, was sent to junior engineer, bandara department. The letter was about requesting 10.5 metric tons of cement for the construction of bandara to be sent to CR Khanwe (contractor)

2. Date of Letter 2 – 16/3/1982

Deputy Engineer, PWS department, wrote a letter to contractor about the pending work of bandara and warned him to start the work immediately.

3. Date of Letter 3 – 12/4/1982

This letter was sent by deputy PWS to all the contractors about taking the water line out for the supply and they were given the dates on which they had to be present. If they failed to do so then they would be held responsible for the delay of the work.

AR Patil Varai NPA, Karjat - 15/4/1982

KD Dhose Gabewali, Karjat – 15/4/1982

CR Khandwe ,Dhamni (Jhambulwadi) – 16/4/1982

Ladda Inugutta ,Rig ,Karjat – 17 /4/1982

4. Date of Letter 4 -27/04/1982

Working engineer (Chota Bandara) was sent a letter from deputy PWS about the remaining stalk of cement bag .It pointed out the fact that CR khandwe has received 8 metric tons of cement (160 bags) ,but by scheduled 18.5 meric tons of cement (350 bags) was allotted to the scheme . So they demanded for the remaining cement

Cement issue for Dhamani --- 4MT	received on 5/3/81
4 MT	received on 22/12/81

5. Date of Letter 5 -20/12/1983

A warning was issued to CR Khandwe about the negligence of work and he was given a 8 day notice to start the work at 27/12/1983. If he failed to do so action would be taken against him from the deputy engineer.

6. Date of Letter 6 – 1/10/1984

CR Khandwe has taken the contracts A1/134/135/139/140 and the money for the contract has been sanctioned .So he was issued a 10 day notice starting form 7/10/84 till 15/10/84 ,if the work wasn't started then the contractor would be fined in his last instalment with certain conditions.

Schedule A Part 2 – 210 bags Rs 750 per bag

Rest of the part of the scheme with documents are being attached in report of Team 2

WELL ANALYSIS

WELL 1 (Jhambulwadi – Dh -1) (in uphill)



Specifications

- **Total depth of well** – 7.34 m
- **Inner diameter** – 3.1 m
- **Outer diameter** – 3.66 m
- **Volume of the well** -21.8 m³

Other details

- For 7 months. It refills during Rainfall starting from June and is used upto December.
- Water quality is poor and cannot be used for drinking purpose. The bottom of the well is not well cemented resulting in leakage of soil in the well.
- This well is used for washing utensils, Bathing, washing clothes, Drinking water for bulls and cows

- Around 4-5 Houses use it as it is closer to their house. There is a huge slope on the way to well making it difficult to carry . There is no perfect road or path for the well.
- Well has a huge risk for safety . There is no safety wall nor pulley system for taking water.This might result in accidents and human losses.
- For efficient working of well , renovation of well should take place. First and most important Safety wall should be raised and a pulley system should be designed. Secondly Depth of the well should be increased in order to maintain the level of water at considerable state during summer

Timeline of Water Level

Date	Water Level
28 th Jan	1.04m
22 nd Feb	74cm
24 th March	44cm

WELL 2 (in downhill)



Specifications

- **Total Depth** – 5.6 m
- **Inner Diameter** – 5.53 m
- **Outside Diameter** -6.37 m
- **Volume of the well** – 44 m³

Other Details

- For 9 months. It refills during Rainfall starting from July and is used upto April.
- Water quality is good and can be used for drinking purpose. Although there are few complaints of throat pains while using this water.
- This well is used for washing utensils, Bathing, washing clothes and Drinking water
- Around 25-30 Houses use it as it relatively cleaner and the water level is pretty good even in summers. As it is downhill lots of effort are required to bring the water to houses. It is a Major water resource of the village.
- This well is heavily damaged, the inner cement lining between rocks are eroded. This means the well can collapse anytime as all the cement has eroded. Complete re-innovation is required for the well. The well cannot be cleaned as the any person going down the well is unsafe owing to loose rocks.
- Well neck should be broadened and depth should as well be increased.If possible a pump supply at the uphill in village would serve sufficient.There are suggestion where a borewell at the base of this well can fetch huge amount of water, even during summer.

Timeline of Water Level

Date	Water Level
28 th Jan	20cm
22 nd Feb	5cm
24 th March	0cm

DOHRA (Small well near River)

Specifications

- **Total Depth** – 2.4 m
- **Inner Diameter** – 2.1 m
- **Outside Diameter** – 3 m
- **Volume of the well** – 8.65 m³

Other details

- For 5 months. It refills during Rainfall starting from January and is used upto May.
- Water quality is very good and can be used for drinking purpose. It is crystal clear Water.
- Water in this well is used only and only for drinking purpose.
- Entire Village uses it during Summer , as it is always filled and the last water source in their village.
- A small well and not much water can be drawn in one shot. The water level is constant and only Knee deep. It is besides a Illegal well which percolates all the water in itself. Resulting in Dry River.
- There is not as such modification except the illegal well should destroyed or Declared Public

Timeline of Water Level

Date	Water Level
28 th Jan	0.32m
22 nd Feb	0.32m
24 th March	0.32m

BANDHARA 1

- **Length** – 17.4 m
- **Height** – 0.5 m
- **Height of water level** – 0.3 m (28th jan)
- **Distance from end of bandara 1 to well 3(dohra)** – 55 m appox



BANDHARA 2

- **Length** – 25.6 m
- **Height** – 0.63 m
- **Height of water level** – 0.39 m (28th jan)
- **Distance from well 3(dohra) to end of bandara 2** – 88.88 m approx.



WATER USAGE TABLE

1 tip = 500 L

1 handi = 15L

No of family members	Children	Female Members	Cattle size	Water Storage (1day)	Requirement Description
12	5	3	2	Tip	8 tips for drinking water + 2 for cattle
6	3	1	0	Handi	4 drinking + 4 for bath
7	1	3	0	Tip and Handi	1 + 10 handi for drinking
5	3	1	0	Handi and Tip	1 tip and 3-4 handi for drinking
9	2	3	2	Handi and Tip	1 tip + 7 handi for drinking
7	2	3	2	Tip and Handi	4 handi for cattle + 1 tip + 2 handi for drinking



Specific water requirement for a family of six

Wate usage	Water Consumption/day
Utensils	3 handi
Drinking + bath	2 handi per person
Meal	1 handi
Cattle	2 handi

Calculation of height elevation for the pipeline from school (top end of wadi) to source for pipeline

Sr no	Location Description	Distance from reference Point(m)	Back Side (cm)	Front Side (cm)
1	At school	0	10	
2	After the tree near a black solid rock	22.7	19	243
3	Near a log of wood	49.3	121	233

4	Near brick kiln	74.5	159	154
5	Near rocks	99.9	170	152
6	1/3 of village distance ,near airtel dish antenna TAKI	125.3	138	92
7	Between 2 coconut trees	201 sandal size	100	171
8	Near 2 nd last house	79 sandal size	14	195
	At end of village	65 sandal size	27	352
10	Near Shortcut to transformer	47 sandal size	-9	394
11	Near transformer	59	1	382
12	Near road on shortcut	89	79	343
13	On the road	49	-46.67	201
14	On the pathway	47		201

Calculation of height elevation for well 1 taking 9 as a reference point

9			29	
9 [*]	Towards well	47	30	395
9 ^{**}	Near the stairs	51	-3	390
9 ^{***}	Near the well	8		140

From location 14 - 408.3 m (constant slope) – Depth of 1.8 m—9.9m (constant slope) – Depth of 10 cm – 31.5m (constant slope) – Depth of 140 cm ---20.7m (Constant Slope) ---Depth of 80 cm ---35.1m (constant slope)—Depth of 90 cm-- -6m (constant slope)—Depth of 270 cm—12m(constant slope)—36.3 m(constant slope)—Source (Depth of 1m)

Conclusions:

- Height difference between wadi top and source is **32 m** approx.
- Height Difference between taki and source is **28 m** approx.
- Height difference between Well 1 and source is **15 m** approx.

General Timeline across the year

	Jan-Feb	March-April	May-June	July-August	Sept-Oct	Nov - Dec
Labour	Labour	Labour	Labour	Agriculture	Agriculture	Agriculture
Cattle Grazing	Y (Jan)	N	N	N	N	Y
Water from river	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Water from wells	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y

TRANSIENT WALK

A-Primary school

I-Bandhara

	A-B	B-C	C-D	D-E	E-F	F-G	G-H	H-I
Soil erosion	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Terrain	Uneven	Uneven	Unven	Even	Even	Even	Uneven	Uneven
Vegetation	Forest	Forest	No	No	No	Grazing land	Mango Trees	Grazing Land
Rock	Basalt	Basalt	Basalt	Basalt	Hard	Hard	Sediment	Sediment
Slope	Steep	Slightly Steep	Straight	Straight	Steep	Steep	Highly steep	Steep

LOAN SYSTEM

There prevails two types of Loan systems in Jambhulwadi. Each farmer here is inefficient in producing and feeding his family. Thus he is always in a debt and this is cycle which helps him survive and suffer at the same time.

1. Microfinance-

This is a unique type of finance which loans money to a person in exchange of Social Respect. Bachatgad is few of communities which sanctions such types of loan. So a group of say 10 people are given 1 lac rupees, they all know each other and have well respect , trust for each other. Now if suppose a person is in need then the group fixes a rate of interest and grants him the loan. Once he takes the loan he is binded by social laws and his image is on stake

2.Token System

This is an interesting way to Loan an amount which provides benefit to both debiter and creditor . Generally during farming some farmers fell short of finance to cope up so they buy Loans from huge landlords / contractor. Once the farming is over , winter n summer turns out to be very idle time for them with almost no job and no chance for agriculture.This is time when they work for the contractor earn some and pay off some part of loan . so they get a guaranteed subsidized pay for labour work and contractor gets cheap labour .

PANI SAMITI

It is organistion comprising of wadi people which acts as a channel between wadi and the Panchayat on the issues of water .For 15 wadis in the Mograj GP , 7 pani samities exist.Gram Sabha elects the chairperson and head of Pani Samiti. Dhamni and Jhambulwadi share a common Pani Samiti headed by Ashok Mechchad.

Each pani samiti has its own account in which they collect revenue for maintenance of water sources (wells , taki) and all decisions regarding water are taken by it only.

In Jhambulwadi after the failure of government schemes, pani samiti has somewhat lost its identity.

AGANWADI

Jhambulwadi's mini aganwadi has 38 children age from 2-6 yrs in present headed by Usha Pandarnath .It gets all of its resources from panchayat directly.

Mid-day meal is also given these children in the aganwadi itself apart from basic education.



EDUCATION

The wadi has a primary school upto 4th class .After that the children have to go to higher secondary school for further study situated in other wadi.

BACHATGADH

Has 40 women in current which meet once in a month .Its role is to empower the women of the wadi by creating employment opportunities among them. Recently a loan of 2.5 lakhs was allotted to them by UTO bank to them at 1% annual interest for some business start. They also have taken up an initiative under which each women from it has to feed the whole wadi each year.



PROBLEMS

1. Labour Rates- The main problem prevailing in the wadi is employment .Their wage is fluctuating , variable and seasonal .Yield from agriculture is mostly used for own consumption , thereby not producing any income for them .After the monsoon season is over , they spread out i.e. some are involved in mango plantation , some in brick kiln , some in labour work. The NAREGA yojana was not being effectively used by the villagers as it the work provided by the NAREGA was mostly in the summer's season and during this period they are busy in their fields. If there is work and you have contact them, then you get work, 200 per day subtracting loans gives them 50 per day i.e. barely anything

2. Water scarcity – Well 1 and Well 2 gets dried off in the summers (March – June) .So they are depended on Bandara for their water in which all the activities (washing , cattle drinking) takes place.Bandhara is also a reliable source as its main source is river which generally gets dried off.



The wadi has a scope of groundwater but it is quite deep down and because of government restriction of digging height , the borewells and dugwells are no use to them.

Well-constructed next to Dohra by a person named Asole of Dhami drains all the water from dohra for the irrigation of his fields thereby reducing the water level in Dohra which is used in summers.



Under MVS scheme , a taki (storage tank) was built in the middle of the village which used to get water from the river directly through pipelines. But due to lack of maintenance and negligence shown by Pani Samiti , dispute between

wadis over water , it worked for only 2 years.



3. Schooling problems- No school in wadi after the 4th class. So for further study children have to walk long distances.
4. Asavle's monopoly – Because of his money and power , no one in the wadi is able to stand against him .
5. No opportunities- Poor infrastructure and education force the youth to do labour and study only till 10th

SOLUTIONS

1. Agreement with Asavle:

Asavle's well was formed later near small public well. An agreement with Asavle could be reached where the well can be used by villager and Asavle. Considering the Well built by Asavle is illegal and he deserves penalty by the Law. Here are some points which can be put forward .

- a. Government will pay for the cleaning and sanitizing the well
- b. The villagers will be allowed to access the well 70 % of the day time
- c. Asavle will have to pay a fine for the illegal construction, so that such incidents Don't reoccur
- d. Villagers will pay pani patti for maintenance to Asavle.

e. In case of extreme drought, Well would be made public and any one can access it at anytime

2. Re-Construction of Downhill Well

Since it's seen that the downhill well can sustain water for longer duration, one should confirm source of water beneath the bottom of the well. The well should be reconstructed making it wider and deeper. People would be paying panipatti as a maintenance for a new well

3. Borewell and Pipeline near village

One can dig a borewell at the bottom of the river and using a pump it can be supplied to the village. We can construct a water post which extracts water from Downhill river

4. To cater all the villagers' problems we designed a form which would give a general perspective of them

General Village Information Form

Form No

Family / Household

- Is it kaccha house or pakka house
- How much water can you store in house ?
- How many members in House
- How many of them children
- Where do they study ?
- How long is it from here
- Do you have TV in the house ?
- Do you have Bullock cart, bike , cycle

Education

- How many people in house can read and write ?
- How many members have completed 10th std in house

- School for study upto 4th std
- School for Study from 4th - 10th
- Nearest college for more than 10th

Health

- Water quality(any specific complaints)
- Sanitization (public toilets or inside house)
- Medical Facility

Water resource

- How much water do you need daily ?
- For drinking and Bathing purpose ?
- From where do get water for Bathing
- For washing clothes and utencils ?
- From where do you get for washing purpose
- For Cattle and other purposes?
- From where do you fill for Cattle ?
- Do you have any borewell ? if yes how much Deep
- Tick the wells which has abundant water
- Tick the wells which have unhealthy water ?

Energy

- Mode of cooking
- How much fuel do you need?
- Electricity Load shedding ?

Agriculture/ Farming

- How much land do you own
- Is it on rent ?
- How many months do you farm?

- How many months do you Labour ?
- Main factors problematic for Farming ?
- Types of Crop You grow
- Do you own trees , Mango , cashew nut, Jacfruit

Animal Husbandry

- How many bulls you have?
- How many Cows ?
- Do you have Dairy , poultry, Goatery

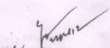
Economy

- Earning Members ?
- Rough annual income after selling mangoes ?
- Average Labour rates ?
- Annual sale of rice (wt)?

वेळीस येताना सोबत जोडलेल्या यादीतून प्रामर्षधार्यांनी तसेच या यादीच्या बाहेरील ज्या ठिकाणी इतर स्थानिक कारभारद्वारे विन्यासाच्या पायाची टेंपाई भूसंपादनाची शकता आहे अशा प्रामर्षधार्यांनी देऊील वरील तीन मुद्दे मान्य असल्याबद्दलचा प्रामर्सपत्रा ठाव, गांव नकाशाव्हेल भाग १ व भाग २ मध्ये टेंपाई प्रल्लेखक प्रत्यय आराखडा व गावान उल्लेख असल्यान्या सर्व खोलावतकी अद्ययावत माहोती आणायवाची आहे.

ज्या प्रामर्षधार्यांनी वरील सर्व बाबींची पूर्तती करतील अशाच प्रामर्षधार्याताना टेंपाई अंगरीत उत्राय येणेन्याच पायदा मिळेत, ज्या प्रामर्षधार्यांनीअंगरीत प्रसासनातल्या नले टेंपाई खोली करतकी अत्यवश्यक आहे. पातू अशी संघर्षीत प्रामर्सपत्राच्या अज उरीतल्या नव्या केवळपायांनी प्रामर्सपत्राच्या ठाव व टेंपाई प्रल्लेखक आराखडा भरत करवाय. नालीत अशा प्रामर्षधार्यांनीअंगरीत घालावतू भुलण (मल्लाय पायदाव्हेल विलीयवण). अर्धीनसम १९१३ नुसार कलम ४ अंगरीत मल्लायपाया पायाची टेंपाई खोली करतकी येतू व न्यालीत नले हातूदीची प्रसासनातले कडक अंगमयजवळानी करतकी येतू. अशा प्रामर्षधार्यांनी टेंपाई अंगरीत १ उत्राय येणेन्यापेकी कोणतीही उत्रा पयलीकम मंजूर केलेी ज्वालत नाही. याची नोंद घ्यावी.

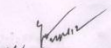
सहचर :- १. संभाव्य पाणी टेंपाई भारतागन्या गांवाची यादी.
२. धामसपेक्ष ठाववाचा मनुषा


 सहसलसलर
 सहसलर कार्यालय कर्नाल

वेळीस येताना सोबत जोडलेल्या यादीतून प्रामर्षधार्यांनी तसेच या यादीच्या बाहेरील ज्या ठिकाणी इतर स्थानिक कारभारद्वारे विन्यासाच्या पायाची टेंपाई भूसंपादनाची शकता आहे अशा प्रामर्षधार्यांनी देऊील वरील तीन मुद्दे मान्य असल्याबद्दलचा प्रामर्सपत्रा ठाव, गांव नकाशाव्हेल भाग १ व भाग २ मध्ये टेंपाई प्रल्लेखक प्रत्यय आराखडा व गावान उल्लेख असल्यान्या सर्व खोलावतकी अद्ययावत माहोती आणायवाची आहे.

ज्या प्रामर्षधार्यांनी वरील सर्व बाबींची पूर्तती करतील अशाच प्रामर्षधार्याताना टेंपाई अंगरीत उत्राय येणेन्याच पायदा मिळेत, ज्या प्रामर्षधार्यांनीअंगरीत प्रसासनातल्या नले टेंपाई खोली करतकी अत्यवश्यक आहे. पातू अशी संघर्षीत प्रामर्सपत्राच्या अज उरीतल्या नव्या केवळपायांनी प्रामर्सपत्राच्या ठाव व टेंपाई प्रल्लेखक आराखडा भरत करवाय. नालीत अशा प्रामर्षधार्यांनीअंगरीत घालावतू भुलण (मल्लाय पायदाव्हेल विलीयवण). अर्धीनसम १९१३ नुसार कलम ४ अंगरीत मल्लायपाया पायाची टेंपाई खोली करतकी येतू व न्यालीत नले हातूदीची प्रसासनातले कडक अंगमयजवळानी करतकी येतू. अशा प्रामर्षधार्यांनी टेंपाई अंगरीत १ उत्राय येणेन्यापेकी कोणतीही उत्रा पयलीकम मंजूर केलेी ज्वालत नाही. याची नोंद घ्यावी.

सहचर :- १. संभाव्य पाणी टेंपाई भारतागन्या गांवाची यादी.
२. धामसपेक्ष ठाववाचा मनुषा


 सहसलसलर
 सहसलर कार्यालय कर्नाल

प्रत :- माहोलीसठी खोलीय सार.

मा. आम्पार श्री. सूरेशचंद्र लहड. सो. कर्जल/खालातूर मत्तार सोय

प्रत :- माहोलीसठी व सपेक्ष उपखिल राहणेसठी खोलीय सार.

मा. श्री. श्रीम.

सयापती / उरुसयापती / जिल्हा परितुद मयूर्य / पंचायत समिती सलसय

प्रत - अण्डख - धामाय पाणी पुरवडा व सव्हना समिती ----- ता. कर्जल

प्रत - १२ विकास अधिकाारी, पंचायत समिती कर्जल

प्रत - १२ उपखोपेताना ल.च. रालिय उपखिलाय कर्जल

प्रत - १२ वरिध पुरवरीकल, पूनन येकेश्वरा व विकास येकगा अल्लयण.

प्रत - १२ हातुदा हडल अधिकाारी, कर्जल

प्रत - १२ उपखोपेताना म.जि.प्र. कर्जल

प्रत - सयावक अधिकाारी, सयातुड स्टेट विल्लतु पांरयण कर्जल (स)

प्रत - डा.जि.अ. धामयेकक धामपेसाल ----- ता. कर्जल

२/- अद्ययावत माहोलीसह उपखिल राहणेयावत.

प्रत - ललड्टे (सर्व)

संभाव्य पाणी टेंपाई भारतागन्या गांव / सयावंची यादी.

अ.क्र.	गांव	यादा
१	डोमपयाडा	--
२	पिण्कास	--
३	--	मांयाडी
४	--	यादुलयाडी
५	--	मिरयुलयाडी
६	--	सारीमी याडी
७	--	सुसयायाडा

लकुण्य = ०७ ०२ ०५

संभाव्य पाणी टेंपाई भारतागन्या गांव / सयावंची यादी.

अ.क्र.	गांव	यादा
१	डोमपयाडा	--
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५	--	मिरयुलयाडी
६	--	सारीमी याडी
७	--	सुसयायाडा

लकुण्य = ०७ ०२ ०५

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