



राष्ट्रीय भूमि जल अधिवेशन - 2007

NATIONAL GROUND WATER CONGRESS - 2007

11 सितम्बर 2007, विज्ञान भवन, नई दिल्ली
11 September 2007, Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi

राष्ट्रीय जल पुरस्कार एवं
भूमि जल संवर्द्धन पुरस्कार
**National Water Award &
Bhoomijal Samvardhan Puraskar**

पुरस्कृत संस्थाओं का परिचय
Profile of Awardees



जल संसाधन मंत्रालय,
भारत सरकार
**Ministry of Water Resources,
Government of India**

जल वर्ष 2007



WATER YEAR 2007

LIST OF AWARDEES

- **National Water Award**
Hiware Bazar (Panchayat), District Ahmednagar, Maharashtra
- **Bhoomijal Samvardhan Puraskar**

North Zone

1. Society for Social Uplift through Rural Action (SUTRA), V & PO. Jagjit Nagar, Via Jubber, District Solan, Himachal Pradesh.

East Zone

2. Chilnala Watershed Development Association, Choukapada, Komna Block, District Nuapada, Orissa.
3. Holy Cross Social Service Centre, Post Box-59, Holy Cross Road, Hazaribag, Jharkhand.
4. Gopalpur Gram Panchayat, V & PO. Gopalpur (Salui Pahari), District Bankura, West Bengal.

West Zone

5. Shree Vivekanand Research & Training Institute, Nagalpur Road, Mandvi (Kutch), Gujarat.
6. Gram Vikas Navyuvak Mandal, Laporja, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
7. Dilasa Janvikas Pratishthan, Surdarshan Park, Vedant Nagar, Railway Station Road, District Aurangabad, Maharashtra.
8. Deolali Pravara Municipal Council, Taluk Rahuri, District Ahmednagar, Maharashtra.

South Zone

9. Vivekananda Kendra (NARDEP), Vivekananda Puram, Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu.
10. Madhanagopalapuram Panchayat, V & PO. Panruti, Kurinjipadi Block, Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu.
11. Uthanur Gram Panchayat, Mulbagal Taluk, District Kolar, Karnataka.
12. Madikkai Grama Panchayat, Madikkai Nileschwaram, District Kasargod, Kerala.

Central Zone

13. Smt. Tarabai, Sarpanch, Gorwa Gram Panchayat, Teh. Tonk Khurd, District Dewas, Madhya Pradesh.

North-East Zone

14. Bethnay Society, Lady Veronica Lane, Laitumkhrah, Shillong.

NATIONAL WATER AWARD - 2007

HIWARE BAZAR (PANCHAYAT), DISTRICT AHMEDNAGAR, MAHARASHTRA

The National Water Award instituted by the Ministry of Water Resources for adopting best innovative practices of ground water augmentation through rain water harvesting and artificial recharge has been given to Hiware Bazar Panchayat of Ahmednagar district in Maharashtra.

The village has adopted an integrated system of water conservation, which include (i) massive plantation and forest regeneration activities, and (ii) construction of contour trenches around the hills to conserve rain water for recharge of ground water. These activities caused rise in levels of ground water in adjoining wells paving the way for improved irrigation. The strong institutional set up of the village facilitated the initiatives taken by the Gram Panchayat in identifying the sites of water harvesting structures, sharing of water, growing types of crops using principle of consensus.

Hiware Bazar initiative brought a turn around in water management practices and associated gains. In 1989-90 hardly 12% of the cultivable lands could be cultivated and Village's wells used to have water during the rainy season only. After successful implementation of initiative for water management, substantial improvement in availability of water has occurred.

Gram Panchayat took up water conservation works in a big way. The village adopted an integrated model of development and water conservation as the core, which in turn focused on banning of free grazing and felling of trees

In brief the Hiwdre bazar initiative demonstrates that;

1. Management of water resources could be done in a manner so that the infrastructure is capable of reaching out to poor people.
2. Communities can be effectively involved in the governance of the water resources.

BHOOMIJAL SAMVARDHAN PURASKAR - 2007

NORTH ZONE

SOCIETY FOR SOCIAL UPLIFT THROUGH RURAL ACTION (SUTRA), District Solan, Himanchal Pradesh

The NGO mobilised community participation in watershed development right from planning to the execution stage of the programme. It took steps to include women in the process through creation of self-help groups. The water harvesting structures like storage tanks, canals and small reservoirs created under the programme, remain under the custody of the community who have been empowered to maintain these structures. Another unique aspect of Sutra's work is the construction of 19 rainwater harvesting tanks in selected schools in the district.

EAST ZONE

CHILNALA WATERSHED ASSOCIATION, District Nuapada, Orissa

Chilnala Watershed Association's work is focussed in two drought-prone villages Chaukpada and Daldalli Komna. The association has treated 612.29 ha of land through watershed development works. They successfully roped in the community in all stages of the process. The key highlight of the initiative is the use of innovative technologies such as farm pond interlinking and feeding water courses through creation of a chain of canals to help increase groundwater availability in the area.

HOLY CROSS SOCIAL SERVICE CENTRE, District Hazaribag, Jharkhand

Implementing watershed development programme in three blocks of the district, the organisation has done an exceptional job. It covered twelve villages in Ramgarh block, six in

Ichak and another six in Barkatha block. Covering a total area of 4967 ha the programme has been instrumental in groundwater recharge and prevention of soil erosion in the area. The local communities played a major role in the design for the programme.

GOPALPUR GRAM PANCHAYAT, District Bankura, West Bengal

Using the opportunity provided by national schemes such as National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), Rashtriya Sama Vikash Yojna, Backward Community Welfare Programme and Food for Work Programme, the Gram Panchayat took up extensive rainwater harvesting.

WEST ZONE

SHREE VIVEKANAND RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE, District Mandvi, Gujarat

The institute has been working in water scarce area of Kutch for the last 15 years, covering an area of 264 sq. km. Taking up 20 villages in the Mundra and Mandvi Taluks, it has helped many drought stricken villages to access drinking water and irrigation through rainwater harvesting. Adopting area specific techniques the villages have invested in percolation tanks, sub-surface dykes and checkdams. To develop a sense of ownership and ensure stakeholder participation 20% of the total cost of structures was sought from communities. The water user groups formed under the programme have been suitably trained in water harvesting technologies as well as in water conservation techniques like drip irrigation, farm ponds and soil reclamation.

GRAM VIKAS NAVYUVAK MANDAL LAPORIYA, District Jaipur, Rajasthan

The village level organisation is responsible for innovative and successful water conservation in 650 water scarce villages spread across nine blocks of Jaipur, Tonk, Dausa, Pali and Sawai Madhopur districts. Their mass appeal lies in the annual water planning meetings with the people wherein all stakeholders come together to discuss water conservation related issues. Their achievements include repair/desilting of 350 village ponds, construction of 200 nadi for water supply and a number of anicuts. On an average they have treated 150 hectares of land per village. Formation of Village Development Committees for resolution of water related issues is yet another achievement.

DILASA JANVIKAS PRATISHTHAN, District Aurangabad, Maharashtra

The organisation has an enviable record in handling a variety of watershed development programmes. Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Indo-German Watershed Programme, Village Eco Development Project, Pilot Participatory Integrated Development Project, Adarsh Gaon Yojna, Aquifer Pilot Management Project and KFW Irrigation Management Project. Using sound scientific techniques and community participation Dilasa constructed number of water conservation structures with low cost technologies. They have also introduced the unique concept of water budgeting in their adopted villages.

DEOLALI PRAVARA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, District Ahmednagar, Maharashtra

The urban body utilized the Saint Gadge Baba Gram Swachata Abhiyan to carry out water harvesting through multiple means in Deolali Pravara. Apart from introduction of mandatory roof top rainwater harvesting, it aided cleaning of a 300-year-old water reservoir and construction of ponds and checkdams with help from a cooperative sugar factory and some NGOs. The technologies were selected in response to local needs. Earthen banks were erected in hard strata areas and in places with deep soils, percolation tanks and farm ponds were dug. Artificial recharge of groundwater was encouraged through diversion of harvested rainwater.

SOUTH ZONE

VIVEKANANDA KENDRA-NARDEP, Vivekananda Puram, District Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu

Combining traditional wisdom with modern technologies the NGO has made immense contribution in the field of cost effective construction technologies. The integrated live model simulations developed by VK-NARDEP are unique in the country. They combine rural and urban models of water harvesting, conservation and management. It deals with a gamut of

inter-related spheres, from water management, sustainable agriculture and indigenous medicine to renewable energy and eco-education. Its achievements include renovation of old tanks, the Ooranis in six villages of Ramanathapuram district. This resulted in recharge of 240 hand pumps in the area.

MADHANGOPALAPURAM GRAM PANCHAYAT, District Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu

The Panchayat constructed a number of Ooranis at three locations in the block. It has now taken up the task to monitor these structures in five different locations to study their impact on the hydrological regime of the area, as well as to assess their tangible and intangible benefits. The community deserves a special mention in utilizing only locally available materials and traditional know-how. It refined the traditional methods by using modern management concepts.

UTHANUR GRAM PANCHAYAT, District Kolar, Karnataka

The Gram Panchayat has successfully implemented a number of watershed development projects including the Sujala Watershed Development Programme, Community Based Tank Management Project, DPAP and others. It adopted a multi-disciplinary approach with the integration of technologies from agriculture, horticulture, forestry, livestock and micro-enterprise development. All these fed into the comprehensive integrated watershed development action plan that rested on planning done at the grassroot level. The community formed a Watershed Sangha to oversee the implementation of the programme. It is an example of an ideal arrangement wherein the Panchayat works in close cooperation with the government and NGOs.

MADIKKAI GRAM PANCHAYAT, District Kasaragod, Kerala

The Maddikkai Gram Panchayat has successfully implemented five watershed projects under the Kerala Government's Western Ghats Development Programme. The project spreading over an area of 4081 Ha has improved drinking water supply, irrigation facilities and overall socio-economic benefits for the Panchayat. The project adopted innovative technologies like well recharging systems with filtering units, vermi composting practices, ferro-cement tank based technologies for rain water harvesting. The project aimed to empower the communities by participatory watershed groups.

CENTRAL ZONE

GORWA GRAM PANCHAYAT, District Devas, Madhya Pradesh

The farmers of Gorwa Gram Panchayat have successfully managed to increase the availability of water for irrigation. Through the Rewa Sagar Bhagirathi Farmer's movement, the Panchayat assisted farmers to construct 27 Rewa Sagars or ponds dug on private lands. These farmers were provided with technical assistance and also trained as master trainers to create awareness among cooperative societies on water conservation. The implementation of Rewa Sagars has also encouraged some farmers to pursue fisheries in their ponds. During the last two years the program has been able to make changes in groundwater level. An increase in irrigated area of 50-60% has further led to 10-20% increase in per hectare of crop productivity. The electricity consumption in the area has also been reduced by 70-80% creating a basis for a sustainable ecology.

NORTH EAST ZONE

BETHANY SOCIETY, Laitumkhrah, Shillong

The Bethany Society has been actively involved in raising awareness about the importance of rainwater harvesting. Supported by the Union Ministry of Water Resources, they have worked on a pioneering project on "Demonstration of Rainwater Harvesting from rooftops of remote government rural schools for collection of rainwater for drinking and use in two toilets". The project has successfully been implemented in schools assuring them access to safe drinking water and sanitation. The use of two pit low cost sanitation toilets was one of the innovative technologies adopted.

