WATER CONSERVATION INITIATIVE

Nomination Award Theme: Environmental Management Energy Conservation and Green Building

Nomination Entry Title : Rain Water Harvesting in Gautampura, Madhya Pradesh

TRADITIONAL APPROACH TO CONSERVE WATER

CATCH WATER WHERE IT FALLS

Local government in Gautampura demonstrate, against all odds, that "water to all" is possible.
All it needs is community centric approach in policy and practice

HUDCO BEST PRACTICES AWARDS - 2013-14

Submitted by: Urban Administration and Development Department, GoMP
&
City Managers Association Madhya Pradesh
Submitted to:
Ministry of Urban Development, GoI

1. Summary - Brief description about the work done

Summary

Provision of water supply is one of the mandatory functions of urban local bodies. Five years back, similar to other municipalities of Madhya Pradesh, Gautampura nagar parishad (GNP) was facing acute shortage of water due to scanty rainfall and low yield of ground water . The newly elected council came into existence in the year 2004. Council with youth leadership analysed the overall situation of water supply in the town . Questions were many : why is this so difficult to get safe drinking water a day? Is it a question of less rainfall? Or mismanagement and lack of proper approach ? Or poor governance? Considering the sensitivity of the matter GNP placed water on the highest priority of it's work agenda.

Before initiating, council decided to involve all the stakeholders in decision making process. Nagar parishad organised meetings with the senior citizens of the town and analysed the reasons behind shortage of water and also discussed on possible solutions. The traditional approach of water conservation and local technologies were pooled together. Water flowing in the nearby non perennial river "Chambal" was retained and transferred to a nearby artificial lake. In order to collect the water percolating from the lake, 2 dug-wells were created. As a result water gets filtered naturally and gets collected in the dug-wells, from where municipality supplies water to the entire town. In the entire process most important aspects were use of local technology, traditional approach and community participation. The local people realised the efforts of nagar parishad and contributed financially ("Dhan-daan") as well as physically

(Shram-daan) in the entire process.

As a result, Gautampura nagar parishad succeded in providing 90 lpcd water to its citizens and the citizens are also assisting parishad by paying water charges regularly. A tremendous rise in the groundwater level has been observed. It is one of the most innovative initiative for service delivery, taken by any of the ULB in Madhya Pradesh . It shows the success of community participation, traditional approach and good Governance.

2. Key Dates

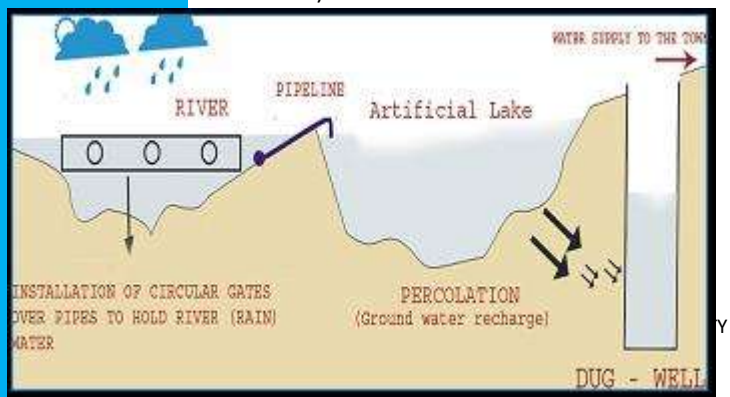
Stakeholder consultation- Jan 2009
Inception of the project - April 2009
Project completion - 2010
Results achieved - 2011-12

3 Narrative

Water conservation through creation of artificial structures

Gautampura, a nagar parishad town (census 2011 population - 15600) is located 55 kilometers from Indore in the Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh. Town has rich historic past and is also known as “place of meditation” of Gautam Rishi.

About 6 years back, town was facing severe drinking water problems. Reasons behind it were, absence of reliable water source, decreasing water table (below 400-500 feet) and failure of Public Health Engineering department's water supply scheme (costing around Rs.47 lacs).



Water conservation : The newly elected council (year 2004) took initiative to recharge ground water resources through creation of artificial structures, so as to improve ground water level of

the whole town. Two and a half kilometers away from the town, a culvert (on river Chambal) was converted into a stop dam-type structure by installing locally fabricated circular closures on the pipe-mouths and an artificial lake (an assessment study of ground water level was done and area having highest water table was identified for Lake construction near the river) was created nearby this river, using locally available stones and it was strengthened through neem plantation. In order to conserve water and provide filtered water to its citizens Gautampura nagar parishad created two dugwells near the lake. Water collected in the lake percolates into dugwells and remains available at 80-100 feet, even in summers. Similarly other water bodies were also recharged and rise in water table has been tremendous.

The idea of holding river water and transferring it to an artificially created pond using locally available materials was considered infeasible and impractical by the engineers of PHED and irrigation department. But, hard work, scientific assessment and consultative approach of representatives, municipal officers and local people translated their dreams into reality. The total cost involved in the initiative came out to be half of that estimated by the parastatal agencies.

Within a short span of time, a great rise in groundwater level has been recorded. In the present scenario, nagar parishad is supplying water at the rate of 90 lpcd to its citizens. The rise in water level is such that the town would have sufficient drinking water till next 15-20 years.

3.1 Pre- and Post implementation scenario

Situation prior to initiative

In the absence of reliable water source, nagar parishad Gautampura was facing severe water problems. However, river 'Chambal' passes 2.5 kilometers from the town, but it is not a perennial source and also gets diminished in this part of region.

Gautampura nagar parishad was constituted in the year 1980-81, and initially tube wells were installed to supply water to the citizens. During the initial years, the water distribution system went on smoothly due to easy availability of ground water (at around 100 feet).

Gradually, water level went on decreasing and the municipality kept on boring deeper tube-wells. As a result, within a time span of 15 years, drinking water system started disfunctioning .Due to repeated boring of tube wells, water level went down to 500 feet .All the alternative sources like wells, ponds also went dry.

During the next 10 years (1995-2004) water was supplied once in 15 days and that too for 20 to 30 minutes. Citizens started considering it as the fate of the town.

Failure of Water supply schemes :

Naidunya : Year 2000


गौतमपुरा में जलसंकट को लेकर कल बंद

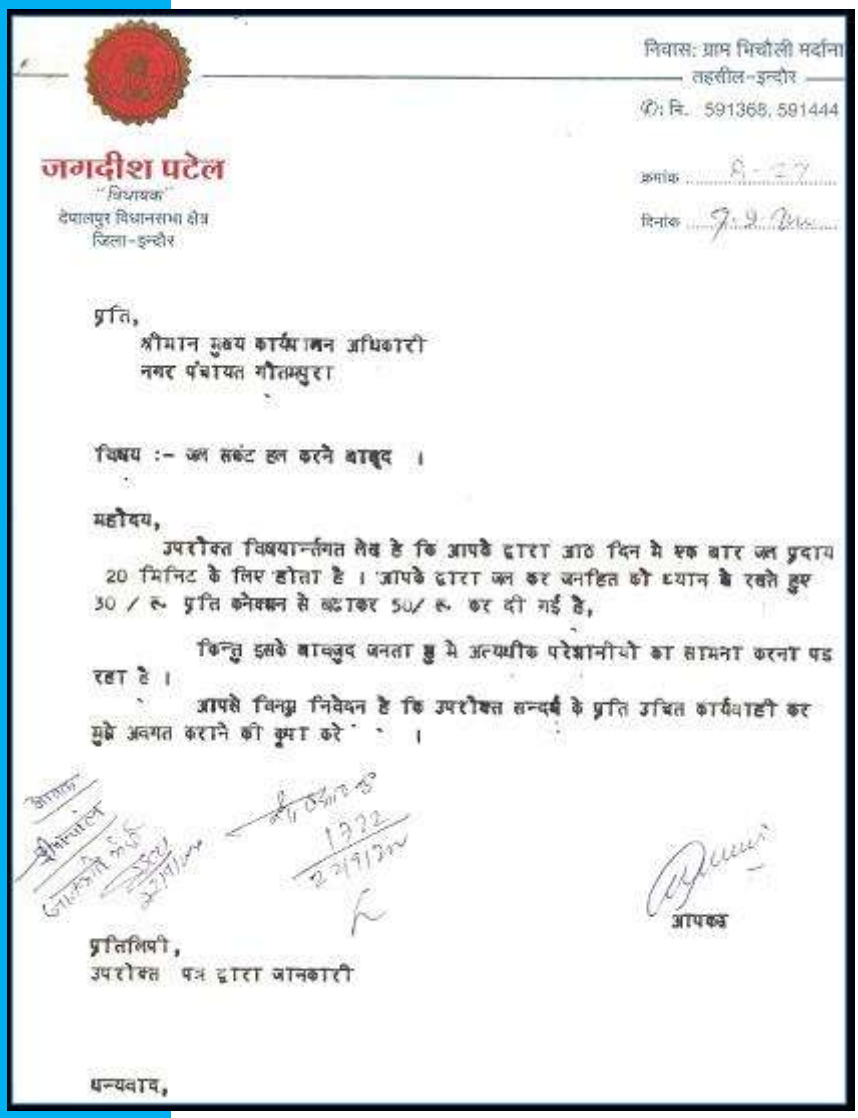
जलसंकट को लेकर भाजयुमो द्वारा कल गौतमपुरा बंद

Dainik Bhaskar Year 2000

However, two expensive schemes were approved by the State government to overcome this problem. First scheme was to bring water from the nearby “Banediya pond” and under the second scheme it was envisaged to bore tube wells in the neighboring villages of Gautampura.

The first scheme died premature due to opposition of local farmers of Banediya.

In the second scheme, tube wells were bored 5 to 8 kilometers away from the municipal limit and work of bringing water through pipelines was initiated. In this project Rs. 47 lacs were spent by the Public Health Engineering Department (P.H.E.D.) of Madhya Pradesh. But water level in the tube wells went down and the expenditure in the scheme proved to be a total wastage. The pipelines remained dry in the ground and pumping stations got damaged. Ultimately, water transportation was the only option left with Gautampura nagar parishad. Along with the summer, drinking water problem continued in the rainy and the winter seasons too. Ultimately tanker zones were formed and water had to be rationed.



निवास: ग्राम मिचौली मर्दाना
तहसील-इन्दौर
फो: नि. 591368, 591444

जगदीश पटेल
विधायक
देपालपुर विधानसभा क्षेत्र
जिला-इन्दौर

क्रमांक ...
दिनांक ...

प्रति,
श्रीमान मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
नगर पंचायत गौतमपुरा

विषय :- जल संकट हल करने बाबद ।

महोदय,
उपरोक्त विषयान्तर्गत लेख है कि आपके द्वारा आठ दिन मे एक बार जल प्रदाय 20 मिनिट के लिए होता है । आपके द्वारा जल कर जनहित को ध्यान मे रखते हुए 30 / रु प्रति कनेक्शन से बढ़ाकर 50/ रु कर दी गई है,

किन्तु इसके बावजुद जनता को मे अत्यधीक परेशानीयो का सामना करना पड रहा है ।

आपसे विनम्र निवेदन है कि उपरोक्त सन्दर्भ के प्रति उचित कार्यवाही कर मुझे अवगत कराने की कृपा करे ।

आपका

प्रतिलिपी,
उपरोक्त पत्र द्वारा जानकारी

धन्यवाद,

Disputes over getting water from the tankers became a common practice and masses were badly irritated and tormented due to this mismanagement. After some years when the problem became uncontrolled, people came on the streets and started road block agitations /hunger strike etc. This resulted in mismanagement and helplessness in the ULB.

Alongwith this, a considerable increase was observed in the BPL population as most of the farmers within the municipal limit suffered crises due to non-availability of water.

As per year 2003 BPL survey, a sudden growth in BPL population was observed in Gautampura - 72% (almost double of national average). Due to unavailability of water, agriculture and allied businesses almost got defunct.

Not only people suffered from the unavailability of water but the impacts were felt by the livestock population also. This is in addition to the loss to agriculture, the major source of livelihood for people in peripheral municipal area.

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Priorities and Objectives

The local body elections were held on November 26, 2004 and the biggest challenge in front of the newly elected council was:

"To solve the problem of drinking water on priority"

Accepting this challenge, the newly elected council unanimously passed resolution to solve this problem. The goal set was:

"To quench thirst of the people and work in a well-planned and managed way to achieve this"

Scarcity of water was the biggest hurdle in achieving this goal. The poor economic condition of nagar parishad was another constraint. First of all, unchecked expenditures on tankers and transportation were restricted. Then thoughts were directed to reach the permanent solution of water supply problem. The novel thoughts of young blood discerned the basic mistake that all efforts were being made in the direction of exploiting underground water which was only a temporary solution. Nothing was being done in terms of recharging water resources. Hence, one more goal was set:

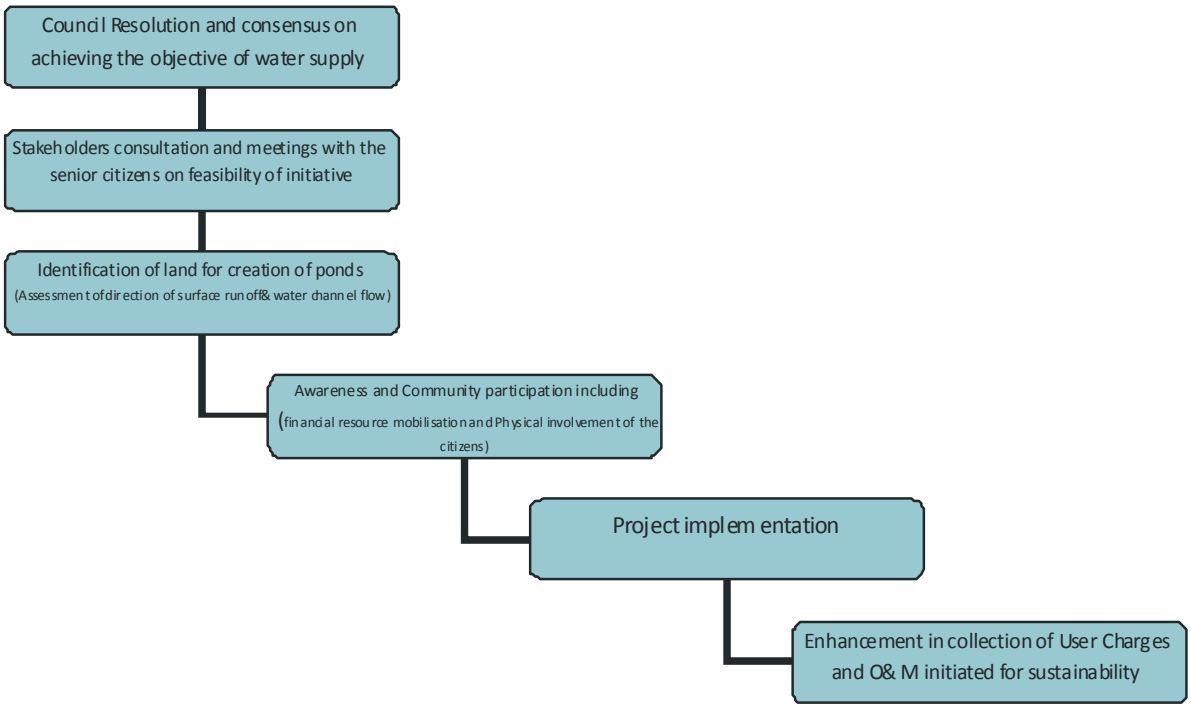
"to recharge water resources so as to improve underground water level of the whole town"

The idea was to create ponds, lakes and stop-dams at different places. In the last 25 years, underground water level went down considerably. It was necessary to undertake redemption work of old legacy like wells, bawadis etc. to recharge all water resources with rain water so that they can survive for the whole year and sustainability could be achieved.

At the same time, it was also decided to construct new wells, so that, the water collected in ponds could be filtered by the earth itself and can be used as potable water. Steps to achieve the set goal were very simple ; just to conserve rain water by creating structures like ponds, stop-dams, lakes etc.,which ultimately would lead to improved ground water level.

Implementation process

The implementation process involved the following steps:



Strategies and Process
Creation of artificial water bodies

The implementation process broadly involved following three steps:

Steps	Work	Outcome
Step 1	1.Construction of stop dam type structure (on an already constructed culvert) on river Chambal to hold water using local materials and techniques (Note : The natural flow of water is not restricted during peak rainy season i.e. June-August) 2.Circular lid were placed on pipe mouths after August for holding rain water	Water remains available in the river till next year's August
Step 2	Meeting with senior citizens to identify municipal land with highest water table with an objective to create artificial lake (through community participation)	Stored water of lake is sufficient to cater the town population for 6 -8 months (In addition to river water)
Step 3	Construction of dug-wells for natural water filter and ground water recharge	Town receives filtered water @ 90 lpcd

Details of implementation process:

1. Holding the river water: Two and a half kilometers away from the town, a

culvert (on river Chambal) was converted into stop dam-type structure to hold the flow of rain water. It basically involved installation of lids on the pipes existing below culvert. These lids were circular in shape, detachable and designed locally. The basic objective of using lids was to hold water after the month of August when water level in the river starts reducing.

2. **Creation of artificial water bodies:** However, creation of an artificial lake is a simple task but its sustainability always remains a challenge. Creation of an artificial lake basically raised three questions:

a. what should be the ideal location for lake

b. will it be sustainable

c. How project would be funded

Gautampura nagar parishad organised a general meeting and invited all the senior citizens and stakeholders.Most of the senior citizens were of the opinion that there is a location called "Kharcha" in between river Chambal and town where there is a possibility of highest water table (as it was a local belief that hundreds of years back the river Chambal used to flow from this region). Firstly GNP did soil testing and found a large quantity of sand particles near "Kharcha" region which further proved the anticipation of having high water table correct. Gautampura nagar parishad conducted an assessment study of ground water level and found that "Kharcha" area was really having highest water table .Ultimately "Kharcha" area was finalised for Lake construction. As, the decision of creation of artificial lake was not ULBs decision and was decided unanimously by the citizens too,hence lake got created through community participation. Retaining walls were constructed using locally available stones and it was strengthened through neem plantation.

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Creation of Dug-wells:

The water quality was not satisfactory for drinking purpose. At the same time ULB was facing revenue crises and construction of water treatment plant was practically impossible. Hence, it was decided to create two dug wells, so that the percolated water from lake could be stored again and water can be filtered through natural process. A 10 meter diameter and 15 meter deep well was constructed at a distance of 50 feet from the lake. Surprisingly, water erupted in the well at only 60 feets. Following its success one more well of same capacity was created.

Construction of dug-wells

Water erupted in Dug-wells

Creation of lake in such a manner was considered infeasible and impractical by the engineers of PHED and irrigation dept. They were of the opinion that backwater of Chambal river might damage this lake. The boundary of lake was strengthened by using stones of the Chambal river. In order strengthen the soil Neem plantation was done in near-by area so that the back water of Chambal river could not damage the pond. At the same time, the construction of wells and getting the water through the same was thought to be imaginary, but council showed full faith in traditional knowledge and experience of the senior citizens of the town. It was decided to continue the construction work.

Different departments estimated the cost of construction of the pond and the well between 25 and 30 lakhs, but Nagar Parishad got the construction work completed at the cost of Rs. 13 lakhs only.

The next hurdle was non-availability of electricity. For this, M.P.E.B.(Madhya Pradesh Electricity board) gave an estimate of Rs 3.7 Lakh for laying electric lines from the power house to the newly created well in Kharacha region. Due to shortage of funds, this idea was dropped and nagar parishad used local labour and poles and electric wires which earlier were considered as scrap by MPEB. It costed only Rs 65000 to nagar parishad. Various parts of the town were connected with pipelines and water was made available.

Mobilisation of Resources

Financial arrangements :

The financial arrangements done by the nagar parishad mainly included steps for cost restriction as mentioned below :

1. Restriction on water transportation expenditure
2. Use of locally available material like stones (Chambal river stones) etc. for construction of lakes and wells. Neem trees were planted to safeguard the constructed wall from river backwater.
3. Lake creation : 50% funds from public and 50% from the ULB
4. Water supply : User charges

Results achieved

Post Implementation scenario

The success of this effort rested on the belief of the traditional knowledge and experience of the elderly people.
After the implementation of works, when it rained, all the structures constructed by nagar parishad to collect water became full with water. Within a short span of time a great rise in groundwater level was recorded.Water streams got erupted in the newly built wells near the tank in 'Kharcha' region. This was a clear indication of rise in ground water level due to recharging of water bodies. After sufficient quantity of water was arranged, nagar parishad laid 2 kilometer long pipe-line from dug-wells and started supplying water to the town. This way the problem of drinking water was solved.

Gautampura nagar parishad is supplying water to its citizens @ 90 lpcd
Naturally filtered water is being supplied
Gautampura is the only nagar parishad in whole district which has got a sustainable water supply mechanism
There is no more agitation amongst the citizens
Gautampura nagar parishad which was considered to be harshly affected by water scarcity has now become self sufficient with respect to drinking water supply. The present supply of water is equal to the UDPFI prescribed norms and the water level is tremendously high.

Lake - in the present scenario

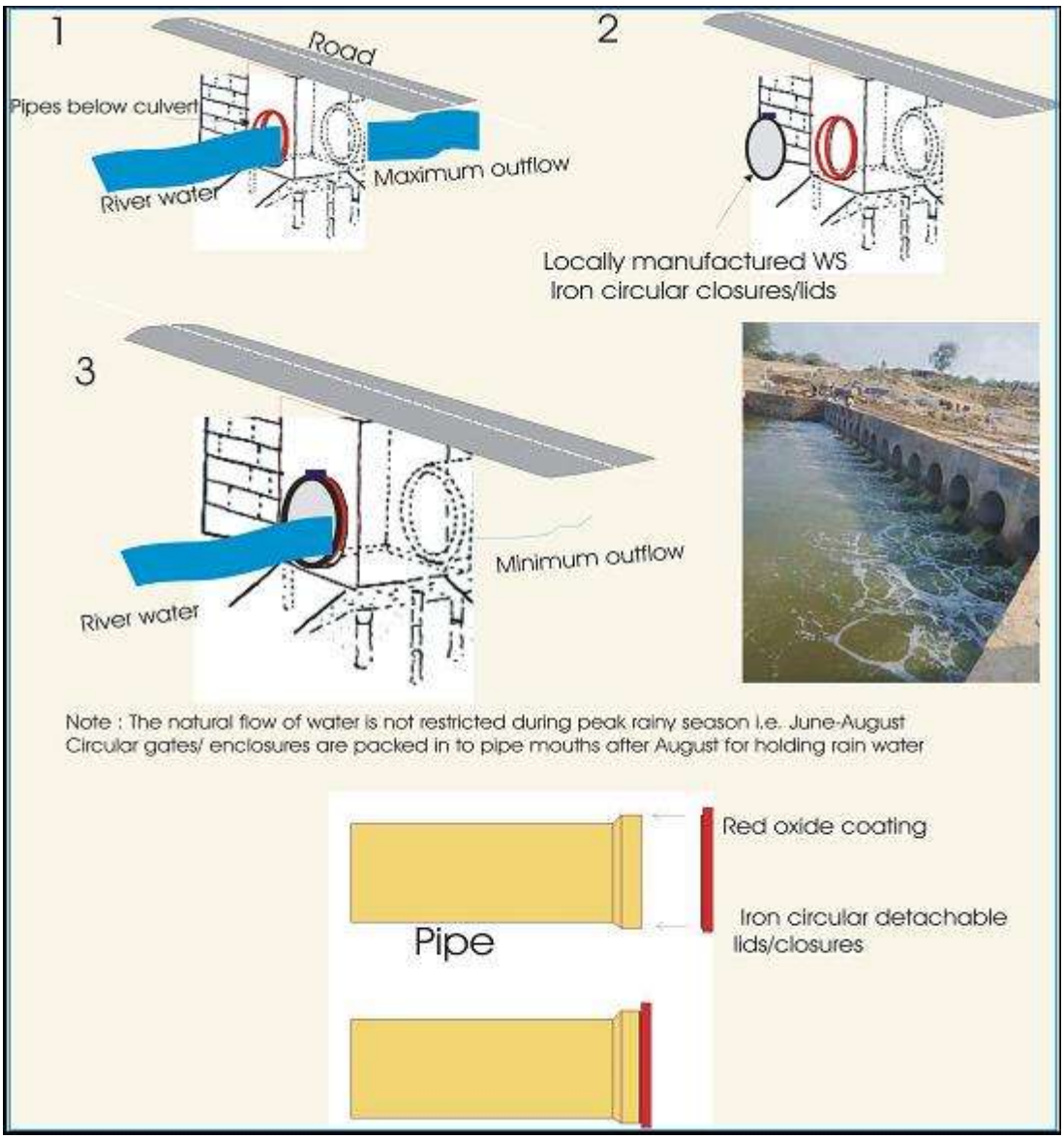
Dugwell - in the present scenario

River - in the present scenario

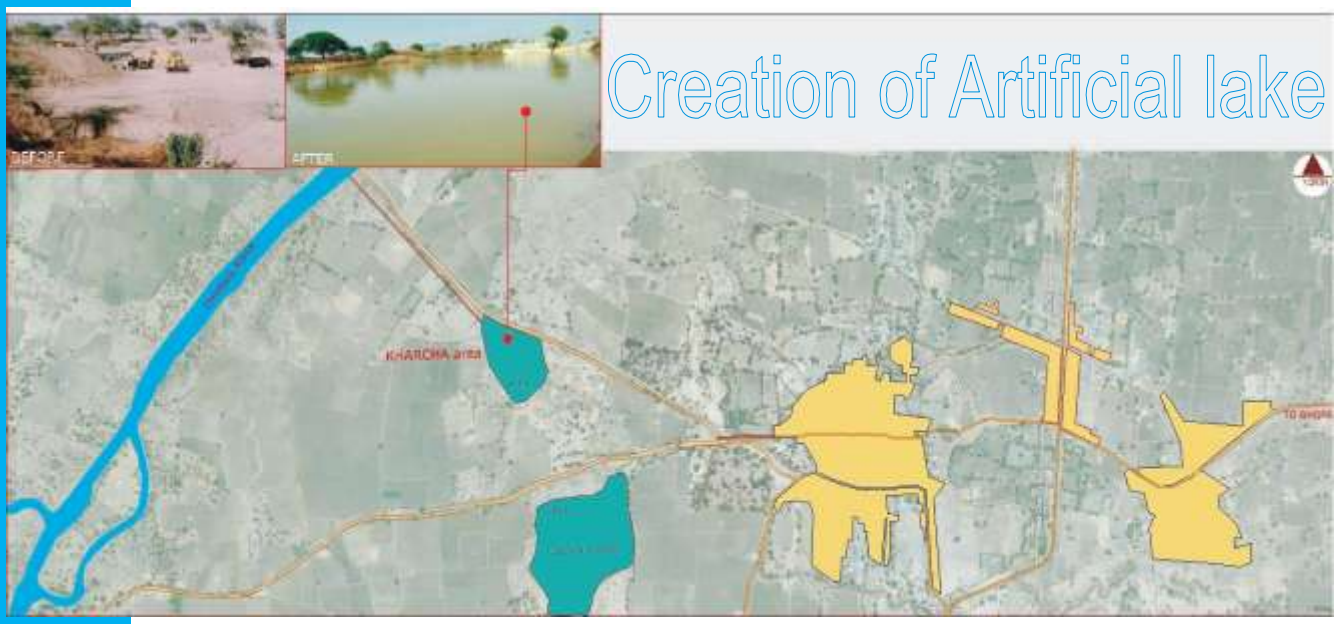
WORKS IMPLEMENTED

The implementation process basically involved following works:

Work	Outcome
1. Conversion of an already existing culvert into stop dam type structure on river Chambal to hold water using local materials and techniques (Note : The natural flow of water is not restrided during peak rainy season i.e. June -August)	Water remains available in the river till next year's August
2. Fabrication of circular lids/ closures locally, using iron sheets	
3. Circular closures / lids are packed on the mouth of pipes after August for holding rain water	
4. Before rainy season these closures are detached and a coating of redoxide is applied again on these to prevent rusts etc	

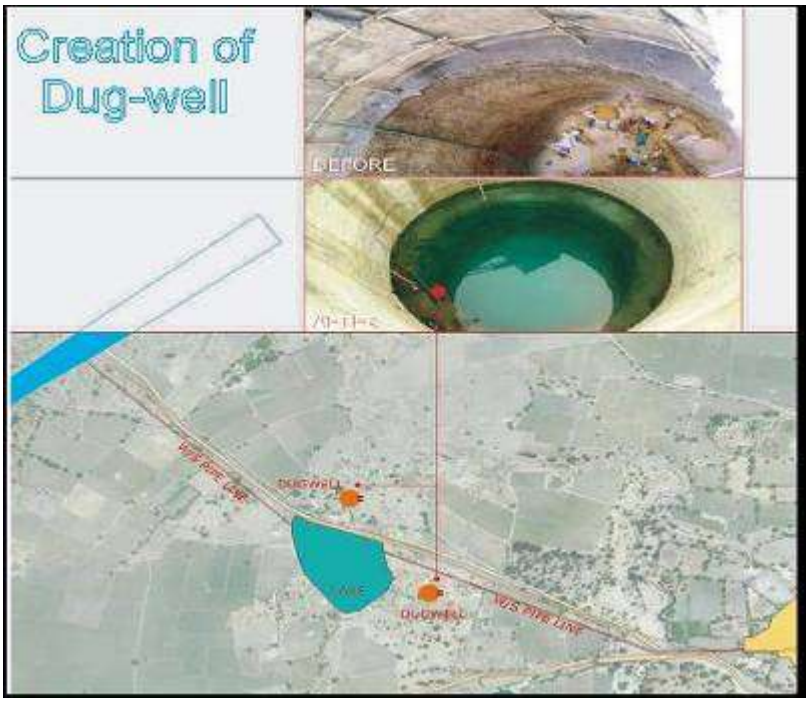


Work	Outcome
Meeting with senior citizens to identify municipal land with highest water table with an objective to create artificial lake (through community participation) Creation of artificial lake through community participation for storing water Dredging and excavation of other water bodies for ground water recharge	Stored water in lake is sufficient to cater the town population for 6-8 months (in addition to river water)



Work	Outcome
Construction of dug-wells for natural water filter and ground water recharge	Town receives filtered water @ 90 Lpcd

Dredging and de - silting work of other water bodies was also carried out which ultimately lead to increased ground water level.



TOTAL BENEFITS ACCRUED (INCLUDING BENEFIT OUTCOMES RATIO)

Subsequent to the initiative the following results were achieved:

In March 2001,	In March 2010,
Nagar parishad's expenditure per household connection was Rs. 218/- and the supply of water was done @ 30 LPCD	Nagar parishad's expenditure per household connection is Rs. 43/- and the supply of water is been done @ 90 LPCD.

- **Comparative analysis**

		INCOME			EXPENDITURE				
Situation	Month / year	Total no. of connections	Water charge per connection	Total amount received	Boring Exp.	Transportation Exp.	Electricity Exp.	Salary of Employees	Total Expenditure
Prior to initiative	March 2001	987	50	49350	96290	53496	26360	37000	213146
Post initiative	March 2010	1465	50	73250	-	-	40180	22000	62180

- Total number of water connections has increased almost 70%, from 987 in the year 2001 to 1465 in the year 2010.
- Total revenue generation has increased 50% and the expenditure has reduced almost 50%.

Intangible benefits

- There is a feeling of content and satisfaction among the citizens of Gautampura. It gets reflected from the fact that a majority of residents of Gautampura have requested the council to provide limited water supply as access water supply leads to the wastage of valuable water.
- Villages and towns of nearby area have learned how to conserve the valuable water.

Some of the major lessons learnt from this initiative are:

1. Water availability is not a problem but its management is .
2. Community based approach is essential for sustainability of water sources.
3. Making people participate in the development activity and involving them in the planning and implementation helps in building ownership and success.
4. In contrast to the myth that people show unwillingness to contribute for development work, the community in Gautampura is willing to contribute as they foresee the benefits of programme.

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Type of innovative methodology/technology adopted

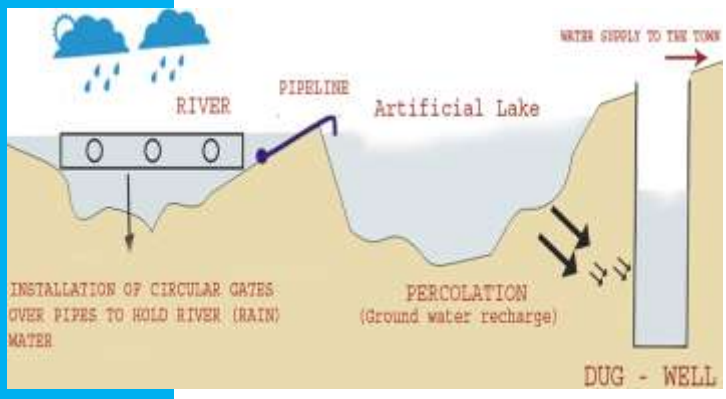
Diagnostic approach & technical feasibility

In order to create artificial lake rainfall analysis and soil testing was conducted and following results were obtained :
Rainfall between October to the first

Period	% of total rainfall
June - September	91.1 %
October - May	8.9 %
	100 %

week of June is hardly sufficient to build up the soil-moisture and thus it does not contribute to the ground water potential of the area. It is only during the monsoon period that surplus water for percolation can remain available"
Decision : Trap water as much as possible during monsoon period

- Feasibility of creation of artificial lakes was assessed. Soil testing was done in order to check the percolation rate of water. The identification was based on the concept that water should get easily percolated but at the same time high ground water level should be maintained. Alongwith this the site should be such located that during monsoon the surface run-off water could be trapped as much as possible. Hence those low lying areas of the town were searched where from natural drains of the town get passed.



- Kharcha region was identified as suitable location for the creation of lake
- Soil and water quality
- Soil testing was done
- Possibility of using local material was assessed
- Identification of existing resources and feasibility test : Existing Lakes, wells and Bawadis were identified for de-silting and dredging activities
- The implementation process involved following works:

The innovative methodology basically included the following works:

1. Water conservation using local materials
2. Creation of Artificial lake to collect water from the river
3. Trapping percolated water through dug-wells
4. Implementation of traditional approach of filtering water through natural means (Sand and gravel beds)
5. Gautampura nagar parishad has shortage of staff in the water works department. There is only one pump-man who used to operate the pump installed near dug-wells to lift the water in to overhead tank.

Alongwith this pumpman was also supposed to check water supply arrangements of the town too. It was a very difficult task as the dugwells were 1 to 1.5 kilometers away from the town and operating pumps daily twice or thrice was a tiring job.

ULB took this into consideration and a very innovative technique was adopted. Now an electronic plate has been fixed with the operating switch of pumps and a mobile apparatus has been attached with this plate. Another mobile automatically receives a signal and switches on the pump and water starts pumping from the dug-well to the OHT. This system saves lot of energy and time of the pumpman.

Water Extraction & Supply Details

Pumps installed	Power	Discharge capacity	Efficiency	Duration of Operation	Total quantity of water extracted (excluding losses)
Pump 1	10 HP	300 lts/min	80%	18 hrs	3.24 lacs
Pump 2	10 HP	300 lts/min	80%	18 hrs	3.24 lacs
Pump 3	10 HP	300 lts/min	80%	18 hrs	3.24 lacs
				Total	9.72 lacs lts

- Total water extracted from wells per day : 9.72 lacs lts.
- Water extracted from 50 nos hand pumps & tubewells * : 5.5 lacs lts.

*(Already existing handpumps/ tubewells which were defunct earlier started functioning again as water table inreased)

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Sustainability

As long as there is life on earth the requirement of water will be vital. Gautampura nagar parishad has emerged as an example of collecting and conserving water before exploiting it. This is the need of the day. If the rain water is conserved, the problem of water paucity will never arise.

All the water resources like stop-dam, lakes, wells etc. constructed by the nagar parishad can remain useful till infinite years.

Every year, by little maintenance and works like removing silt, dredging the importance of ponds will go on increasing.

Transportation of water and boring tube wells are temporary arrangements only. Boring tube-wells and transporting water can neither solve the problem permanently nor be useful for a developing country like India.It will only reduce the ground water level. The only option left is conserving water by constructing lakes, ponds etc. Permanent solution for water supply problem is conservation of water.

Gautampura Nagar Parishad followed the concept of revitalizing water bodies which has proved to be sustainable since ages. All the water resources like stop-dam, lakes, wells etc. constructed by the nagar panchayat can remain useful till infinite years.

With the growth of population water demand would increase hence the nagar parishad has started capacity enhancement measures of water bodies

Last year the total rainfall was half of the average rainfall, but still the town has sufficient water to supply to its citizens

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Awareness generated

There is a feeling of content and satisfaction among the citizens of Gautampura. It gets reflected from the fact that a majority of residents of Gautampura have requested the council to


नईदुनिया

नागरिकों की बात

पवन चौधरी के अनुसार नगर पंचायत ने पेयजल आपूर्ति का अच्छा इंतजाम किया है। पहले कभी दस से ग्यारह दिनों में नलों से पानी मिला करता था। अब यह स्थिति नहीं है।

पवन चौधरी

शिरीन ओटलावाला का कहना है कि करीब दस साल पहले भीषण जलसंकट से हर कोई परेशान था। महँगे दामों पर टैंकर से पानी खरीदना मजबूरी था। अब पेयजल व्यवस्था सराहनीय है।

शिरीन

supply limited water,as access water supply leads to the wastage of valuable water. Surrounding villages and towns have learned how to conserve and manage valuable water.

As Community based participatory approach was adopted in the process hence sustainability and success of initiative remains assured. The community is willing to contribute when they foresee the benefits of a programme, this is contrary to the myth that people are unwilling to contribute for development work.

Total number of water connections has increased almost 70%, from 987 in the year 2001 to 1465 in the year 2010.

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Transferability : Scope for replication

The places facing shortage of water and those having ample amount of water should be connected so that the future generations would not struggle for water. It has been rightly said that wherever the zzwater runs it should be walked and wherever it walks should be stopped.

The success of this 'Novel Experiment' of conserving water by Gautampura nagar parishad has become exemplary. Such experiments are being thought to be done by other towns also. This model of Gautampura has been appreciated by the Principal Secretary, Urban Administration and Development Department and a letter has been issued to all the ULBs of Madhya Pradesh to adopt the same model.

In the eastern region Runji, of Gautampura, people got inspired by Nagar Parishad's initiative and constructed a pond through community participation.

In another nagar parishad of Madhya Pradesh, Diken, dugwells have been created at a potential site and similar water conservation measures have been adopted.

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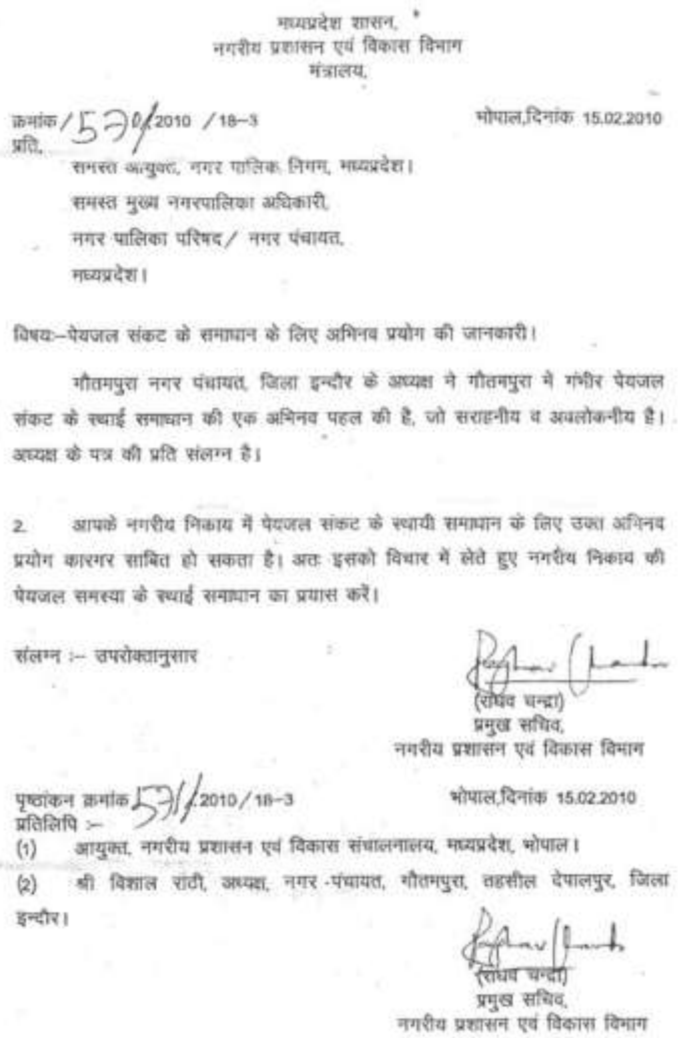

मध्यप्रदेश शासन,
नगरीय प्रशासन एवं विकास विभाग
मंत्रालय,

क्रमांक/57०/2010 /18–3 भोपाल,दिनांक 15.02.2010

प्रति,

समस्त आयुक्त, नगर पालिक निगम, मध्यप्रदेश।

समस्त मुख्य नगरपालिका अधिकारी,

नगर पालिका परिषद/ नगर पंचायत,

मध्यप्रदेश।

विषयः–पेयजल संकट के समाधान के लिए अभिनव प्रयोग की जानकारी।

गौतमपुरा नगर पंचायत, जिला इन्दौर के अध्यक्ष ने गौतमपुरा मे गंभीर पेयजल संकट के स्थाई समाधान की एक अभिनव पहल की है, जो सराहनीय व अवलोकनीय है। अध्यक्ष के पत्र की प्रति संलग्न है।

2. आपके नगरीय निकाय में पेयजल संकट के स्थायी समाधान के लिए उक्त अभिनव प्रयोग कारगर साबित हो सकता है। अतः इसको विचार में लेते हुए नगरीय निकाय की पेयजल समस्या के स्थाई समाधान का प्रयास करें।

संलग्न :– उपरोक्तानुसार

(राघव चन्द्रा)
प्रमुख सचिव,
नगरीय प्रशासन एवं विकास विभाग

पृष्ठांकन क्रमांक 57१/2010/18–3 भोपाल,दिनांक 15.02.2010

प्रतिलिपि :–

(1) आयुक्त, नगरीय प्रशासन एवं विकास संचालनालय, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल।

(2) श्री विशाल राठी, अध्यक्ष, नगर-पंचायत, गौतमपुरा, तहसील देपालपुर, जिला इन्दौर।

(राघव चन्द्रा)
प्रमुख सचिव,
नगरीय प्रशासन एवं विकास विभाग

Figure 2 : Principal Secretary, UADD instructions for replication

गौतमपुरा से सीखें जलप्रबंधन

नगरीय प्रशासन विभाग के प्रमुख सचिव ने निकायों को दिया सुझाव

आठ-दस दिनों में मिलता था पानी

गौतमपुरा से...

ऐसे पानीदार हुआ गौतमपुरा

नगर पंचायत परिषद ने 06-07 में पानी के लिए गंभीर प्रयास किए। नगर के बाहर से निकलने वाले बरसाती नाले को एक मैदान पर रोकने के लिए स्टॉपडेमनुमा संरचना बनाई गई। इसके दोनों ओर 400 फीट मिट्टी की पाल बनाकर नाले को इतना चौड़ा व गहरा कर दिया कि बड़ा तालाब तैयार हो गया। इस तालाब से लगभग 50 फीट दूर नीचे की तरफ कुआं बनाया गया जिसका व्यास 30 फीट तथा गहराई 55 फीट रखी गई। तालाब का [illegible] प्राकृतिक रूप से साफ होकर रिसाव के रूप में कुएं में एकत्र होने [illegible]। कुएं में आड़े होल कराए गए जिससे भरपूर पानी मिलने लगा। [illegible] बाद ही एक और कुआं खुदवाया गया। नपं अध्यक्ष विशाल राठी ने [illegible] कभी पहले का प्यासा गौतमपुरा आज पानीदार हो गया है। [illegible] की जानकारी नगरीय प्रशासन मंत्री बाबूलाल गौर को भेजी थी। विभाग [illegible] अध्यक्ष तथा प्रमुख सचिव ने सभी निकायों को पत्र जारी किए।

2. Statement by the Project officer (District Urban Development Agency)

The available water sources throughout the world are becoming depleted and this problem is aggravated by the rate at which populations are increasing, especially in a developing country like India. This has brought into focus the urgent need for planned action to manage water resources effectively for sustainable development. Urban local governments are the institutions which are entrused with the task of providing these basic services but they are often strapped of funds and unable to discharge their duties satisfactorily. One more excuse given by most of the ULBs is occurance of less rainfall. Scenario in Madhya Pradesh is none or the less similar.

Most of the ulbs in Madhya Pradesh can be judged as part of drought prone districts. Water supply condition in summers becomes pathetic in these ulbs and most of the State government funding gets absorbed in transportation of water. Hence, in most of the places temporary and costly solutions are made.

Initiatives taken by Gautampura nagar parishad are really appreciable.

Despite of being a small municipality Gautampura managed to overcome the water crises. The success of innovative and participatory approach of municipality has proved that sensitive issues like water can be tackled easily if there is strong determination .

The efforts made are inspiring for bigger towns also.

It is worth mentioning here that The traditional approach of water conservation and local technologies were pooled together by the municipality. Water flowing in the nearby non perennial river "Chambal" was transferred to a nearby artificial lake through which it percolates in to 2 dug-wells.

Gautampura nagar parishad succeded in providing 90 lpcd water to its citizens and the citizens are also assisting parishad by paying water charges regularly. A tremendous rise in the groundwater level has been observed. It is one of the most innovative initiative for service delivery, taken by any of the ULB in Madhya Pradesh . It shows the success of community participation, traditional approach and good governance.

The success of this 'Novel Experiment' of conserving water by Gautampura nagar parishad has become exemplary. Such experiments are being replicated in other towns also. This model of Gautampura has been appreciated by the Principal Secretary, Urban Administration and Development Department Pradesh and several urban sector institutions.

These sort of practices can be carried out by other ULBs too as investment cost is very low. With a little investment of Rs.5-7 lacs Gautampura nagar parishad is in a position of providing 24X7 water supply. Hence it can be understood that low cost innovative approaches and proper management can solve water crises problems of our towns.

(The overall impact and advantages have already been discussed in the previous sections of this document)

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Recognition for award by other institutions

NATIONAL LEVEL AWARDS

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION : MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, GOVT. OF INDIA / ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF COLLEGE OF INDIA

NAME OF AWARD : NATIONAL URBAN WATER AWARDS

YEAR : 2010

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION : MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES,CENTRAL GROUND WATER BOARD

NAME OF AWARD : CENTRAL GROUND WATER AWARD

YEAR : 2010

STATE LEVEL AWARDS

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION : GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH

NAME OF AWARD : " MUKHYAMANTRI UTKRISTHATA PURASKAR" -2010
(FOR INNOVATION IN WATER SECTOR IN MADHYA PRADESH)

YEAR : 2010