

Study of the Impact of Participatory Groundwater
Management in Chuchrumanr Village Palamu District,
Jharkhand

By

Ghane Jalindar Maruti

*Dissertation submitted for the partial fulfillment of the
MBA Rural Management*

Academic year, 2018-2020



The IIHMR University, Jaipur

1, Prabhu Dayal Marg, Sanganer, Airport
Jaipur 302029, Rajasthan
Ph: 0141 3924700, Fax: 3924738
Website: www.iihmr.edu.in

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Jaipur 302029, Rajasthan
Ph: 0141 3924700, Fax: 3924738
Website: www.iihmr.edu.in

TO WHOMSOEVER MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that **Mr. Ghane Jalindar Maruti**, Student of MBA Rural Management from The IIHMR University, Jaipur has undergone internship training at Vikas Sahyog **Kendra** from **12th March To 12th June 2020**.

The Candidate has successfully carried out the study designated to him during internship training and his approach to the study has been sincere, scientific and analytical. The Internship is in fulfillment of the course requirements.

I wish him all success in all his future endeavours.

Dean, Academics and Student Affairs
The IIHMR University, Jaipur

Dr. Rajiv Ranjan
Assistant Professor
The IIHMR University, Jaipur

Certificate of Scholar

This is to certify that the dissertation titled **A Study of the Impact of Participatory Groundwater Management in Chuchrumanr Village Palamu District, Jharkhand**

Submitted by Mr. Ghane Jalindar Maruti Enrolment No. 0036 Under the Guidance of **Dr. Rajiv Ranjan** for award of Postgraduate Diploma in Rural Management (2018-2020) of the Institute carried out during the period from **12th March to 12th June 2020** embodies my Original work and has not formed the basis for the award of any degree or diploma, fellowship, or any other Institute or similar Institution for Higher Study.

Signature

Ghane Jalindar Maruti

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List of Abbreviations

VSK	Vikas Sahyog Kendra
BRLF	Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation
PGWM	Participatory Groundwater Management
SC	Schedule Caste
ST	Schedule tribe
GPS	Global Positioning System
M	Male
F	Female
Km	Kilometres
Kg	Kilogram
Temp.	Temperature
SRI	System of Rice Intensification
WUG	Water User Group
WC	Watershed Committees
N	North
E	East
No.	Numbers
Sr. No	Serial Numbers
Pvt.	Private
Rs	Rupees
Ha.	Hectares
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
HHs	Households
CBO	Community Based Organization
NPM	Non-pesticide management
MGNREGA	‘Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act’
IGSSS	Indo-Global Social Service Society
PRI	Panchayati Raji Institutions
NABARD	“National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development”
CBOs	Community Based Organisation

Chapter -1



Introduction About the Organization

1.1 Introduction About the Organization

Organization Profile: Vikas Sahyog Kendra Organization established and registered in 2000. This organization working on various location in Palamu and Laterhar District in Jharkhand. The main office located in Semartar, Birsanagar, Shahpur, Chainpur, Palamu, Jharkhand – 822110. In Chhatarpur Block total 23 Panchayats and Manika Block total 8 Panchayats all villages leaving various tribal communities. Those areas are a undeveloped and backward the organization provided an essential services including right and Entitlement, Create Livelihood opportunities.

Mission of the Organization: “Enabling the vulnerable & voiceless communities to assert rights and develop their capacity”

Vision of the Organization: Creation of a society based on justice & free from “poverty “and ‘exploitation’.

The Main focus areas as on:

- a. Livelihood Enhancement through sustainable agriculture (soil health agronomic practices, water management etc.)
- b. Livelihood enhancement through agriculture allied activities (Fisheries, Livestock)
- c. Securing entitlement of various government initiatives through working along with PRIs and CBOs and
- d. MGNREGA and Convergence of various Schemes and Programme

Key focus areas:



Livelihood enhancement through sustainable agriculture (Soil health, agronomic practices, water management etc.)



Livelihood enhancement through agriculture allied activities (Fisheries, Livestock)



Securing entitlement of various government initiatives through working along with PRIs and CBOs



1.2 Livelihood Program

Sr. No.	Programme	Activities / Strategies	(Convergence/ Leverage / Partnership)
1	Participatory Ground water management and protective irrigation	Repair and renovation of traditional water bodies, Construction of new water bodies; Diversion weirs in the streams and canals; Water recharging structures / Points; Lift Irrigation system	MGNREGA; IWMP, Soil and conservation department, Minor Irrigation dept, Agriculture department etc.
2	Soil moisture retention and enrichment	Non pest management (NPM) practices, Bio-manure, <i>in situ</i> soil management	MGNREGA; Agriculture department etc.
3	Agricultural practices improvement and productivity enhancement	Better Agronomic Practices: SRI/ SWI; Millet cultivation, Mixed / inter cropping; Setting up community managed seed system	Soil and conservation dept, Agriculture dept, Welfare Dept etc.
4	Livestock	Livestock health; Fodder and feed systems for goat and poultry; Backyard poultry	Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Welfare Dept, Forest Dept.
5	Vegetable cultivation	Production and marketing of vegetable	Horticulture Dept, Agriculture Dept,
6	Fisheries	Production and marketing of Fisheries	Fisheries dept, Welfare dept,
7	Market linkage of various products	Formation of Farmer Producer Organization at block level and Kisan Sansadhan Kendra (Farmer's club) at cluster level	NABARD; Small Farmer's Association Consortium (SFAC)

Above the programs basically Funded by the BRLF and Cluster Facilitation Team, IGSSS as well as various Government Department and PRI Panchayati Raji Institutions

1.3 Entitlement Program

Sr. No.	Programme	Activities / Strategies	(Convergence/ Leverage / Partnership)
1	Strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institution	Setting up grievance redressed mechanism; Training on Budget Accountability tools and governance	Block Administration, Panchayat Administration and PRIs
2	Strengthening of various panchayat level monitoring committee	Training and capacity building of the members	Block Administration, Panchayat Administration and PRIs
3	Micro level village development planning	Preparation of village plan with the participation of villagers and PRIs	Block Administration, Panchayat Administration and PRIs
4	Promotion of accountability and transparency in operation	Conducting Social Audit and Public Hearing	Block Administration, Panchayat Administration and PRIs

Chapter-2

Ground Water Management and methodology

2.1 Introduction:

Jharkhand means “The Land of Forest Area and Mineral”, situated in the north-eastern part of India. It is between 23 45’ N and 85 30 E. The state shares its boundary with Bihar to the north, Uttar Pradesh to the northwest, south side is a Odisha, West side is a Chhattisgarh and Eastern side West Bengal. More than 29% of the total geographical area is under forest foliage. Jharkhand is the 28th state in India having 13th rank as per the population index and 15th rank considering the geographical area having 30% of the total population as tribal. The population of Jharkhand is 32,966,238 (2011 census) and covers an area of 79,714 km sq.

According to the overall Population of Jharkhand state is as the India census 2011 was around 32, 988,134 and it forms 2.72 percent of India. The total population growth of this decade was 22.42 percent while it was 23.19 in the previous decade. The sex ratio of the state is 948. Overall literacy rate in Jharkhand is 66.41 percent in which male has 7.84 percent while the female has 55.42 percent.

The Scheduled Tribe population of the state as per census is 8645,042. Around, 75.95 percent population in villages of rural areas in Jharkhand. In the rural area, only 49.75 percent of females are literate as compared to the male which has 74.57 percent. There are 32 tribes live in Jharkhand such as Santhal, Oraon, Ho, Munda, Kharia, Gond, Chero, Kol, Kanwar, Savar, Birhor, Lohra, Karmali, etc. The state is spread over an area of 79,714 square kilometers of which 18,423 kilometers is forest land and 38 lakh hectares is total cultivable land. The people are involved in agriculture and allied activities for their livelihoods. The main crops sowing in the state of Jharkhand is are paddy, wheat, maize, pulses, oilseeds and horticulture crops. Due to several constraints like lack of organizing marketing facilities, inadequate seeds, low farm mechanization, poor infrastructure for poor harvest and value addition, farmers face difficulties in producing crops and increase their income.

2.2 Background

The current Scenario of Groundwater and Surface Water in the Jharkhand. “As per Dynamic Resource Calculation of Ground Water and Surface Water” in Jharkhand is as follows: - 1. Ground Water Reserve of Jharkhand - 4292 M.C.M.

2. “Surface Water” - 25876.98 M.C.M;

3. “Allocation for irrigation required by fields” - 3813.17 M.C.M;

4. “Industry Requirement” - 4338 M.C.M;

5. “Urban area requirement of water” - 1616.35 lakh gallons and

6. “Availability in an urban area” - 734.35 lakh gallons. That means the water requirement day to day increase so the various area face water issues.

2.3 Review of Literature:

There are various studies have been conducted for groundwater Management and Water Resource Management, to a large extent, these studies have been undertaken as for the monitoring and Evaluation of the grassroots level implementation purpose or exercises. There are, however, several independent case studies, try to analyze the changing and current scenario of “Groundwater”, “Water Resource management”, and “Groundwater Quality”.

Many research studies focus on the groundwater quality and related problem but only a few researchers work with the local or ground level to improve the water quality through the watershed development program.

1. B.M. Jha, Chairman and S.K. Sinha, Scientist D; "Towards Better Management of Ground Water Resources in India", “Central Ground Water Board” Bhujal Bhawan, CGO Complex, NH IV, Haryana India. e-mail: chmn-cgwb@nic.in

The development of ‘Groundwater’ in the country is extremely irregular and shows considerable variant to the location or Place. Micro-level studies requirement to be enter upon on the time to time assessment to the current situation through the monitoring and evaluation framework to the groundwater management. On the real-time information on the groundwater situation in the affected area is to be provided a local leader, or stakeholder. Involving local villagers as well as in the administrative process as social volunteers may also help. National and International experiences indicate that enforcement of legislative measures for groundwater regulation and management would be meaningful only when stakeholders are motivated through local self-governing bodies and directly involved in the decision-making and enforcement process. Combination of both supply-side and demand-side measures. where multi-aquifer systems exist, there is a need to concretize methodologies for assessment of the development potential of deeper aquifers.

2. Neeta Kumari; “Int. Journal of Engineering Research and Applications”
www.ijera.com ISSN: 2248-9622, Vol. 4, Issue 3(Version 2), March 2014, pp.65-77

A Review of Groundwater Quality Issue in Jharkhand Due to Fluoride. This study seeks to examine the changing scenario of Groundwater and groundwater-related issues of Fluoride Pollution in water is prevalent this study conducted Jharkhand state in seven (Palamu, Garhwa, Giridih, Bokaro, Gumla, Godda, Ranchi) District. The study focuses on the fluoride sources, its distribution and current status of fluoride occurrence in groundwater of the above maintain of the districts. The solution to this problem is to be developed as the alternative sources of water supply or a defluorination strategy should be suggested.

3. “Water Resource Management in a Hard Rock Terrain for Sustaining Irrigated Agriculture”- A Case Study of Jharkhand, India _S.P. SINGH AND R.A.K

VERMA International Journal of Environmental Science and Development, Vol. 6, No. 10, October 2015

The study highlights to the situation of surface water and as well as groundwater development management and discussed the unpublished rocks types, their characteristics, etc. the depth of water table and the fluctuation depends on “Rainfall”, “Geomorphological features”, and “Lithology”. Study also some limitation because the Natural or environmental condition it will change past years.

2.4 Rationale:

The need for this empirical study has been felt to understand and experience the rural area exposure of tribal communities and their livelihood under the participatory groundwater management, especially in Jharkhand state, Palamu District to determine the current status and their impact as well as different constraints behind resource gaps and correlate all the theoretical knowledge with the field exposure.

The study area has been occupied with most of Tribes which totally depended on agriculture, forest area and in this related livelihood activities. Since the last twenty years, all groundwater resources are to dry and contaminated, effect on climate change in agriculture productivity. There were no other livelihood options in front of villagers and they move for big megacities, outside state work as casual labour. Seeing such type of situation central, the state government took an action and passed water policy 2011, Groundwater department of Jharkhand, Integrated watershed management program, and various NGOs. Which is the help of the overall country? Researchers try to understand the current scenario of the Groundwater, watershed area a related programme and schemes with the help of villagers.

Research Question: what is the current scenario of the Groundwater Management and in to promote people’s livelihoods in Chuchumanr Village.

2.5 Objectives of the study:

The main aim of the study is to examine the perceived impact on the watershed program on the livelihoods of the respondents is mentioned as crucial and important in managing a watershed program. The specific objectives are as follows:

1. To study the demographic profile, socio-economic of the community members.
2. To study the participation level of the community in the watershed management process.
3. To assess the impact of the watershed and Groundwater Management for the community on their livelihoods.

2.6 Methodology:

2.6.1 Material and Methods:

The study based on both primary data and secondary data. The survey method was used for the collection of **primary data** by interviewing the local water user committee (CBO) members, water user groups, farmers, village heads or Sarpanch, youth, women, and farmers.

1. Personal profile of stakeholder
2. Awareness and participation levels of stake-holders and
3. Impact of the watershed on personal life.

Secondary data will be collected from various government census, Government organizations, NGOs, Research and Journals, etc.

2.6.2 Study Area: Chuchrumanr Village Chhatarpur Block, Palamu District, Jharkhand.

2.6.3 Study Design: This is a qualitative and quantitative study. In this study, there is descriptive research is designed for the collection of the information as well as Case Study methods, In-depth Interview, One to One Interaction.

2.6.4 Duration of Study: 3 Months (March, April, May)

Definitions

1. “The catchment is the area where the water falls, and the falling water seeps and flows through small drains to a place called the catchment area”.

2. “A watershed is understood to be a catchment area feeding an identifiable drainage system such as stream or water. It contains a no. of biophysical resources, soil, and water, along with vegetation in the form of trees, grasses and crops and provides sustenance for a no. of further enterprises such as livestock production” (Farrington, 1999).

2.6.5 Data Analysis Plan:

The collected data will be analysed through a different statistical tool like MS-Excel.

2.6.6 Expected Outcome:

1. Above the Research study to plan for the village Watershed Development plan as well as PGWM plan.
2. To increased livelihood activities through watershed development activities for long term environmental sustainability plan.
3. It will be helpful for the future of the convergence of various programs to the development of watershed development programs, agriculture programs, MGNRGA, etc.

2.7 About District

Palamu is a District in north-western Jharkhand, on the border of Districts Chatra in the east, Garhwa in the west, Latehar in the south and state of Bihar in the north. It came into existence on 1st January 1928. Palamu district Located between 23°50'- 24°8' north latitude and between 83°55'- 84°30' east longitude. It covers the area of 5043.8 Sq. Kilometer. The administrative headquarter of Palamu is Daltonganj (Medininagar), situated on the bank of Koel river in between 24°3' north and 84°4' east. Daltonganj got its name from Colonel Dalton, Commissioner of Chhotanagpur in 1861. The new name of Daltonganj is now Medininagar in the name of the king Medini Rai.

- Major Crops: Paddy, Sugarcane
- Rivers: Koel, Auranga, Son,
- Minerals: Iron ore, Bauxite, Lithium, Dolomite, and Coal
- Industries: Bihar Caustic & Chemicals Ltd., Japla Cement Company, Furniture Industries
- Newspaper: Rashtriya Navin Mel, Dharti, Palamu Times, Chotanagpur Bhumi
- Library: District Library
- University: Nilamber Pitamber University
- Aerodrome: One located 5 km from Daltonganj
- Vehicle Registration No. begins with: J.H. 03

2.7.1 Total Villages of Chhattarpur Block and overall Panchayats

Sr. No.	Name of Panchayat	No. of village under Panchayat
1	Sushiganj	13
2	Dindag	12
3	Hulsam	12
4	Pindrahi	11
5	Hutukdag	6
6	Murumdag	8
7	Kawal	5
8	Korhi	4
9	Rudwa	5
10	Dali	2
11	Sildag	5
12	Noudiha	5
13	Kachanpur	3
14	Kalapahar	3
15	Kauwal	3
16	Chhattarpur	3
17	Charai	7
18	Chiru	2
19	Munkeri	5
20	Masihani	2
21	Udaigarh	7
22	Marwa	5
23	Bara	2

2.8 Village Profile:

Chuchrumanr Village Population- Palamu Jharkhand

Chuchrumanr is medium size village located in Chhatarpur Block of Palamu in Jharkhand with the village residing 102 families. The Chuchrumanr village has total population of 609 of which 295 are males and 314 are females as per Indian Population Census in 2011. ("Chuchrumanr Village Population - Chhatarpur - Palamu, Jharkhand", 2020)

In Chuchrumanr village population of children with age 0-6 is 125 which makes up 20.53% of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Chuchrumanr village is 1064 which is higher than Jharkhand state average of 948. Child Sex Ratio for the Chuchrumanr as per census is 984. Higher than Jharkhand state Average of 948.

Chuchrumanr village has lower literacy rate compared to Jharkhand. In 2011, literacy rate of Chuchrumanr village was 54.55 % compared to 66.41% of Jharkhand. In Chuchrumanr Male literacy stands are 66.81% while female literacy rate was 43.25%.

As per constitution of India and Panchayati Raj, Chuchrumanr village is administrated by Sarpanch (head of village) who is elected representative of village.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Total	M	F
	Total No. of Houses	102	-	-
	Population	609	295	314
	Child (0-6)	125	63	62
	Schedule Caste	18	7	11
	Schedule Tribe	591	288	303
	Literacy	54.55 %	66.81 %	43.25 %
	Total Workers	308	152	156
	Main Worker	275	-	-
	Marginal Worker	33	0	33

2.8.1 Chuchrumanr Population Details

2.9 Work Profile

In Chuchrumanr village out of total population, 308 were engaged in work activities. 89.29 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 10.71 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 308 workers engaged in Main Work, 258 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 11 were Agricultural Workers.

2.10 Caste Factor

In the Chuchrumanr village basically of the village population is from Schedule Tribe (ST) and Schedule Caste Schedule Tribe (ST) constitutes 97.04% and Schedule Caste is

the 2.96% of total population in Chuchrumanr village. ("Chuchrumanr Village Population - Chhattarpur - Palamu, Jharkhand", 2020)

Chuchrumanr Village

Chuchrumanr Village, with population of 609 is Chhattarpur Block the 50th least population village, located in Chhattarpur Block of Palamu District in the state of Jharkhand in India. Total geographical area of Chuchrumanr village is 2 km² and it is the 31st smallest village by area in the Block as well as Sub District. Population density of the village is 365 persons per km².

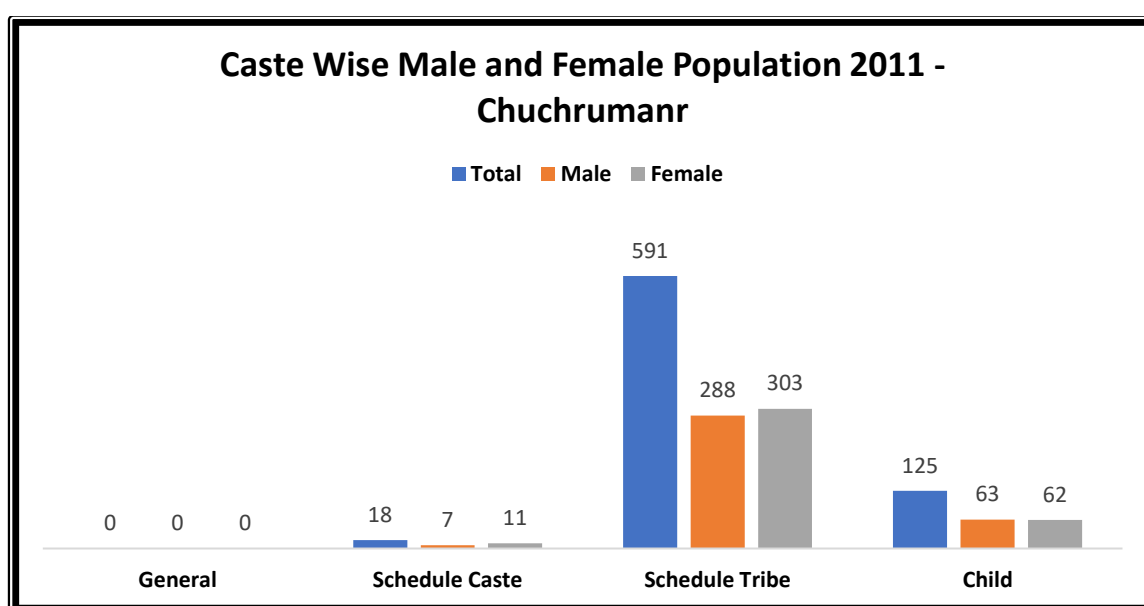
Pin code of Chuchrumanr village is 822130. The village comes under Hulsam panchayat. District headquarter of the village is Medininagar (Daltonganj) which is 60 km away. With the village 0.11 square kilometer (7%) of the total village's area is covered by forest.

2.11 Demographics

The village is home to 609 people, among them 295 (48%) are male and 314 (52%) are female., 3% are from schedule caste and 97% are schedule tribes. Child (aged under 6 years) population of Chuchrumanr village is 21%, among them 50% are boys and 50% are girls. There are 102 households in the village and an average 6 persons live in every family.

2.11.1 Caste wise male female population 2011 - Chuchrumanr

	Total	General	Schedule Caste	Schedule Tribe	Child
Total	609	0	18	591	125
M	295	0	7	288	63
F	314	0	11	303	62



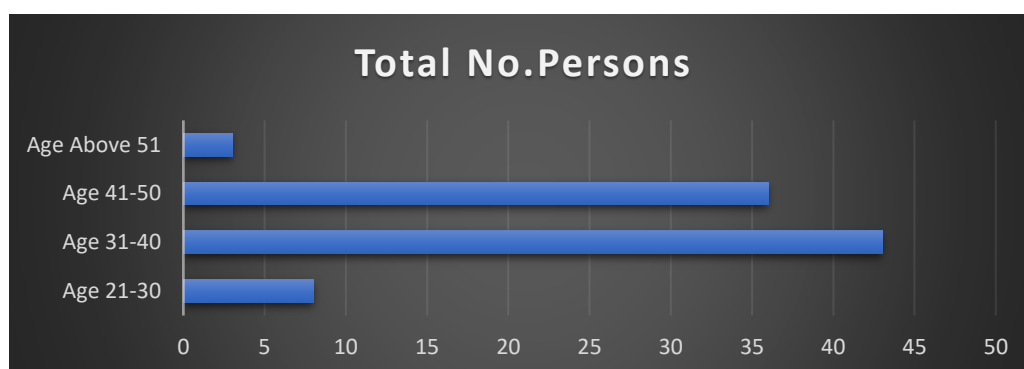
2.11.2 Caste Wise Male and Female Population 2011 – Chuchrumanr Graph

2.11.3 Age Wise Population Distribution Table

Sr. No.	Total No. Persons	
1	Age '21-30'	8
2	Age '31- 40'	43
3	Age '41-50'	36
4	Age above 51	3
Total		90

(Primary Data: Base Line Survey of Chuchrumanr Village)

2. 11.4 Age Wise Population Distribution graph



(Primary Data: Base Line Survey of Chuchrumanr Village)

2.12. Growth of population

Chuchrumanr village total Population has increased by 31.5% in last 10 years. In 2001 population census as a total population here were 463. Female population growth rate of the Chuchrumanr is 35.9% which is 8.7% higher than Male population growth rate of 27.2%.; Schedule caste (SC) population has decreased by 0%; Schedule Tribe (ST) population has increased by 32.8% and child population has increased by 50.6% in the village since last census.

2.12.1 Growth of population (percent) 2001 to 2011 - Chuchrumanr

	Total	General	SC	ST	Child
Total	32	0	0	33	51
Male	27	0	-30	30	85
Female	36	0	38	36	27

2.12.2 Sex Ratio - Females per 1000 Male

As of Population Census 2011 there are 1064 females per 1000 male of the Chuchrumanr village. Sex ratio in in schedule caste (SC) is 1571 and in schedule tribe is 1052. There are 984 girls under 6 years of age per 1000 boys of the same age in the village. Overall sex ratio in the village has increased by 68 females per 1000 male during the years from 2001 to 2011. Child sex ratio here has decreased by 457 girls per 1000 boys during the same time.

2.12.3 Change in sex ratio 2001 to 2011 - Chuchrumanr

	Total	General	SC	ST	Child
Change	68	0	771	47	-457
2011	1,064	0	1,571	1,052	984
2001	996	0	800	1,005	1,441

2.13 Literacy

Out of the 609 population in the village but only 264 people are literate in the Chuchrumanr village among them 155 are male and 109 are female. Literacy rate (excluded are Under the age 6 blow children) of Chuchrumanr is 55%. 67% of male and 43% of female population are literate here. Overall literacy rate in the village has increased by 42%. Male literacy has gone up by 46% and female literacy rate has gone up by 39%.

2.13.1 Change in literacy rate 2001 to 2011 - Chuchrumanr

	Total	Male	Female
Change	42	46	39
2011	55	67	43
2001	13	21	4

2.14 Workers profile

Chuchrumanr village has 51 percent (308) population engaged into the main or marginal works. 52% male and 50% female population are working population. 52% of total male population are main (full time) workers and 0% are marginal (part time) workers. For women 39% of total female population are main and 11% are marginal workers.

2.14.1 Percentage of working population - Chuchrumanr

	Worker	Main Worker	Marginal Worker	Non-Worker
Total	51	45	5	49
Male	52	52	0	49
Female	50	39	11	50

Chapter-3

Watershed Management, Participatory Groundwater Management

3.1 Watershed Management

Watershed is broad concept, what is watershed it is basically refers to efficient management a conservation of surface water and as well as groundwater resources. It involves as a prevention of runoff and storage capacity and Recharge of groundwater under the various method for examples: - continuous contour trench, percolations Tanks including stone wall, check, soil Dam, Recharge Wells, etc. watershed management involving all conservation, regeneration, efficient use of all natural resources like (land, water, plants and animals) and people or Human beings in a watershed. The success of watershed management and watershed development broadly depending upon community Participation.

The central government and state government have initiated many watershed development and management programmes i.e. IWMP in the country. These programmes are being implemented by non-governmental organisation (NGOs) also. Haryali is a watershed development project sponsored by the central government which aims at enabling the rural population to conservation water for drinking, irrigation, fisheries and plantation, afforestation.

3.2 Participatory Groundwater Management

Participatory groundwater management is the process of rational use of available groundwater in any particular area for domestic use like irrigation; drinking and industrial etc.

We have been assigned the task in three segments on which we will have to work separately and at last we will compile all in one report. So first of all, we are working in Chuchrumanr village of Chhatarpur block, District, Palamu. The Matkhani Dam and its command area are the points of study where I particularly have been assigned the following tasks--

- i. To find the catchment area of the Mathkhani Dam,
- ii. The Submergence area
- iii. Name of the Owner of Plots comes under submergence
- iv. Potential of the Dam
- v. Total water holding capacity of the Dam
- vi. Present water use
- vii. Total water deficit or surplus

So, to achieve the above I prepared some checklist as follows—

3.4 Result and finding

Checklist

Catchment area

SN	Activity	Comment
1	Marking of watershed area on Revenue map	Yes
2	Tracing the area through Contour Lines	Yes
	Putting the trace paper on square graph paper	yes
4	Counting the square	yes
5	Counting the incomplete square	Yes

Total Calculated area 1028.25 Hectares

3.5 Storage Calculation

SN	Activity	Comment		
1	Marking of submergence area on revenue map	22 Acres		
2	Identification of Top point through GPS	Height	Longitude	Latitude
		296M	E 84.1340	N 24.1727

3.6 To Find the Submergence Area

Instrument required

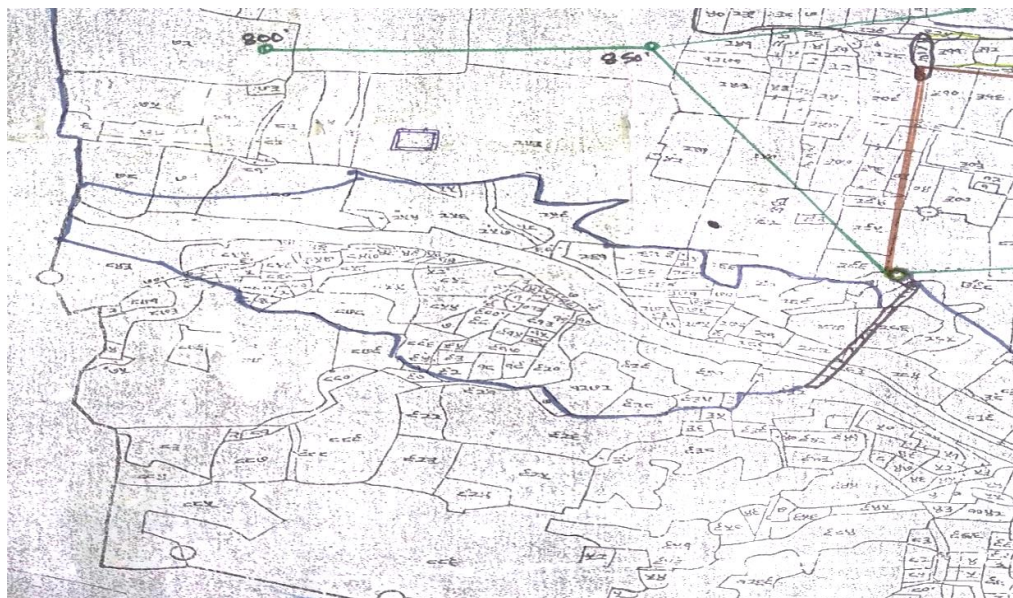
1. Revenue map
2. Trace paper in big size
3. Graph paper
4. Pencil

Measurement steps

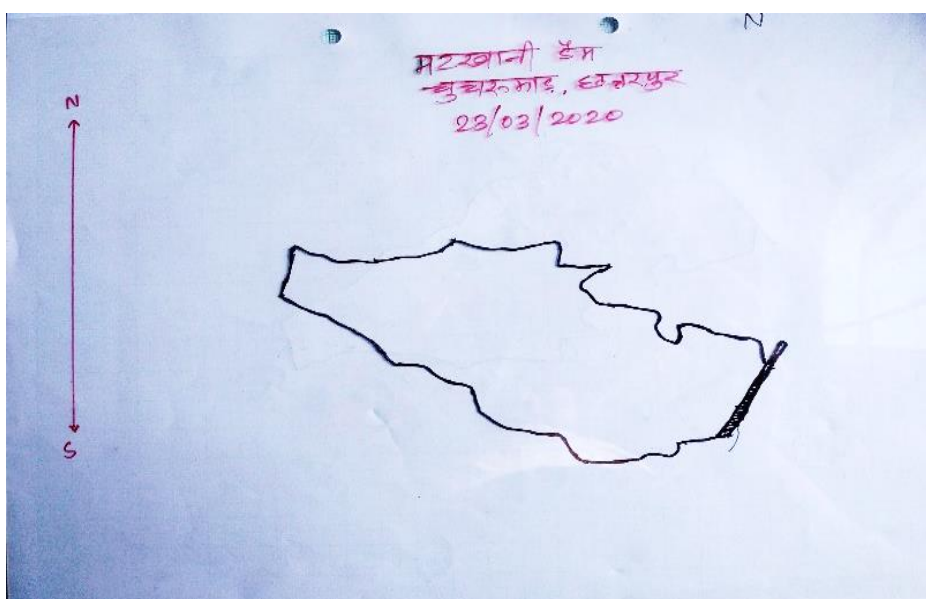
- a) Tracing the outer boundary of the water in the Dam.

- b) As per the with the help of Graph paper the complete and partial square are counted.
- c) The total area is counted and as per the standard like (1 cm=39.60m in revenue map).

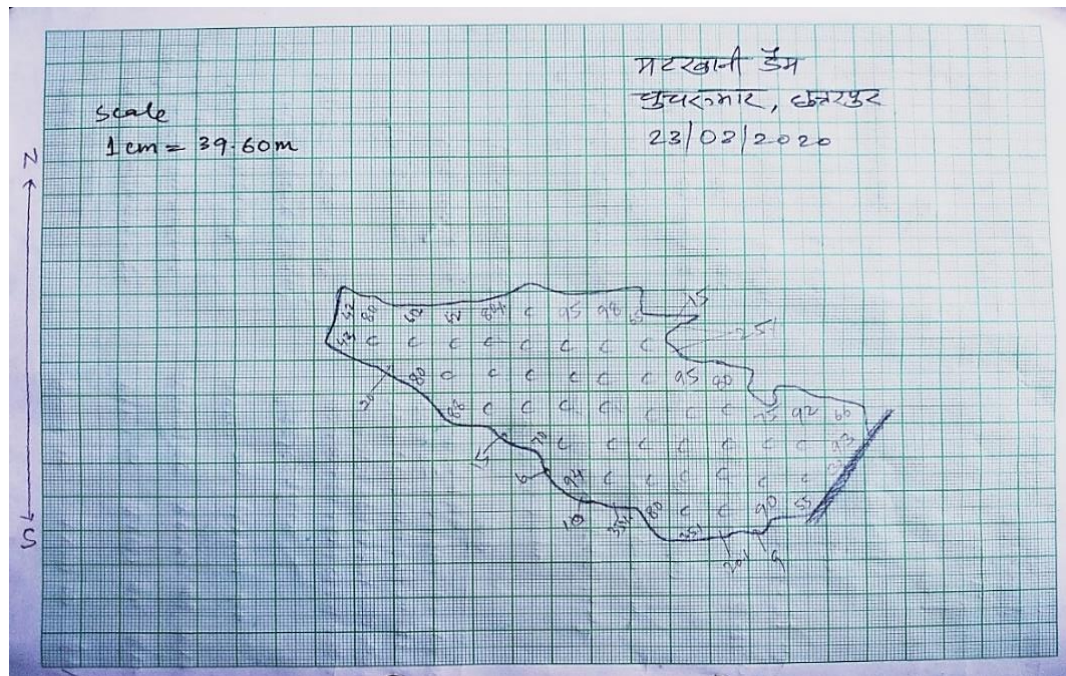
3.6.1 Revenue Map Shows the Matkhani Dam



Above the map showing the total area of Mathkhani Dam. this dam total Catchment area of 1028.25 Hectares. Including Submergence area in the Mathkhani dam is 9.5 Hectares (22 Acres).



3.6.2 Revenue Map draw into Plastic Sheet Shows the Matkhani Dam

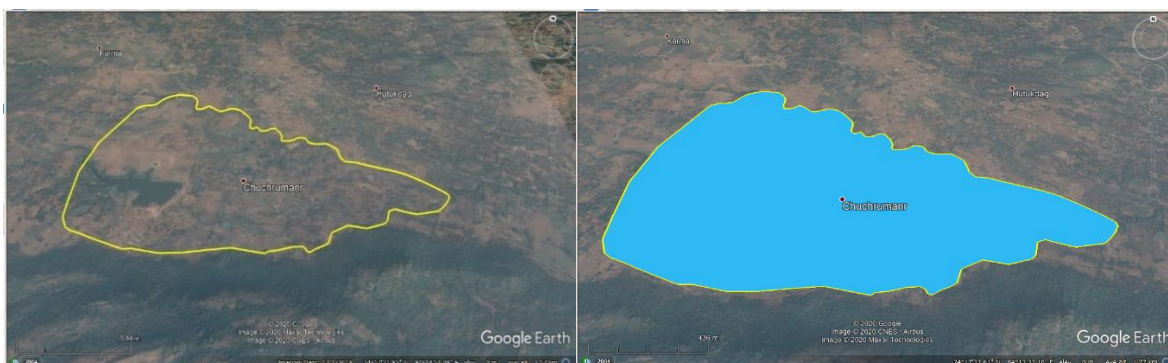


3.6.3 Calculation Total Area of Matkhani Dam in Graph Paper

3.7 PGWP Participatory Ground Water Management (Chuchrumanr)

Background:

Chuchrumanr village is located in Chhattarpur block in Daltanganj Tehsil, and Palamu district, Jharkhand. And convert a total geographical area of 167 hectares. The village is divided into 23 patches. Daltanganj is the nearest town to Chuchrumanr village which is about 15km away from the village.



Introduction of Mini Watershed

Introduction

Name of the State -: Jharkhand

Name: of the District -: Palamu

Name of the Block -: Chhattarpur

Name of the Gram Panchayat-: Hulsam

Name of the Project -: PGWM- Participatory Groundwater Management

Longitude -: 084.22646⁰

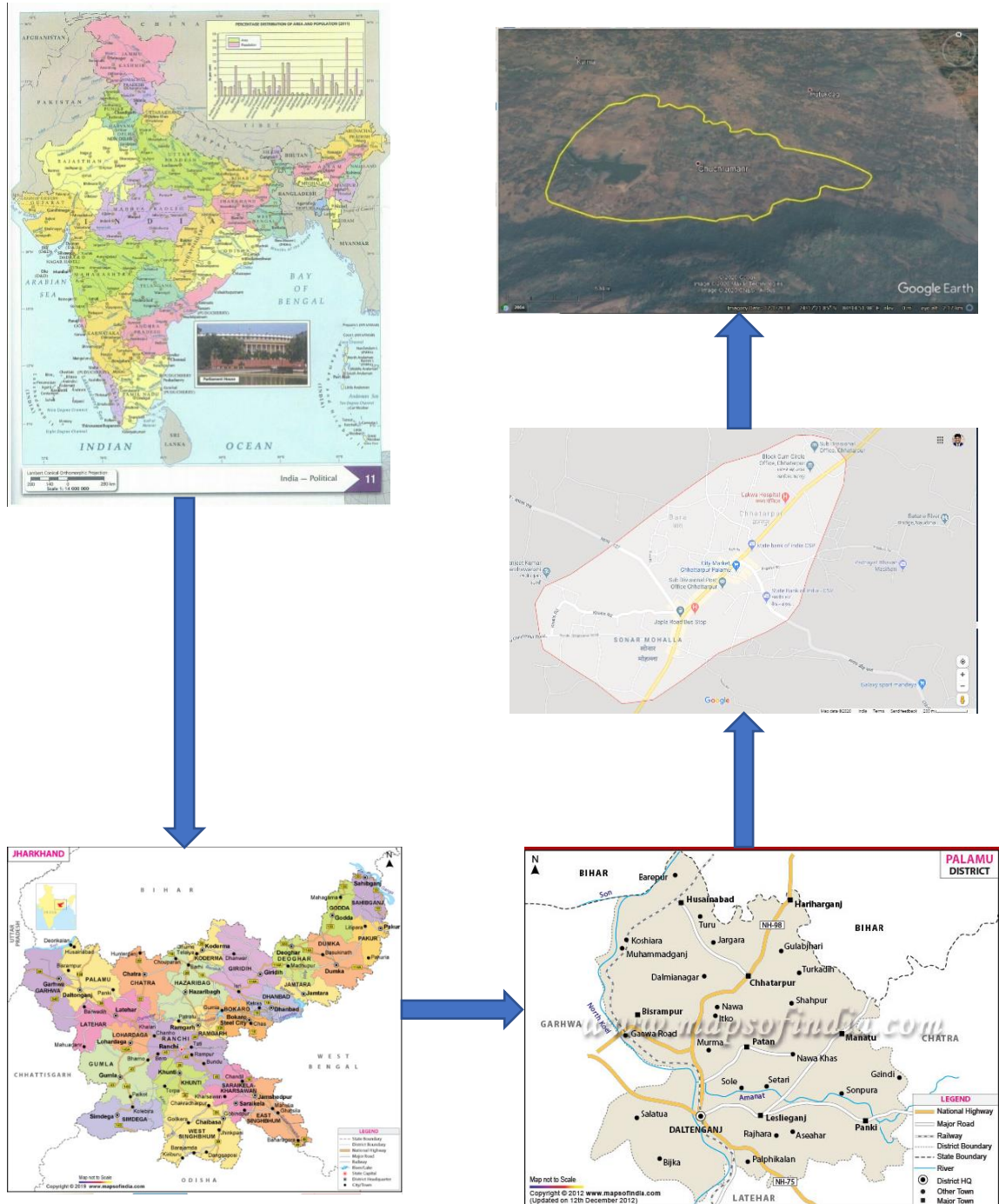
Latitude -: 24.29046⁰

Elevation -: 296^m

Distance from District -: 45km. from “Palamu” District Headquarter and 21 Kilometer from “Chhattarpur” Block Headquarter

Village -: Chuchrumanr

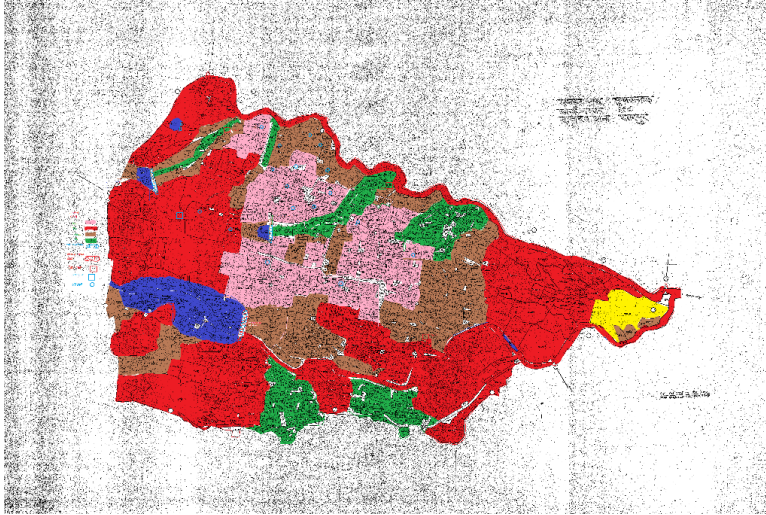
A Study of the Impact of Participatory Groundwater Management



Palamu District Basic Information

Why this district name is Palamu because the Palamu District famous on “Palash” this place number of trees of the land. this Trees above produce a Laha. As well as huge areas planting “Mahua” trees this is mean reason to name this district as Palamu.

3.7.1 Details of the land holding Pattern under the Project



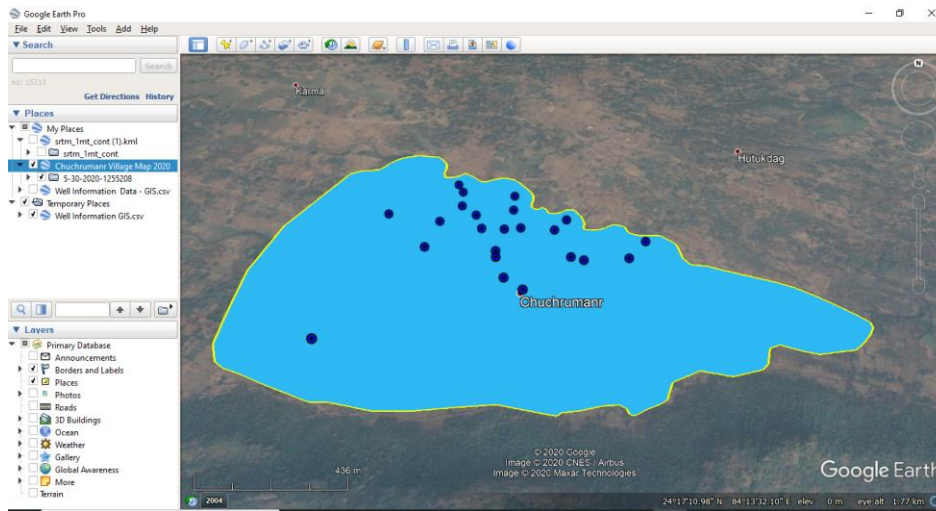
Field Visit for Chuchrumanr Village for Well Mapping Survey

3.8 Chuchrumanr Village well Mapping Survey

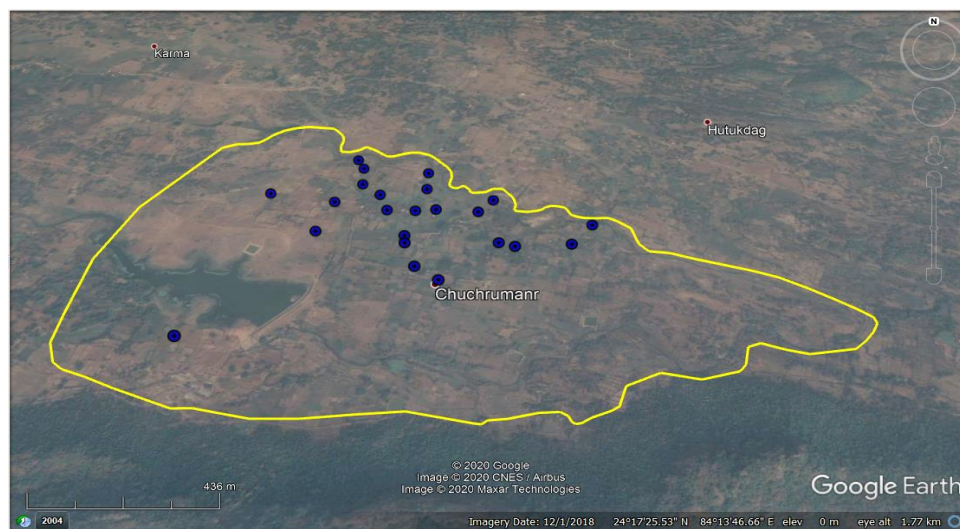
Sr . N o.	Name of the well owner	Well No. of the Source	Latitu de N	Longi tude E	El ev ati on (M)	Dep th in (M)	Dep th in Inch		Wat er Tab le in Inch	Wat er Tab le in (M)	Diam eter (m)	Total Depth (m)	Typ e of well s	Types of Well (kachha /Pakka)
1	Dhiri Singh	CHU1	24.29 3207	84.23 4147	29 8	7.62	300		72	1.82	3.048	7.62	OW	Pakka
2	Aklu Singh	CHU2	24.29 1856	84.23 1943	31 4	7.97	336		270	6.85	3.048	8.534 4	OW	Pakka
3	Harihar Singh	CHU3	24.29 2394	84.23 1227	30 2	7.67	588		306	7.77	2.438 4	14.93 52	OW	Pakka
4	Basnt Singh	CHU4	24.29 3359	84.23 0871	30 9	7.84	256		148	3.75	3.048	6.502 4	OW	Pakka
5	Harender Pasvan	CHU5	24.29 3668	84.23 084	31 1	7.89	192		108	2.74	3.048	4.876 8	OW	Pakka
6	Hrigopal Singh	CHU6	24.29 5264	84.23 351	29 2	7.41	214		105	2.66	4.572	5.435 6	OW	Pakka
7	Syamdev Singh	CHU7	24.29 4725	84.23 3042	27 7	7.03	276		141	3.58	3.048	7.010 4	OW	Pakka
8	Suresh Pasvan	CHU8	24.29 4834	84.23 1729	28 8	7.31	208		96	2.43	3.048	5.283 2	OW	Pakka
9	Parmeshw er Uranv	CHU9	24.29 4774	84.23 1094	30 3	7.69	243		130	3.30	3.048	6.172 2	OW	Pakka
10	Sarju Uranv	CHU10	24.29 5806	84.23 1396	30 2	7.67	270		160	4.06	3.048	6.858	OW	Pakka
11	Bhola Uranv	CHU11	24.29 4809	84.23 0212	30 7	7.79	384		183	4.64	3.048	9.753 6	OW	Pakka
12	Brijmohan Uranv	CHU12	24.29 6835	84.22 9264	30 1	7.64	180		95	2.41	4.572	4.572	OW	Pakka
13	Chhathu Uranv	CHU13	24.29 275	84.22 9036	30 3	7.69	264		162	4.11	3.048	6.705 6	OW	Pakka
14	Mithu Uranv	CHU14	24.29 6042	84.22 9319	30 6	7.77	288		171	4.34	3.048	7.315 2	OW	Pakka
15	Prbhu Uranv	CHU15	24.29 5188	84.22 8536	30 8	7.82	264		120	3.04	4.572	6.705 6	OW	Pakka
16	Nageshwa r Uranv	CHU16	24.28 9872	84.22 5015	31 5	8.00	252		139	3.53	4.572	6.400 8	OW	Pakka
17	Dewbansh Singh	CHU17	24.29 5592	84.22 6452	30 5	7.74	235		180	4.57	3.048	5.969	OW	Pakka
18	Madan Singh	CHU18	24.29 413	84.23 6516	29 1	7.39	216		120	3.04	3.048	5.486 4	OW	Pakka
19	Biraju Uranv	CHU19	24.29 3861	84.22 8144	32 4	8.22	268		156	3.96	3.048	6.807 2	OW	Pakka
20	Lakhan Uranv	CHU20	24.29 5527	84.22 9928	30 6	7.77	360		259	6.57	3.048	9.144	OW	Pakka
21	Jwala Uranv	CHU21	24.29 66	84.23 14	30 6	7.77	228		120	3.04	4.572	5.791 2	OW	Pakka
22	Puran Singh	CHU22	24.29 3362	84.23 3666	30 3	7.69	72		48	1.21	1.066 8	1.828 8	OW	Kachha
23	Shivnath Singh	CHU23	24.29 3301	84.23 5831	29 7	7.54	216		192	4.87	4.572	5.486 4	OW	Kachha

(Source: Filed Data Survey)

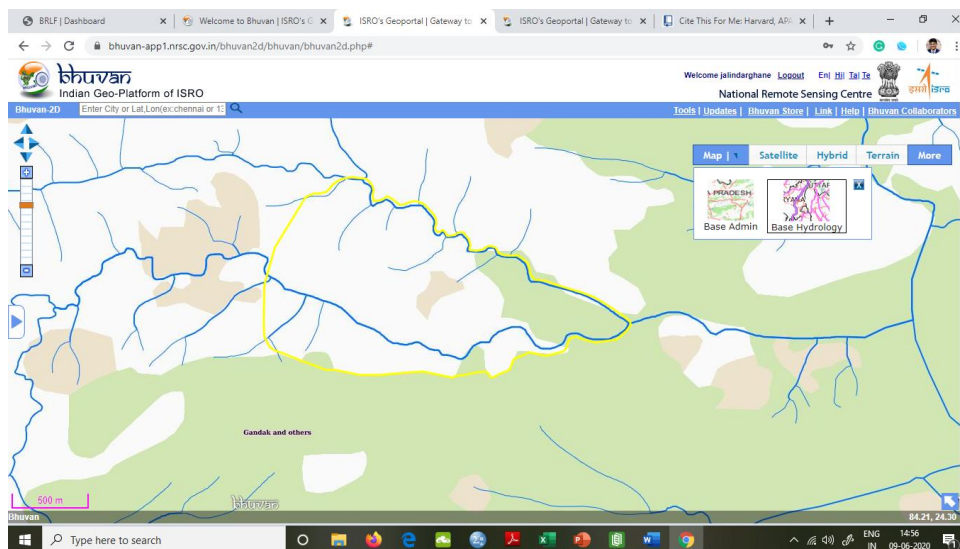
All the above well is Available water 603093.0836 liters



3.8.1 Chuchrumanr Village Polygon Map and Well

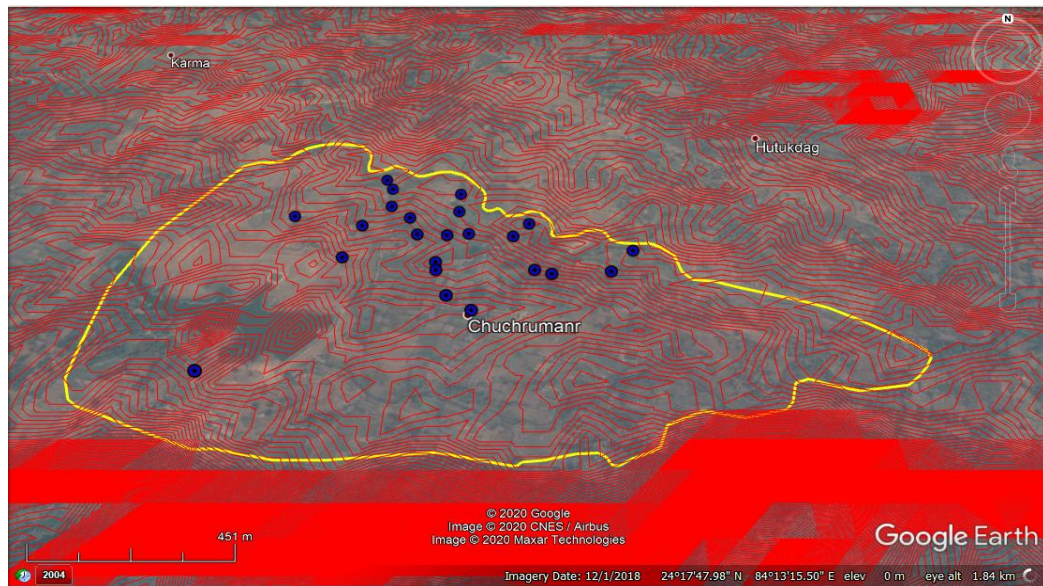


3.8.2 Chuchrumanr Village Polygon Map and Well



3.8.3 Drainage Map of Chuchrumanr Village Source: <https://bhuvan-app1.nrsc.gov.in/state/JH#>

3.8.4 Contour Line Map of Chuchrumanr Village



3.8.5 Chuchrumanr Village Hybrid Map



3.9 Climatic Condition

Sr. No.	Year	Average Monthly Rainfall (in mm)	Average Annual Rainfall (in mm) Preceding 5 Years	Temp. (°C)		Wind Velocity	Open Pan Evaporation	Mean Annual Humidity (MAH)	Average Annual runoff (mm/Year)
				Max.	Min.				
1	2019	Kharif (June-Oct.) Rabi (Oct-March) Jayad (March-June)		42	13	5.8 m/s	---	57%	1091mm

Source: ("Chhatarpur Monthly Climate Averages", 2020)

Chuchumanr comes under the dry zone area of Palamu District. which is a zone that receives monsoon rains during June to September. The district total annual average rainfall of 1091 mm, 85% of which occurs between the months of June and October and 15% occurs in the remaining 7 months.

3.10 Livestock Details

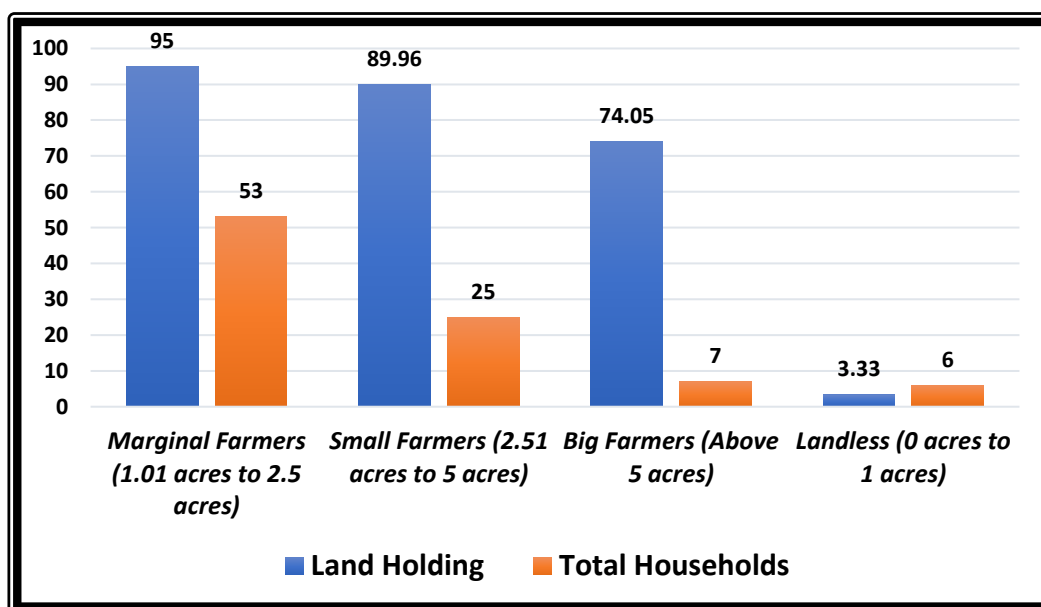
Sr. No.	Feature	No. Quantity	Water Requirement in liter
1	Milk Animals		
	Cows	28	41
	Buffaloes	5	65
	Goat	63	7
2	Draught Animals		
	OX	124	38
	He Buffalo	0	0
3	Others Poultry (Hens)	160	.250
	Piggery	20	4.5
5	Fodder Availability Green	Scarce	
	Dry	Scarce	

(Primary Data: Base Line Survey of Chuchumanr Village)

3.11 Socio-Economic Status

Sr. No.	Types	Total HHs	No. of BPL HHs.	Land Holding (Hat.)					
				Rainfed			Irrigated		
				ST	SC	Other	ST	SC	Other
1.	Marginal Farmers (1.01 acres to 2.5 acres)	53	53	51.2	0	0	43.8	0	0
2.	Small Farmers (2.51 acres to 5 acres)	25	25	51.15	0	0	38.81	0	0
3.	Big Farmers (Above 5 acres)	07	07	34.3	0	0	39.75	0	0
4.	Landless (0 acres to 1 acres)	06	06	1.78	0	0	1.55	0	0
	Total	91	91	138	0	0	123.91		0

(Primary Data: Base Line Survey and Farmer Interaction of Chuchrumanr Village)



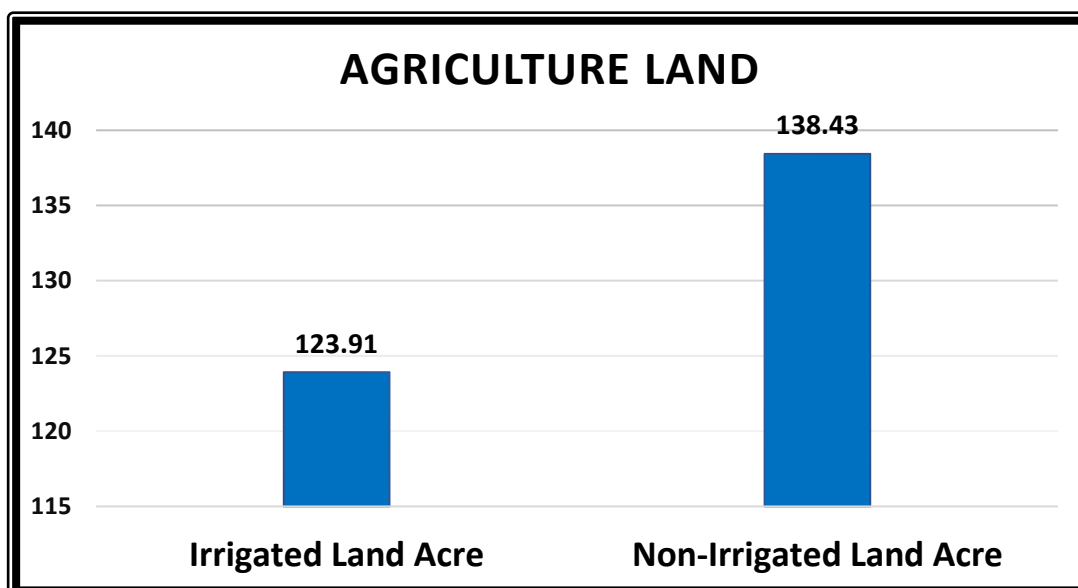
3.11.1 Land Holding (Hat.)

3.12 Agriculture

Agriculture covers about 89.8% area of the village. Out of 149.9 Ha of the net sown area, Not even 1% of the agriculture land is irrigated; More than 99.9% of the land is un-irrigated. The major crops that are cultivated are Maize (*Zea mays*), Paddy (*Oryza sativa*), Mustard (*Brassica*), Chickpea, Horse- gram (*Macrotyloma uniflorum*), Pigeonpea (*Cajanus cajan*) and vegetables. Table 3.12 shows the major Agriculture land preferred and cultivated by the villagers.

3.12 A) Agriculture Land

Irrigated Land	Non-Irrigated Land
123.91 Acre	138.43 Acre



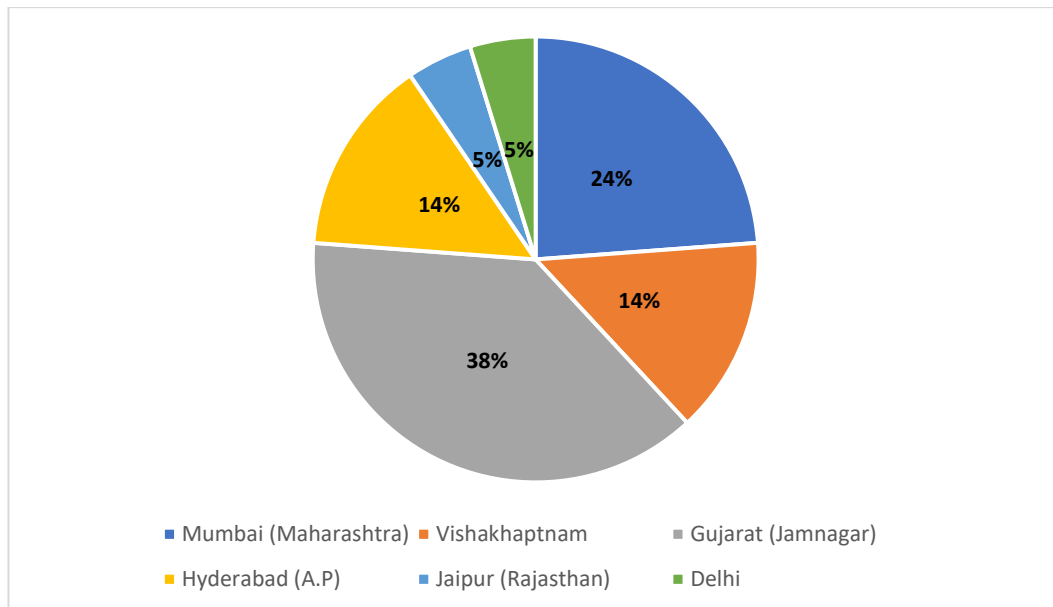
3.12.1 Agriculture Land

3.13 List of Migrating Laborers

SR. No.	Name of Laborer	Father Name	Caste	Village	Panchayat	Block	District	Current Location
1	Rajesh Oraon	Subedar Oraon	ST	Chuchrumanr	Hulsam	Chhatarpur	Palamu	Mumbai, Maharashtra
2	Randev Oraon	Subedar Oraon	ST	Chuchrumanr	Hulsam	Chhatarpur	Palamu	Mumbai, Maharashtra
3	Bhola Oraon	Ruksha Oraon	ST	Chuchrumanr	Hulsam	Chhatarpur	Palamu	Mumbai, Maharashtra
4	Sanjay Oraon	Bisu Oraon	ST	Chuchrumanr	Hulsam	Chhatarpur	Palamu	Mumbai, Maharashtra
5	Ajay Oraon	Bisu Oraon	ST	Chuchrumanr	Hulsam	Chhatarpur	Palamu	Mumbai, Maharashtra
6	Kailash Singh	Harikeswar Singh	ST	Chuchrumanr	Hulsam	Chhatarpur	Palamu	Vishakhapatnam
7	Anil Singh	Sarigopal Singh	ST	Chuchrumanr	Hulsam	Chhatarpur	Palamu	Vishakhapatnam
8	Jwala Oraon	Fagu Oraon	ST	Chuchrumanr	Hulsam	Chhatarpur	Palamu	Vishakhapatnam
9	Anil Singh	Harihar Singh	ST	Chuchrumanr	Hulsam	Chhatarpur	Palamu	Jamnagar, Gujarat
10	Pradeep Singh	Harihar Singh	ST	Chuchrumanr	Hulsam	Chhatarpur	Palamu	Jamnagar, Gujarat
11	Sunil Singh	Rama Singh	ST	Chuchrumanr	Hulsam	Chhatarpur	Palamu	Jamnagar, Gujarat
12	Ramesh Singh	Tribhuvan Singh	ST	Chuchrumanr	Hulsam	Chhatarpur	Palamu	Jamnagar, Gujarat
13	Naresh Singh	Ramsahya Singh	ST	Chuchrumanr	Hulsam	Chhatarpur	Palamu	Delhi
14	Chndra Oraon	Saraju Oraon	ST	Chuchrumanr	Hulsam	Chhatarpur	Palamu	Gujarat
15	Kundan Oraon	Saraju Oraon	ST	Chuchrumanr	Hulsam	Chhatarpur	Palamu	Gujarat
16	Devraj Oraon	Ruksha Oraon	ST	Chuchrumanr	Hulsam	Chhatarpur	Palamu	Gujarat
17	Gudi Oraon	Ramdyan Oraon	ST	Chuchrumanr	Hulsam	Chhatarpur	Palamu	Gujarat
18	Brijmohan Oraon	Surajdev Oraon	ST	Chuchrumanr	Hulsam	Chhatarpur	Palamu	Hyderabad
19	Akalesh Singh	Doman Singh	ST	Chuchrumanr	Hulsam	Chhatarpur	Palamu	Hyderabad
20	Ramesh Singh	Punit Singh	ST	Chuchrumanr	Hulsam	Chhatarpur	Palamu	Jaipur, Rajasthan
21	Akalesh Oraon	Nageshwar Oraon	ST	Chuchrumanr	Hulsam	Chhatarpur	Palamu	Hyderabad

(Primary Data Sources)

3.13.1 List of Migrating Laborers Percentage Pie Chart



(Primary Data Sources)

3.14 Propose Structures in Chuchrumanr Village

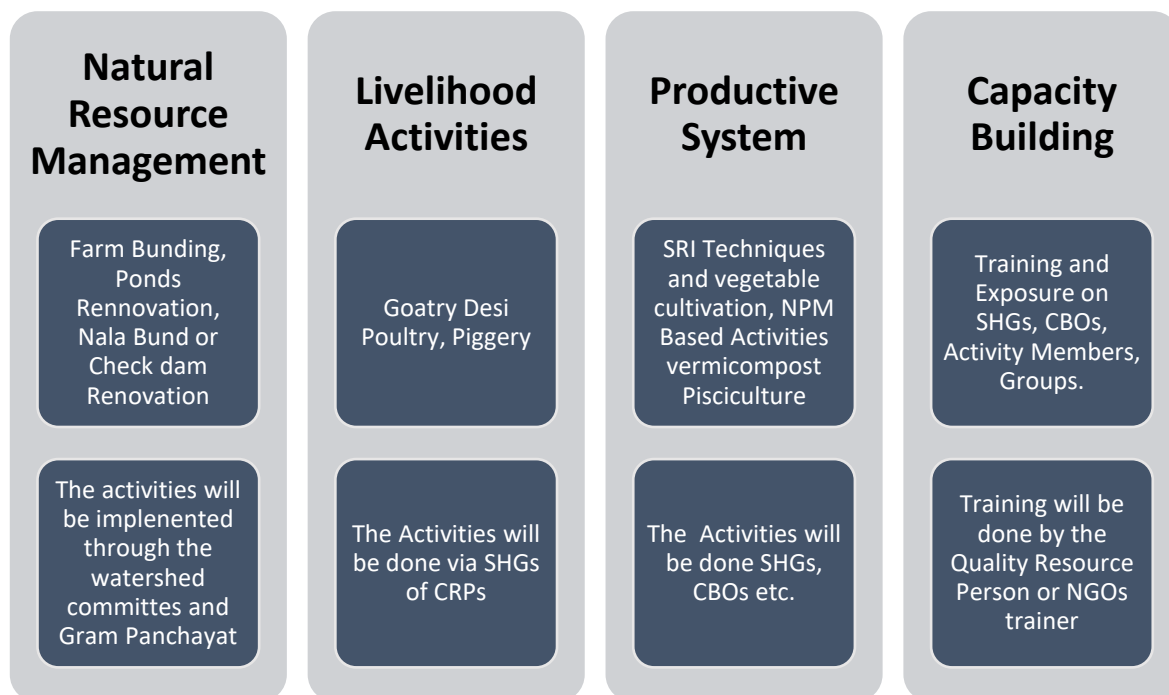
Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Agency	Structure/Land	Village
1	Hadhadwa ahar maromati	GP	water harvesting structure	Chuchrumar
2	Nunkhar dohar 1 ahar maromati	GP	water harvesting structure	Chuchrumar
3	Nunkhar dohar 2 ahar maromati	GP	water harvesting structure	Chuchrumar
4	Kotar ahar maromati	GP	water harvesting structure	Chuchrumar
5	Dabghatwa ahar maromati	GP	water harvesting structure	Chuchrumar
6	Bhitwai ahar maromati	GP	water harvesting structure	Chuchrumar
7	Kocha ahar maromati	GP	water harvesting structure	Chuchrumar
8	Bhawar lagi ahar maromati	GP	water harvesting structure	Chuchrumar
9	Pathal gari ahar maromati	GP	water harvesting structure	Chuchrumar
10	Tukupakhal ahar maromati	GP	water harvesting structure	Chuchrumar

3.15 Problem Topology and Solution of the Watershed as well as Groundwater Management

Sr. No.	Problem Area	Problem Analysis	Proposed Interventions to Overcome Problem
1	Soil Conservation (Slope, Erosion, Soil Losses, Low Rainfall, Low Productivity)	Low Rainfall, Low Productivity, Erosion	Farm Bounding, Plantation, Nala Bunds, SRI Technique in Paddy
2	Water Conservation /Wate Harvesting Structures	Low Surface water storage Systems	Pond Renovation, New Pond Construction, Dobha Renovation and Construction, Check Dam etc.
3	Agriculture Productivity	All Crops are Low Productivity with the village	SRI Techniques in Paddy, use NPM methods in vegetable (Kitchen Garden)
4	Livestock Product (Eggs, Milk Yield, Meat Yield)	Not for Selling Purpose only personal uses, No marketing any Product	Improved Practices of Desi Poultry and Goatry
5	Exiting Livelihood activities for Asset less	Piggery, Goatry, Desi Poultry etc.	Improved new Desi Poultry and Goatry
6	Community Based Organisation (CBO)	No one Community Based Organization	Established New SHGs groups, LIG (Lift Irrigation Group), Capacity Building Livelihood Activities
7	Capacity Building (Participation Training Awareness of watershed Specially Groundwater Management)	There is no Advanced Knowledge for Livelihood activity, Accounting Systems and Plantation techniques	All Training will be providing under the Project Implementation Time/Phase

3.16 The Project Activities will be Implemented as given below:

Project Activities



Chapter- 4

Conclusion and Recommendation

4.1 Conclusion

This is the descriptive, qualitative and Quantitative study of the Participatory Ground water management Under the Watershed Development programme this is the Indicates towards the various factors like livestock, Livelihoods, MGNREGA, Drinking water Facilities, Irrigation system, Irrigation Facilities or sources, governance, and adjoining community.

Drinking Water Facilities: These are the basic services of every people and need of the animal, birds as call as living being needed.

Livelihood & Livestock: In Chuchrumanr village most of the livelihood depend on Agriculture Activities, cattle, Goatry, piggery, and Poultry. But know the but the current scenario of the agriculture is very low productivity and no one modern techniques use in Paddy and irrigation system for example sprinkler, drip irrigation or PVC pip

Livelihood: This is the major perspective which is the change the mind set or thinking of the villagers and various communities in Chuchrumanr village. Under the MGNREGA act it is the most effective Scheme to provided min 100 day worked in the unskilled labours in the villages. This is the major source of livelihood in rural areas.

4.2 Recommendation

- Chuchrumanr village main livelihood is an agriculture and its allied activities so, in agriculture not done without water (Surface water and Groundwater).
- It should be increase milch animal for gain more income. animal husbandry to raising livestock in the village.
- Providing essential services to the household like small and large animal vaccination and Insurance.
- Community should be established solar water system
- It should be provided training programme to water harvesting structure, soil conservation, and new technologies in agriculture.

4.3 Study Instrument

1. Using the GPS Machine to traced the accuracy of the different location of existing structure for **example:** - Well and Matkhani Dam
 2. Toposheet Map and Revenue Map of Chuchrumanr Village
 3. Tracing Paper
 4. pencil
 5. Graph Paper
 6. Scale (2 meters)
 7. Measurement Tap (15 meters)
 8. Used Bhuvan Map as well as Google Earth Pro Software to draw the village Map
-

4.4 Bibliography

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4.5 Appendix

Questionnaires (प्रश्नावली)

- 1) Name of Beneficiaries:
लाभार्थी का नाम
- 2) Village Name:
गाव का नाम:
- 3) Mobile Number:
- 4) मोबाइल नंबर
- 5) Mobile Types:
मोबाइल प्रकार:
- 6) Water User Group:
पानी वापर समूह:
- 7) Register:
रजिस्टर:
- 8) Meeting/Minutes:
सभा:
- 9) Member Name:
सभासद का नाम और मोबाइल नंबर :
- 10) Land holding pattern:
जमीनधारक का प्रकार:
- 11) Decision Making Process:
निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया:
- 12) Command area:
कुल जमीन :
- 13) Exiting crop:

[illegible]

- 14) Operator Name:
ऑपरेटर का नाम
- 15) Operator Remuneration:
ऑपरेटर का मानदेय:
- 16) Water charge Hours/Acre:
पानी वापर शुल्क:
- 17) Diesel:
डीसेल कोन लाता है:
- 18) Existing water Distribution System:
चालू पानी वितरण प्रणाली:
- 19) Irrigation Source:
सिचाई का साधन:
- 20) Irrigated Land:
सिचाई की जमीन:
- 21) Water Supply:
पानी पुरवठा:
- 22) Water Demand:
पानी की माग:
- 23) Decision Making Process
निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया

Participated in Covid-19 a relief programme Paki Block and Manika Block in Laterhar District Working area of the Vikas Sahyog Kendra Organization.



Project Title:	Humanitarian Assistance to the people affected by COVID19/Lock down in North, East, North East and West Region
Partner Name:	Vikas Sahyog Kendra
Funding Partner:	Misereor
Project Location:	State- Jharkhand City-Panki, Daltonganj

Operational Area :- The operational area is spread in Panki block of Palamu district of Jharkhand. In this block, this program was implemented in 5 Panchayats covering 17 villages. The list of villages is provided in the table given below:

Sr. No.	Name of Panchayat	Name of village
1	Ratnpur	Ratanpur
2		Salamdiri
3		Bihra
4		Irgu
5	Sakadipa	Hoiyo
6		Chanwar
7	Madan	Madan
8		Surjawan
9		Navagard
10	Karar	Karar
11		Purosotampur
12	Tal	Auka
13		Khajuri
14		Jobla
15		Matli
16		Abun
17		Bihra

List of items distributed under relief program (for one household)

Sr. no.	Name of commodity	Unit	Quantity
1	Rice	Kg	2
2	Wheat	Kg	2
3	Arhar Dal	Kg	1
4	Tea leaves	Gm	100 Gram
5	Sugar	Kg	1
6	Salt	Kg	1
7	Jeera	Pack	100 gm
8	Mustard oil	Lit.	1
9	Floor cleaning liquid	Kg	1
10	Sanitary pad	Piece	3
11	Detergent soap	Piece	5
12	Bathing soap	Piece	5
13	Cloth	miter	1
14	Black pepper	pack	100 gm

Distribution of materials and process of distribution -: Before initiating the process the distribution of material, a transparent process for purchase of items was executed. The parameter of quality, rate and services was ensured in the purchase process. After the purchase of various items, the team was involved in packaging of ration. All the items were assembled and a complete package was prepared. A vehicle was hired for transportation of ration item. Before distribution, the ward members, anganwadi workers and CBO leaders executed their responsibility of giving information to selected beneficiaries about the distribution of dry ration by VSK and its availability at a selected common place like school or anganwadi centre or akhara etc. Distribution was done with the presence of village mukhya. The data base was matched the beneficiaries who received the kit. Photographs with Adhar card was taken for each beneficiary. Permission was taken with the beneficiary before taking the photograph. During distribution following precautions were made:

- Social distancing
- Hand sanitization
- Covering of mouth and nose with mask by the distribution team
- Use of gloves by distribution team
- Distribution of water while distribution

A Study of the Impact of Participatory Groundwater Management

गावं का नाम	जाति	लघु/ सीमांत / भूमिहीन किसान	एकल महिला/पुरुष	असहाय परिवार(विकलांग, वृद्ध)	दैनिक मजदूरी/मौसमी पलायन	लम्बी बीमारी से ग्रसित
आबुन	5			2	2	1
इरगु	19	1	5	10	3	
औका	23	6	6	10		1
करार-सिजवा	19		6	6	6	1
खजुरी	22	2	2	10	7	1
चन्दवार	10	3	2	3	2	
जोबला	17	2	3	11	1	
नवागढ़	26	2	5	12	6	1
पुरषोतमपुर	28		6	14	8	
बिरबीर	19	1	4	4	10	
बिहारा	21		9	5	7	
मतूली	20		6	5	9	
मारण	30	8	4	6	12	
रतनपुर	22		7	14		1
सालमदिरी	26	2	4	10	10	
सूरजावन	19	3	1	9	6	
होड़यो	25	2	2	14	6	1
Grand Total	351	32	72	145	95	7

These list of Manika Block “Rahat Rashan Vitarn Karykram” Founded by the Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation (BRLF)

कोविद-19 महामारी से बचाव हेतु विकास सहयोग केंद्र संस्था व्दारा अपने कार्यक्षेत्र मनिका प्रखण्ड के 8 पचायतो में 500 परिवारों को राहत राशन सामग्री बटने का कार्य किया गया ।

इस कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये प्रखण्ड विकास पदाधिकारी (BDO) से अनुमति लियी गयी थी । इस कार्यक्रम के लिए जों लाभुका चयनित किए गये उसके लिए विशेष प्रक्रिया का आयोजन किया गया । वह प्रक्रिया निम्नलिखित रूप से है:

1. प्रथम: प्रत्येक गावं में ग्राम बैठक/मुहल्ला बैठक किए गये ।
2. प्रत्येक गावं में सभा लेकर लाभुकों का चयन किया गया उसमे आवश्यकतानुसार (Propriety) देकर नाम लिया गया ।
3. मुख्य रूप से इसमें विकलांग, एकल महिला अथवा पुरुष, पलायन लिए गए मजदुर, सीमांत किसान इ. लोगों को प्राथमिकता दीयी गई ।
4. इस प्रक्रिया में लोगों की सहभागीता का विशेष रूप ख्याल रखा गया था ।

उपरोक्त प्रक्रिया के लीये विकास सहयोग केंद्र के कर्मचारी तथा मनिका किसान संसाधन केंद्र प्रोडूसर कंपनी लिमिटेड के सीईओ ने लाभुक का चयन के लीये घर-घर जाकर बातचित करके जानकारी लियी और लाभुको का चयन किया ।

इसमें दीयी गई सामग्री का वितरण निचे किया गया है:

अं. क्र.	सामग्री का नाम	क्वांटिटी (Qty.)	यूनिट (Unit)
1	चावल	8	किलो.
2	दाल	1.5	किलो.
3	आटा	3	किलो.
4	गुड	1	किलो.
5	हल्दी	.250	ग्राम
6	चना	1	किलो.
7	आलू	3	किलो.
8	जीरा – गोलकी	.250	ग्राम
9	साबुन	4	नग
10	खाने का तेल	.500	लिट्र
11	सेनेटरी पैड	2	पैकेट

यह कार्यक्रम लगभग पाच दिन चला। (16/04/2020 से लेकर 20/04/2020). इस काम को करने के लीये संस्था के सभी कर्मचारियो ने बहुत मेहनत तथा लगन के साथ काम किया। उसमे मनिका किसान संसाधन केंद्र प्रोडूसर कम्पनी लिमिटेड के सीईओ शुभांगी, विकास सहयोग केंद्र के कर्मचारी बलराम उराव, अजय उराव, ललिता सिंह (पोखरी), ललिता सिंह (नावाडीह) दिनेश सिंह, प्रदीप सिंह, ललित उराव,

दीपाली महाली, तथा आय. आय. एच. एम. आर. विश्वविद्यालय जयपुर से आये तीन विद्यार्थी- जालिंदर घाणे, सुरेन्द्र कुमार सिंह, रुचिका सिंह भी शामिल हुए थे।

सभी लोगो ने आपनी-आपनी जिम्मेदारी बहुत खूबी से निभायी। बैंकिंग व्यावहार और खरीदारी का काम मनिका किसान संसाधन केंद्र प्रोडूसर कम्पनी लिमिटेड की सीईओ शुभांगी ने आपने सहयोगी की मदद से किया। नन्कू सिंह ने IEC मटेरियल प्रिंटिंग, लाभुक सूचि बनाना तथा वितरण क्षेत्र में जाकर फोटोज खींचने का काम किया। डॉक्यूमेंटेशन का काम दीपाली महाली और रुचिका सिंह ने किया। बलराम उराव, अजय उराव, दिनेश सिंह, ललित उराव, ललिता सिंह (नावाडीह) ललिता सिंह (पोखरी), जालिंदर घाणे, सुरेन्द्र कुमार सिंह इत्यादी लोगों मटेरियल का वजन करना, पैकिंग करना, पैकेज नंबर डालना, मटेरियल को गाड़ी में लोड करने से लेकर लाभुक को बटने तक का काम किया।



प्रत्येक दिन की दिनचर्या संस्था के निदेशक (Director) श्री. मनोज कुमार सिंह को रिपोर्टिंग के माध्यम से बतायी जाती थी। वक्त-वक्त पर श्री. मनोजजी काम को बेहतर रूप से कार्यन्वित करने के लिए राय देते रहते थे; साथ-साथ में स्टाफ को मोटिवेशन देते रहे थे। इस काम को बेहतर बनाने के लीये प्रत्येक दिन हर एक व्यक्ति को उसका काम बताया जाता था उसी नियोजन के साथ सभी स्टाफ आपनी जिम्मेदारी पूरी लगन के साथ पूरी करते थे।

जिस-जिस गांव में राशन वितरण किया गया उस प्रत्येक गांव में लाभुक तथा अन्य लोगों के हाथ सेनिटाइजर के माध्यम से साफ कराया गए तथा बलरामजी उराव ने आपने हाथो से IEC किट हर एक लाभुक को दिलाया।



सामग्री को बाटते समय कोरोना व्हायरस से बचाव हेतु सभी कर्मचारियों हाथों में ग्लब्स, मुहको मास पहनकर कार्य किया ।

Panchayat and Village Name	SC	ST	Grand Total
कोपे	7	41	48
कोपे	3	8	11
जगतु		7	7
जेरुआ		3	3
दुम्बी	3	8	11
बरवाडीह		15	15
बरैटोला	1		1
जान्हो	10	35	45
जान्हो	6	9	15
पटना		20	20
मंधानिया	4	6	10
डोकी	3	60	63
डोकी	1	16	17
पगार	1	4	5
बरियातू		22	22
सिरिश	1	13	14
सैलदाग		5	5
नमुदाग		9	9
साधवाडीह		9	9
नामुदग		5	5
साधवाडीह		5	5
नामुदाग	18	39	57
चेचेन्धा	16	2	18
नामुदाग	1		1

मानिकडीह	1	15	16
सधवाडीह		22	22

Panchayat and Village Name	SC	ST	Total
पल्हेया		97	97
कुरुद		12	12
कोरिद		20	20
पल्हेया		15	15
पासंगन		20	20
सरदमदाग		24	24
सोसदोहार		6	6
मणिका		20	20
एजामाड़		20	20
मनिका	4	17	21
नावाडीह	4	4	8
पोखरी		12	12
सिरिश		1	1
रंकिकला	17	48	86
उच्चवाबल		8	23
कुई	3	9	12
नकटा	6	14	20
बारटोला	4	10	14
सेवधरा	4	7	17
शिन्जो		6	6

देवबार		6	6
सिंजो		30	30
जमुना		10	10
सिंजो		20	20

सिंजो		13	13
देवबार		13	13
Grand Total	59	420	500

इस काम को करने के लिए कई कठिन परिस्थितियों का सामना करना पड़ा क्योंकि रास्ते बहुत सकीर्ण और कच्चे होने के कारण अंतिम स्थान तक पहुंचना मुश्किल होता था। उकसे चलते समय की कमी महसूस होती थी। किसी-किसी गांव में लोग जुड़ने में बहुत देर होती थी; फिर भी संस्था के कर्मचारियों ने पूरा प्रयास करके काम को पूरा किया।

- कुछ समय कर्मचारियों की जिम्मेदारी साफ न होने की वजह से दिक्कत हो जाती थी लेकिन एक मजबूत कोऑर्डिनेशन के कारण काम पूरा किया।
- किसी किसी गांव में जादा लाभुक की संख्या बढ़ने के कारण कुछ लाभुक को छाटना पड़ा उसमे भी बहुत परेशनी का सामना करना पड़ा क्यों की उसमे कौन व्यक्ति जादा गरीब अथवा वृद्ध, विकलांग है यह जानना मुश्किल था।

इस काम के लिए भारत ग्रामीण आजीविका संस्था ने आनुदान राशि दिया गयी थी।

1. कोविड-19 महामारी का प्रभाव- केस स्टडी (चुचुरमांड)

झारखण्ड राज्य अभी भी विकास के क्षेत्र में बाकी राज्यों से बहुत ही पिछड़ा है इसके बहुत से कारण हैं। झारखण्ड में लगभग 8645,042 आदिवासीयों संख्या है; यहाँ से कई सारे मजदूर, युवा मजदूरी करने के लीये महाराष्ट्र, बंगलोर, गुजरात इ. जैसे विकसित राज्यों में जाते हैं क्योंकि झारखण्ड में बहुत कम औद्योगिक क्षेत्र है, कई सारे जिल्ले वर्षाआधारित होने के कारण यहाँ का मुख्य: आजीविका स्रोत खेती है इसके आलावा जादा विकल्प नहीं है।

The Scheduled Tribe population of state as per census is 8645,042. Around, 75.95 percent population in villages of rural areas in Jharkhand. In rural area, only 49.75 percent females are literate as compared to male which has 74.57 percent. There are 32 tribes live in Jharkhand such as Santhal, Oraon, Ho, Munda, Kharia, Gond, Chero, Kol, Kanwar, Savar, Birhor, Lohra, Karmali etc.

चुचुरमांड गांव पलामू प्रमंडल के छत्तरपुर प्रखण्ड में पड़ता है। इस गांव आबादी लगभग 609 है लगभग 100-120 घरों की संख्या है इसमें खारवर, उराँव यह दो प्रमुख जनजातियाँ रहती हैं।



कोविड-19 महामारी का प्रभाव मुख्य रूप से इसमें विकलांग, एकल महिला अथवा पुरुष, पलायन लिए गए मजदूर, सीमांत किसान इ. लोगों के ऊपर जादा पड़ा। कोविड -19 का असर हर एक क्षेत्र में पड़ा है जैसे की सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनितिक आदि.

यहाँ की आजीविका आधार खेती के उपर निर्भर है; यहाँ की खेती वर्षाआधारित होने के कारण सिर्फ एक ही फसल होती है। पानी की उपलब्ध होने के कारण भी लोग गर्मी के फसल नहीं लेते क्योंकि लोगो के पास सिंचाई का कोई साधन नहीं है। इसके कारण यहाँ के बहुतांश लोग पलायन करते हैं। यह के लोगो का कहना है की मनरेगा में जो मजदूरी मिलती थी वह सही समय पर नहीं मिलती थी इसके कारण लोगो इससे उपर विश्वास कम होता जा रहा है इस लॉकडाउन के दौरान लोगो के पास जो भी पैसे थे वह खतम हो गए है। बैंकिंग व्यावहार नहीं हो रहे है जिसकी वजह से लोगो के पास जो भी पैसे थे वह उन्होंने आपने बैंक खाते में जमा करा दिए थे। सभी बैंक गाव से दूर होने के कारण गाव के लोगो को वहा तक पहुचना मुश्किल है भी यातायत की सभी सुविधाएं बंद है। साथ साथ लोगो का कहना है की क्या पता की आगे की साल में जो भी लोगो का कहना था की आगले साल में जो शादी ब्याह में जो खर्चा होगा वह भी बढ़ जाएगा यह भी डर लोगो के मन है।

2. COIVD -19 RELATED CASE STUDY IN CHUCHRUMANR VILLAGE (Migrant Labour)

व्यक्ति का नाम: पितांबर सिंह

गाँव का नाम : चुचूरुमाड

ब्लॉक: छत्तरपुर

जिल्हा : पलामू



चुचूरुमाड गाव प्रकृति संसाधनों होने के कारण भी विकास बहुत ही कम है। इसका मुख्य कारण यह भी है, की यहाँ का क्षेत्र पूरा वर्षाआधारित है। इसी वजह से यहाँ के लोग मजदूरी के लिए शहर में जाते हैं। चुचूरुमाड गाव एकुण 102 के आसपास परिवार रहते हैं इसकी कुल जनसंख्या 609 है तथा कुल भूमि 167 हेक्टर है। यहाँ का मुख्य व्यवसाय खेती है।

पिताबर सिंह चुचूरुमाड गाव के मूल निवासी है उनके परिवार में कुल 10 सदस्य हैं। उनके पास जमीन होने के बावजूद भी वह मजदूरी के लिए बाहर जाते हैं क्यों की सिचाई के लिए कोई खास व्यवस्था नहीं है इसके साथ-साथ यहाँ शिक्षा की कमी है लोगों के पास आजीविका के लिए दुसरे विकल्प नहीं है । पिताबर सिंह आपने गांव से 1699 किलोमीटर काम करने गए थे। अक्टूबर 2019 से वह मुंबई (रायगड- अलीबाग) में एक कंपनी में मजदुर का काम करते थे उसे उनको महिना 20,000 रुपये मिलते थे उसमे से वह आपने रुम का किराया और खाने के ऊपर लगभग 3000 - 3500 रुपये खर्चा करते थे। बाकी का बचा पैसा वह आपने परिवार को भेजा करते थे । इस लॉकडाउन के समय वह सब बंद हो गया उनके पास इस वक्त कोई काम नहीं है उनके परिवार में कुल 10 सदस्य है। जिस दिन (13/05/2019 -16/05/2019) से वह वापस आए हैं, तभी से वह अलग रहते हैं, खाना-पानी अलग है । एक ही थाली का इस्तेमाल वह सुबह श्याम करते हैं।

अभी उनके पास कोई काम नहीं है घर में खाली रहते हैं उनके पास मुर्गियाँ हैं

अं.क्र.	मुर्गियाँ	बच्चे/चूजे
1	1	8
2	2	2
3	3	4

तथा 3-4 मुर्गियाँ अंडे देती है और उसके अलाव 4 छोटी मुर्गियाँ है ।

लेकिन वह उनको मुर्गियों के व्यवस्थापन, बीमारीयां, और रखरखाव के बारे में जादा जानकारी नहीं है। उनको मुर्गीपालन के उपर ट्रेनिंग दिया जाए तो बहुत अच्छा हो सकता हैं । गांव में और भी इनके जैसे लोग है जो की देसी मुर्गी पालते है तो वह एक व्यावसाय के रूप में आगे बढ़ा सकते है ।