BIBLIOGRAPHY


Coastal Andhra Region
Success Story of Chennipadu Watershed
Prakasam District, Andhra Pradesh

Back ground:

Chennipadu village of Ponnaluru Mandal of Pradasam District is situated at a distance of 13 Km away from Ponnaluru. The villagers mainly depend on horticulture crop. The villagers went on drilling more bore wells to meet water requirement for saving of their crops. Slowly ground water in the village got depleted. At that stage, the village was selected under APRLP watershed in 2001.

Steps were taken to conserve rain water under watershed programme. Mondikatta was one such structure identified to harvest rain water. It was a breached kunta which was badly neglected. All the rain water was going waste. The bore wells surrounding to Mondikatta were getting dried up during in summer, every year.

The work of Renovation of Mondikatta was sanctioned with an estimated cost of Rs. 2.74 lakhs. The work was grounded in the month of April 2002 completed in December 2002. As the structure could not receive water during last season the impact was not known earlier.
The Mondikatta got full of water due to recent rains received during the month of October 2003. The structure was overflowing and a quantity of 6400 Cubic meters of water is harvested, 22 farmers get benefit with an indirect ayacut of 85 acres. 4 open wells and 16 bore wells are recharged due to receipt of water into the renovated Mondikatta. The ground water recharge and the water level in the bore wells in the vicinity increased due to this structure.

The ground water decreased due to prolonged drought conditions in the district. The yield of water in his bore well was also reduced to one inch from three inches. Due to renovation of this structure, the yield of the bore well rejuvenated and three inches of water flow. This has resulted increase is papaya cultivation in his fields.

Sri A. Krishnama Naidu expressed that due to renovation of Mondikatta and receipt of water due to recent rains, the area in cultivation of Paddy increased due to increase of ground water in his bore well. After experiencing the impact of the renovation of the structure, the villagers are feeling that these type of structures are most useful and they are demanding construction of more water bodies in the watershed.

Due to increase in ayacut labour get work in their own village. Migration was slowly reduced. Because of increase of horticulture crops, near Mondikatta area, nearly 8500 man days were generated.
Jonnalakothapalli is a small village consisting of 285 families and about 1089 population out of which the B.Cs are 90 families, S.Cs are 85 families, S.Ts are 55 families and O.C’s are 55 families were living together with unity since so many decades. The Geographical area is 640 Ha, and Hillock area is 20 Ha. Only.

This village is located at 10 Kms Distance from Mudigubba town. This is Panchayat Head Quarters village comes under Mudigubba Mandal of Anantapur District. This village having good approach and communication facility from the Mandal and District Head quarters. The village has good infrastructures like Elementary School, Drinking Water scheme and Electricity etc. The main income source of the village is Dry-land Cultivation and labour.

The village is surrounded with small hillocks and bushes. The lands are become very stony and vast uncultivated area. There are 80 open wells and bore wells with very low Ground Water. For the past 4 to 5 years the public is facing severe drought conditions. Due to non receipt of rains the yield of Agriculture products are fallen to less than minimum.

Watershed has been formed in the village during the year 2000-01 under APRLP. Works are identified for development of water resources in the Gramasabha through PRA.

The Government have take a decision to approve the watershed under Jalajeevani to the Jonnakothapalli (V) for developing the area and lively hood. The Government released the funds to take up works for conservation of water in the watershed area. The watershed area has been identified and proposed for waterbodies for conservation of water to bring waste land into cultivation out of which the breach one tank namely Murikineelakunta was breached about 40 years back. This tank is identified for restoration under watershed works. The tanks is restored with an amount of Rs.4.00 lakhs with the storage capacity of 80,000 cum during the year 2001. This tank is having an indirect ayacut of 75
acres under 18 wells. Before closing of the breach the open wells and bore wells are dried up and unable to put the crops since 3 years.

The 3 farmers were having bore wells with low yield and Irrigated 2 to 3 acres of land. Mr. Somesh Kurar the District Collector has in inaugurated the work in the year 2000. The work has created 2500 wage day during the execution.

The work was completed within 3 months. During the rains received in the month of October 2003 the tank has been surplused. The Ground Water has been recharged 3 to 4 mts within 20 days, the same was assessed by the external impact assessment team. The drinking water scarcity was also solved in the surrounding three villages. The villagers have come forward to raise planted Mango and Sapota in around 56 Ha. Area.

*Foundation Stone Laid by the District Collector, Anantapur*
After Completion of Bund
The Project Director discussed with Villagers about the Impact of the Work
Telangana Region
Palukapalle Watershed—A Success Story of Mahabubnagar District, Andhra Pradesh

Background:

Palukapalle village of Achampet Mandal is situated 10 K.m. The villagers mainly depend on dry land Agriculture. Wherever water is available the farmers are cultivating mostly Horticulture crops like mango sapota sweet arrange etc. Many of the bore wells dried due to prolonged drought conditions in the District. The villagers went on drilling borewells to save their Horticulture crops which resulted in depletion of ground water. The labourers were about to migrate to different places due to non-availability of employment in the village. At that stage the village was selected under DDP-V watershed during 1999.

Steps were taken to conserve rain water under watershed programme Grama Sabha was conducted to identify the water bodies and identified to construct a percolation pond in the village. The estimate sanctioned for Rs. 1.95 lakhs. The work was grounded in the month of August 2003 and completed in October 2003.

The percolation pond is constructed with 60 meters length and 50 metres width with 2.5 metres depth. A check wall is constructed which will act as a silt trap and another check wall as outlet. The pond filled
with full of water immediately after completion of work due to recent rains during October 2003. 7500 Cum of water is harvested. Due to filling of this percolation pond 19 farmers with an indirect ayacut of 72 acres is benefited.

Sri D.Veeranna has expressed that his dried up open well is rejuvenated due to filling of percolation pond and he is cultivating sunflower crop in his 2.5 acres of land sunflower. The construction of percolation pond is very useful and there are nearly 30 farmers under influence zone of the pond.

Sri D.Veeranna with open well of increased ground water

Due to filling of this pond, due recent rains, the yield of water in his bore well increased from 1 ½ inches to 3 inches and he is very happy for cultivating papaya tree in an extent of 3 acres. This is also very useful for drinking water purpose for cattle. The impact of the structure among the farming community is demanding for construction of more structures for harvesting of water.

Sri S.Lakshminarayna with Sunflower field