



## IMPLEMENTATION OF WATER CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES IN THE TONK DISTRICT

As per direction given by D.O. letter no. 65022/11/2020-NWM-MOWR dated 07.08.2020 a brief write up (along with the photographs) about such works under taken in the Tonk district is submitted as follows :-

1. Tonk is one of the well-renowned district of Rajasthan situated near the right bank of Banas River, around 100 km by road south from Jaipur. It is located between longitudes 75<sup>0</sup>07' to 76<sup>0</sup>19' and latitudes 25<sup>0</sup>41' to 26<sup>0</sup>34' it is bounded on the North by Jaipur East by Sawai madhopur and West by Ajmer districts respectively.
2. Watershed Development programs i.e. NWDPRA, DPAP, IWDP, RACP and IWMP for implementation of Watershed practices like water conservation sector in the area. Keeping in mind the problem of water scarcity and more frequency and draught in the state of Rajasthan, the MJSA campaign initiated inaugurated on January 27, 2016 in the state by Govt. Of Rajasthan as MJSA I-III 124561 ha. area have been treated by construction of small water bodies such as PTs, MPTs, SGTs, CCTs, DCCTs, Field Bunds, anicuts and renovation of traditional water bodies under water conservation activities. Total 5246 works has been completed which have storage capacity of approximately 13156 TCM.
3. **Creation of irrigation potential** :- As per sample under MJSA during 2017-18 in Gram Panchayat Baroni and Sunara 7 MPTs and 6-7 anicuts constructed in about 1000 Bigha of land is tremendously helpful of irrigation area this will essentially change the entire landscape and even provide water for cattle and other animals. approximately 5246 water harvesting structure are constructed in the district which are fulfill the stress irrigation in Rabi crops concerned. In spite of good rains this area faced scarcity of water for irrigation water table in the area was also continuously receding. Farm ponds were constructed in adjoining farms (Agriculture Land) to collect rain water with support from local community water retained in these farm ponds is being use for potential irrigation in Rabi crops and will be a boon for the farmers (Enclosed Photographs).

# TONK



## Tonk Sunara

The area faced scarcity of water for cattle and for irrigation despite good rainfall. Water table in the area was also continuously receding.

An embankment was constructed along the run off course of rain water to create a pond. Water collected in the pond during rains will be sufficient for irrigation of 25 bighas of farms around the structure. Water level in about 80 wells in this area has gone up due to this.



Before Monsoon

### Outcomes

Storage of  
3 TCM water

Availability of  
water for 9 months



After Monsoon

Pond



Tonk

## Sunara

*In spite of good rains, this area faced scarcity of water for irrigation. Water table in the area was also continuously receding.*

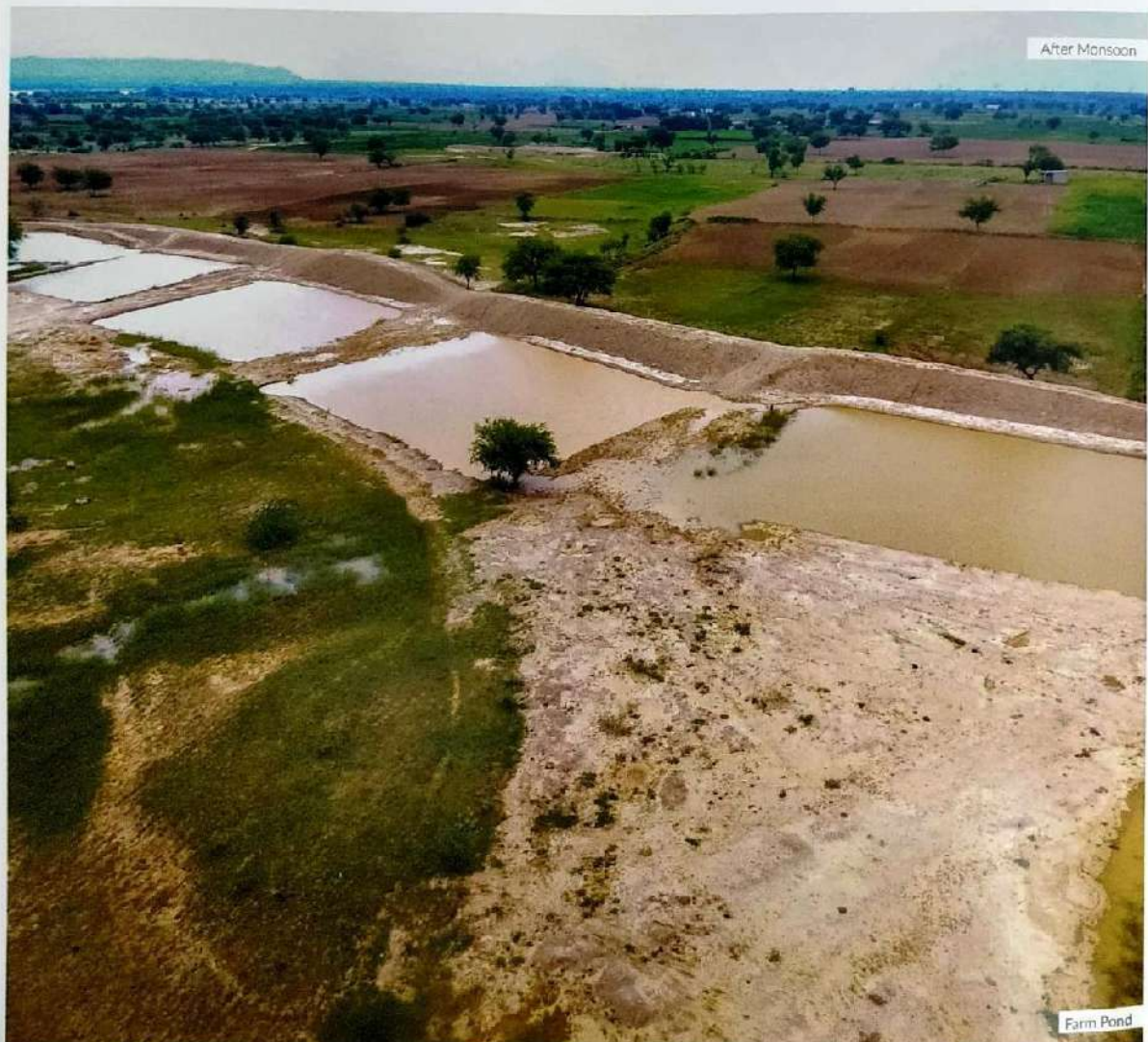
*Five farm ponds were constructed in adjoining farms to collect rain water with support from the local community. Water retained in these ponds is being used for irrigation and will be a boon for the farmers.*



### Outcomes

Combined Storage of  
8.5 TCM water

Availability of  
water for 9 months





Tank  
**Sunara**

The area faced scarcity of water for cattle and for irrigation, despite good rainfall. Ground water table was also continuously receding. An Anicut was constructed along the run off course of rain water. Water collected during rains will be available for cattle and also suffice for irrigation of about 30 bighas of farmlands around the structure.



Outcomes

Storage of  
8 TCM water

Water for irrigation  
and livestock



Tank

## Baroni

Flowing rainwater would cause soil erosion along the way which was a major problem here. Also, in absence of a provision to contain rainwater, the area faced lack of water irrigation.

The existing Kali Hhadi Anicut was renovated and restored. It's noteworthy that the entire construction work was carried out with CSR funds.

An additional 20 hectares of land now has water for irrigation. Soil erosion along the runoff course has been checked and green cover around the structure has also increased.



Before Monsoon

### Outcomes

Storage of  
1500 CUM water

Additional 20 ha  
Under Irrigation



After Monsoon

Anicut



Tank  
**Baroni**

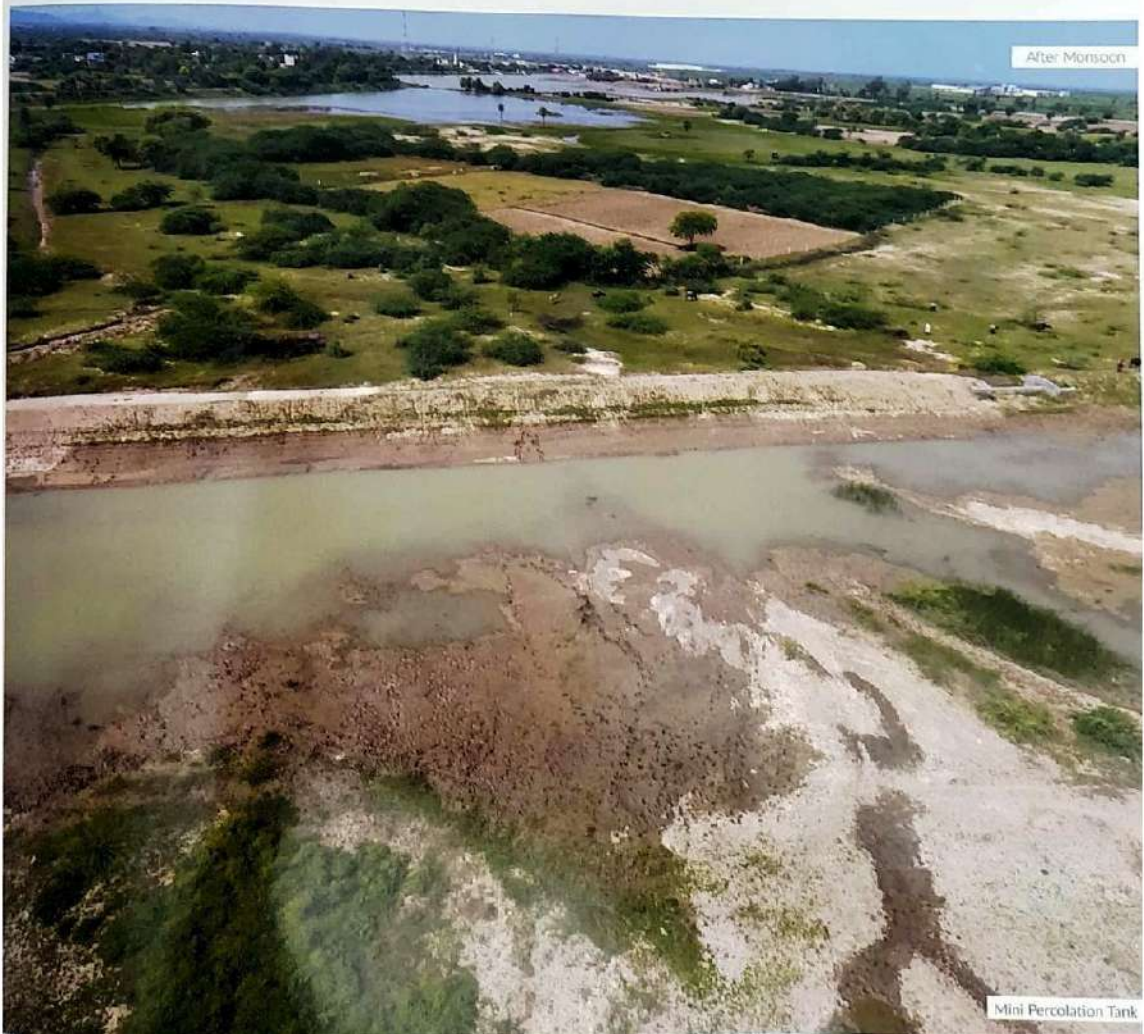
Runoff rainwater used to cause soil erosion here. This area also faced lack of water for irrigation and also a receding water table. A mini percolation tank was constructed to check and retain the rain runoff that would last about 6 months. This water is available as drinking water for cattle and would also meet the irrigation requirement of the adjoining areas partially. Additionally, a rise in the water table has also been witnessed.



Outcomes

Storage of  
**1000 CUM water**

Water for Irrigation & Cattle



4. **Innovation in concept technology** :- Under MJSA and PMKSY (Watershed Component) Earstwhile IWMP whole planning was done of scientific basis. First the water budget was prepared then the planning was done as per the requirement and availability of water. GIS base technology was used in planning and monitoring of the campaign and the scheme. Mobile App was develop to identify the structure and these identify structure were viewed on Google Map. Gape areas identified and more structure to be proposed in this manner whole of the project area was exhausted according to its potential.
  
  5. **Scope of Reliability of practices** :- All the structures planned under low cost earthen structure which can be built with lesser technical knowledge how Rural People involved in all the phase of planning, execution and monitoring of the scheme. So it is now easy to replicate the success.
-