मानवलोक समाजकार्य महाविद्यालय

अंबाजोगाई, जि. बीड

पर्व २ रे

डॉ. द्वारकादासजी लोहिया (बाबुजी)

स्मृती व्याख्यानमाला

मानवलोक ग्रामीण विकासाच्या उपक्रमात १९८२ पासून पाणलोट, शेती, आरोग्य, शिक्षण, वृध्द, महिला इ. घटकांच्या विकासासाठी सातत्याने प्रयत्नशील आहे. संस्थेचे संस्थापक सचिव डॉ.द्वारकादासजी लोहिया (बाबुजी) यांच्या स्मृती प्रित्यर्थ दि.०७.०९.२०२१ (जयंती) ते २३.११.२०२१ (पुण्यतिथी) या कालावधीत विविध सामाजिक प्रश्नावर सुरु असलेल्या अनेक नव्या प्रयोगांची माहिती देण्याकरिता व्याख्यानमालेचे आयोजन केले आहे.

पाणी हा खोल विषय आहे. जितका भूपृष्टावरील पाणीसाठा महत्वाचा त्याहून अधिक भूजल संचय महत्वाचे. बाबूजींच्या मार्गदर्शनात मानवलोक गेली ४० वर्ष मृद व जलसंधारणाचे काम करताना भूगर्भाचा पाणीसाठा वाढवण्यासाठी आग्रही राहिली आहे. भूगर्भातील पाण्याचे अंतरंग, साठवण, नियोजन व व्यवस्थापन विषयी माहिती आणि त्याचा योग्यप्रकारे विनियोग कमी केल्यामुळे निर्माण झालेले प्रश्न व त्यावरील उपाय योजना इत्यादी बद्दल सविस्तर चर्चा करण्यासाठी वेबिनारचे आयोजन करण्यात आलेले आहे.

-: प्रमुख मार्गदर्शक :-

मा.श्रीनिवास वडगबाळकर

जेष्ठ भूजलतज्ञ तथा पर्यावरण अभ्यासक, सोलापूर

विषय : भूगर्भातील पाण्याचे साधे सोपे विज्ञान

दिनांक : १६ आक्टोबर २०२१
शनिवार,
वेळ : सकाळी ११.०० वा.

थेट प्रसारण स्थळ :
facebook LIVE
Manavlok Ambajogai
https://www.facebook.com/manavlokambajogai/live

-: विनित :-

डॉ. प्रकाश जाधव
प्राचार्य

श्री.अनिकेत लोहिया
कार्यवाह
मानवलोक, अंबाजोगाई

डॉ. हानुमंत साळुंके
समन्वयक

रवि खटावकर
सह समन्वयक

मानवलोक समाजकार्य महाविद्यालय, अंबाजोगाई

Principal
Manavlok's College Of Social Science
Ambajogai Dist. Beed

Coordinator IQAC
Manavlok's College of Social Work
Ambajogai Dist. Beed -431517

Webinar No- 07

Title	Simple science of understanding and use of Ground water.
Resource Person	Dr. Shrinivas Wadagbalkar Geologist and environment Expert Solapur
Date	16/10/2021
Coordinator	Dr. Hanumant Salunke

On 16th October 2021, Manavlok's College of Social Work Ambajogai organized a webinar on the topic of Simple science of understanding and use of Ground water. Dr. Shrinivas Wadagbalkar a Geologist and environment Expert from Solapur was a resource person of this webinar. Water scarcity is become worst problem in Marathwada region. Dr. Shrinivas Wadakbalkar said that there is need to create awareness about control on the use of underground water. Government must put steps to make such law and NGOs shall create awareness about water literacy.

Monsoon rains have been prolonged and Maharashtra has become windy, read the news in the newspaper. I have been farming since 1949. I look forward to the arrival of the monsoon rains every year. In the twenty-three years between 1949 and 1972, the monsoon rains were even heavier than today; But at that time, Maharashtra was not as much as it is today. The main reason for this is that till 1972 the underground water reserves were rich. During that time our wells had plenty of water. This water did not decrease even during drought. Hence, the drought till 1972 was tolerable and our drought region survived. After this, the number and depth of wells started increasing. The number and depth of borewells have also increased immensely and are still increasing. This literally depleted the underground water resources. After 1972, the water in all these wells began to decrease gradually. By 2000, many wells bottomed out and today most of the wells have gone dry. There is as little water in the wells as you can count on your fingers. Due to this, the severity of frequent droughts in Maharashtra is increasing. A new way of supplying water by tankers for drinking water and removing fodder camps to sustain animals was started.

Shrinivas sir explained the different methods of ground water and the structure done accordingly and he first method of ground water study is study of ground water by geo stratification or landform method. In this way, rivers, streams, streams, streams, mountains,

Coordinator IQAC
Manavlok's College of Social Work
Ambajogai Dist. Beed -431517

Principal
Manavlok's College of Social Work
Ambajogai Dist. Beed 431517

hills, lowlands, slopes of land, rocks and their structure seen in rivers or mountains, soil on the ground, soil depth, trees, bushes, grasses, plants growing on the ground, cracks in the ground and Information is collected by observing all the weather elements. All these elements have an internal relationship and are related to each other. This survey is called Integrated Water Management.

The Chikodihala catchment area in Chikodi block of Karnataka state was studied through topographical method to explore integrated use/management options of ground water and surface water. The type of catchment area, its gradient and how much flow is likely to occur in that area were numerically arranged. The slope of the entire catchment area is very low and its outline leads to flat land. Therefore, there are complementary conditions for water to evaporate, and the texture of the soil and the underlying geological structure are important. Based on rainfall, flat land and soil depth, texture, the water that can be stored on the ground and the water that can be stored under the ground is estimated and it is used by the farmers in that area.

Another method is the study of geological formations and their structures. If the availability of groundwater is to be estimated based on the background of timely rainfall, but changed cropping patterns, the study of geological structure and its characteristics is necessary. Agriculture is practiced in this region. Between 2009 and 15, the ground water level here went down. During this period, the irrigated area has increased, and the growth of this irrigation is based on ground water. After studying the geological strata in an area of about 200 square km, it was found that the thickness and quantity of loamy soil layer is high in this area, the water flow in the ground is at a certain speed and thus the recharge speed is less as compared to Upasha. Hence over time the availability of water in the wells decreased. A joint study of these subsurface observations and land fluctuations helped determine how and by what measures groundwater recharge could be achieved.

Dr. Shrinivas Wadagbalkar sir guided all the water preservers, water researchers and students present in a very simple and easy way in the above manner and said that water is life in the coming times and use it sparingly. The program was assisted by Mr. Ravi Khatavkar while the coordinator of the program was Dr. Hanumant Salunke.

R. A. Panek

Coordinator IQAC
Manavlok's College of Social Work
Ambajogai Dist. Beed 431517

Principal
Manavlok's College of Social Work
Ambajogai Dist. Beed 431517

मानवलोक समाज विज्ञान महाविद्यालय अंबाजोगाई

मानवलोक समाज विज्ञान महाविद्यालय अंबाजोगाई यांच्या मार्फत सुरु असलेल्या डॉ. द्वारकादासजी लोहिया (बाबुजी) यांच्या स्मृती व्याख्यानमालेचे पर्व दुसरे आणि सहाव्या सत्रात दि. १६ ऑक्टॉबर २०२१ रोजी जेष्ठ भूजल आणि पर्यावरण तज्ञ डॉ.श्रीनिवास वडगबाळकर यांचे ऑनलाईन व्याख्यान पार पडले.

मार्गदर्शक : डॉ.प्रकाश जाधव (प्राचार्य)

अनिकेत लोहिया (कार्यवाह मानवलोक अंबाजोगाई)

समन्वयक : डॉ.हनुमंत साळुंके

सहसमन्वयक : रवीकुमार खटावकर

विषय : भूगर्भातील पाण्याचे साधे सोपे विज्ञान

परिचय : डॉ. श्रीनिवास वडगबाळकर दयानंद कला व शास्त्र महाविद्यालय सोलापूर चे माजी प्राचार्य व भूशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख तसेच भूजल तज्ञ व पर्यावरण तज्ञ. भूगर्भातील पाण्याचे अंतरंग साठवण, नियोजन व व्यवस्थापन, पावर त्यांचे संशोधनाचे काम अविरत चालू आहे. जलसंवर्धन, पर्यावरण, जल प्रदूषण संबंधीत विविध प्रकल्पा तून सहभागी होऊन शास्त्रीय दृष्टिकनातून लोकांना उत्स्फूर्तपणे जान करून देण्याकडे त्यांचा कल असतो. त्यांनी अनेकाविध संशोधन प्रकल्प केलेले असून 2004 मध्ये राष्ट्रीय स्तरावरीस पात्र असे कृप नलिका भूजल सवर्धन साठी में model तयार केलेले आहे.

व्याख्यानातील मुद्दे :

- भूजलाचा इतिहास
- भारताची भूगर्भरचना आणि त्याचा हवामानावर होणारा परिणाम
- महाराष्ट्रातील विभागानुसार असलेली खडकांची रचना आणि त्यानुसार त्या ठिकाणी करण्यात येणाऱ्या उपाययोजना आणि त्यातील बदल
- भूजलाचे प्रदूषण आणि त्यावरील उपाय
- पर्यावरण अनुकूल शाश्वत विकास आणि व्यवस्थापन

Coordinator IQAC
Manavlok's College of Social Work
Ambajogai Dist. Beed -431517

Principal
Manavlok's Collage Of Social Sciences
Ambajogai Dist. Beed