



SUCCESS RATE OF JAWAHAR WELLS SCHEME IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT

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Abstract: *The growth objective particularly, in the agricultural sector was achieved during the decade 1960-70 due to introduction of the green revolution and modernization of agriculture. Maharashtra was the first state to enact in Employment Guarantee Act in the 1970. The Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) in Maharashtra is a novel anti-poverty programme, which came into existence initially in 1972-73. V. S. Page presented his thought on 'right to work' in Magazine 'Maanli' in 1949. It is found that there is reference of right to work in constitution of 1938. Former, Maharashtra- Chief Minister Vasantrao Naik launched the revolutionary Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme which proved to be a boon for millions of farmers ravaged by two ferocious drought. Using public employment as a social security measure and for poverty alleviation measure in rural areas has a long history in India.. The planners realized that although the objective of agricultural self-sufficiency was achieved to a considerable extent through new strategy of agricultural development, that the other problem of rural unemployment and the inequality of incomes were still unsolved. On the contrary, this problem became very serious in the rural areas. Gainful and productive employment, gainful to the individual and productive to the economy in approved works to all unskilled persons in rural areas who need work and are prepared to do manual work but cannot find it either on farm of allied operations in the rural area or on the normal plan/non-plan work implemented by the government departments, the Zillaparishad, the Panchayat Samities and the Gram panchayats. This new Major National programme for employment generation was launched by the Government of India in April 1989 by merging into a single rural employment programme, the earlier programmes of NREGP and RLEGP. The expenditure under the programme is to be shared between the centre and the states on 80:20 basis. The programme aims at providing fuller employment opportunities to at least one member of each family below the poverty line who seeks unskilled employment. The primary objective of Jawahar Rojgar Yojana was the generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and the under-employed persons, both man and woman, in rural areas. The secondary objective was creation of productive community assets for direct and continuing benefits to the poverty groups and for strengthening the rural economic and social infrastructure that will lead to a rapid growth of the rural economy along with a steady rise in the income levels of the rural poor. Jawahar Well Scheme of the pattern Jeevandhara Well Scheme of Government from 1 September 1988. Under this programme wells are undertaken on the land of small and marginal farmers who are below the poverty line (other than SC/ST bonded labour). However, scope of this scheme has since been widened with effect from 24 December 1991 the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad is responsible for implementation of the Jawahar Wells Scheme in the district.*

Introduction:

Water is an important natural resource, which is quite indispensable for the existence of life on earth. A nation's economy to a large extent depends on the available, development and conservation of the available water resources. Jawahar Wells irrigation is most suitable for the dry land agriculture. Wells are the traditional sources of direct irrigation most of the dry land region of the country. In recent years, The relative importance is being given to Jawahar Wells. Jawahar Wells Scheme is like the pattern of Jeevandhara Well Scheme of Government which was started from 1 September 1988. Scope of

this scheme has since been widened with effect from 24 December 1991 the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad is responsible for implementation of the Jawahar Wells Scheme in the district. Under this modified scheme, construction of wells programme is to be taken on the lands of small farmers as per the definition of NABARD. However, out of the total beneficiaries, 60% of beneficiaries are to be selected from amongst the small farmers having land holding up to 2 Hectare and out of them 20 % beneficiaries will be from amongst the backward class, i.e. SC/ST/NT/ Nav Buddhist. 40 % The Non backward class, etc. That means 40%

beneficiaries will be small farmers having holding more than 2 Hectare of land, 30% having holding up to 2 Hectare but from amongst SC/ST/NT/Nav Buddhist.

Objective: The following is the objective of this study

1) To study the success rate of Jawahar Wells Scheme in study area.

Research Methodology:

Among the districts of the Maharashtra state, Solapur district is known as the most chronic drought prone district. Therefore, Solapur district is

Table No.1 Total beneficiaries of Jawahar Wells Scheme in Solapur District

S. No	Year	Tahsil	Beneficiary	Percentage
1	2007-08	Akkalkot	201	10.42
2	2007-08	Barshi	175	9.07
3	2007-08	Karmala	158	8.18
4	2007-08	Madha	192	9.95
5	2007-08	Malshiras	263	13.63
6	2007-08	Mangalweda	121	6.27
7	2007-08	Mohol	187	9.69
8	2007-08	N. Solapur	88	4.56
9	2007-08	Pandharpur	214	11.08
10	2007-08	Sangola	175	9.07
11	2007-08	S. Solapur	156	8.08
Total		11	1930	100

Source: Zilla Parishad office record – 2007-08

Table No. 1 Indicate Tehsilwise distribution of Jawahar Wells under EGS in Solapur District. Out of 1930 Sanctioned wells during 2007-08. Among the tahsil completed wells as of sanctioned wells Akkalkot 201, Barshi 175, Karmala 158, Madha 192, Malshiras 263, Mangalweda 121, Mohol 187, N.Solapur 88, Sangola 175 S.Solapur 156. Has

Table No. 2 Selected of Villages

S.N.	Tahsil Name	Vilage Name	Beneficiary	Percentage	Percentage
1	Malshiras	Kolegaon	12	36.36	
2	Malshiras	Giravi	11	33.34	56.9
3	Malshiras	L.Mohite Wadi	10	30.3	
Total			33	100	
1	North Solapur	Mardi	9	36	
2	North Solapur	Darfalbibibi	8	32	43.1
3	North Solapur	Hiraj	8	32	
Total			25	100	
A.Total			58	100	100

Source: Zilla Parishad office record – 2007-08

From the above table, we get comparative information about wells under Jawahar wells scheme.

selected for the present study to examine the success rate of Jawahar Wells Scheme (EGS) in study area, particularly in Malshiras and North Solapur tahsil. The primary data collected from the beneficiaries covered under Jawahar Wells. Out of the total tehsils of Solapur district, Malshiras and North Solapur tahsil are selected for study and, three villages from both tahsil are selected and 100% beneficiaries have been selected during 2007-08. Total number of 58 beneficiaries were selected for this study from selected tahsil.

completed wells successfully in drought prone areas. The largest beneficiaries tahsil is Malshiras (13.63 %) and lowest beneficiaries tahsil is North Solapur (4.56 %) are selected for study area.

The following table shows the selected beneficiaries under Jawahar well scheme in the year of 2007-08 in Malshiras and North Solapur Tahsil.

The beneficiaries of Malshiras Tahsil are more than North Solapur Tahsil. There are 58 beneficiaries in

Malshiras and North Solapur Tahsil. Out of them 33 beneficiaries was 56.9% beneficiaries are from Malshiras and remaining 25 beneficiaries was 43.1 % from North Solapur.

From Malshiras three villages are selected. out of 33 beneficiaries, 12 beneficiaries were 36.36 % from Kolegaon, 11 beneficiaries were 33.34 % from

Table No.3 Success rate of Wells

S.N.	Tahsil Name	Vilage Name	Beneficiary	Successful Wells	Percentage	Successful Wells Percentage
1	Malshiras	Kolegaon	12	12	37.5	96.96
2	Malshiras	Giravi	11	10	31.25	
3	Malshiras	L.Mohite Wadi	10	10	31.25	
Total			33	32	100	
1	North Solapur	Mardi	9	9	36	100
2	North Solapur	Darfalbibi	8	8	32	
3	North Solapur	Hiraj	8	8	32	
Total			25	25	100	
A.Total			58	57		98.27

Source: Field Work

The above table shows that the implementation and success rate of wells. Out of 33 wells in Malshiras Tahsil. 32 wells are successful, but one well from Giravi village is unsuccessful because of family disputes.

In North Solapur out of 25 wells, all are successful. The percent of successful Wells in

Table No. 4 Perennial Wells & Seasonal Wells

S.N.	Tahsil Name	Vilage Name	Perennial Wells	Seasonal Wells	Percentage
1	Malshiras	Kolegaon	6 (17.65)	6 (26.07)	
2	Malshiras	Giravi	5 (14.70)	5 (21.74)	
3	Malshiras	L.Mohite Wadi	7 (20.59)	3 (13.04)	
Total			18 (100)	14 (100)	
			56.25%	43.75%	100
1	North Solapur	Mardi	6 (17.65)	3 (13.04)	
2	North Solapur	Darfalbibi	6 (17.65)	2 (08.70)	
3	North Solapur	Hiraj	4 (11.76)	4 (17.39)	
Total			16 (100)	9 (100)	
A.Total			64%	36%	100

Source: Field Work

The table given above indicate the nature of wells.i.e. Perennial and seasonal. The perennial Wells in North Solapur Tahsil are more than Malshiras tahsil. Out of 32 wells, 18 wells are perennial in Malshiras Tahsil. The percent of such wells is 56.25% in Malshiras tahsil. Out of 25 wells, 16 wells are

Giravi and 10 beneficiaries were 30.3 % from Londe mohitewadi respectively.

From North Solapur three villages are also selected. Out of 25 beneficiaries, 9 beneficiaries were 36 % from Mardi, 8 beneficiaries were 32 % from Darfalbibi and Hiraj respectively.

Malshiras is 96.96 % and the percent of North Solapur is 100 %.

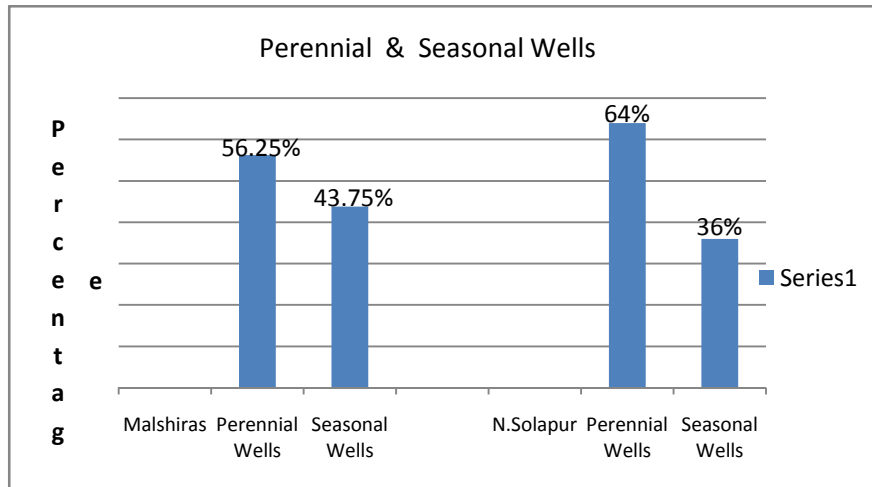
This scheme became successful because of the personal efforts taken by the farmers, Co-operate of the administrative staff, Support given by the political representatives and the role played by media in giving in form action to the farmers.

perennial in North Solapur. The percent of such Wells is 64 % in North Solapur.

The seasonal wells are more in Malshiras Tahsil than North Solapur Tahsil. Out of 32 wells 14 wells are seasonal in Malshiras. The percent of such wells is 43.75 %. Out of 25 wells, 9 wells are seasonal

in North Solapur Tahsil. The percent of such wells is 36 in North Solapur Tahsil.

Bar Graph No. 1 Perennial and seasonal Wells



Above bar graph shows that the Perennial wells are more in North Solapur Tahsil. On the other hand seasonal wells are more in Malshiras Tahsil.

The success rate of wells in Malshiras and North Solapur Tahsil is as follows:

- 1) The difference of rainfall.
- 2) The difference in topography of region
- 3) Excessive use of ground water
- 4) Cropping pattern

Conclusion:

By and large, in drought prone regions wells play a significant role for irrigation. Jawahar Wells Scheme helped many poor farmers. To dig wells in their farmers especially small land holders and backward classes. Through scheme there is change in the economic status of farmer. This Scheme should be continued in future so that other needy farmers will get benefits from this Scheme. Because of this scheme farmers will not turn towards bore well. So, the ground water level will not go deep and deep.

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