

Socio-economic Impact of Bhima Ujani Project on Beneficiaries
Special reference to South Solapur Taluka
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Executive Summary

I) Objectives of Study:-

1. To assess the socio-economic change of farmer beneficiaries.
2. To study changes in cropping pattern and adoption of cash crops cultivation in study area.
3. To study the change in lifestyle of farmer household in study area.
4. To find out the educational & literacy level of farmer beneficiaries.
5. To study the empowerment of women in study area.
6. To study change in interpersonal relationships in farmer beneficiaries after irrigations in the study area.

There are number of studies dealing with socio-economic impact of irrigation but no attempt has been made to analysis socio-economic condition of farmers after the introduction of irrigation water. The main focus of study ,the changes in agricultural pattern, crop diversification ,increased in crop yields along with different social and economic changes in the farming community of selected sample villages.

This study will be very useful for analysis the past performance and future planning and designing of irrigation work.

This type of study would also be upgrade importance to the policy makers, administrators, researchers and extension agencies in taking the appropriate decision in interest of farming community. In South Solapur taluka 22 villages

get benefitted from left bank canal of Ujani irrigation project through canal, lift and river irrigation. 6 villages have been selected which are benefitted by canal irrigation. These villages namely Akolemandrup, Mandrup, Yelegaon, Kandalgaon, Gavedewadi and Gunjegaon. 100 beneficiaries have been selected by random sampling proportionate to number of beneficiaries with respect to selected villages.

The sampling method of this study has been based on random sampling. Total 100 farmer beneficiaries have been selected by random sampling method which is proportionate to farmer beneficiaries of sample villages.

For primary data collection, field Secondary data has been collected from Ujjani Office, Gram Panchayat of respective villages, Government Reports, Previous Govt. survey reports and District Socio-economic survey etc. survey has been organized. Interview schedule has been used for collection of primary data.

Findings

(A) Individual Information of respondents

1. Out of 100 respondents 32 respondents are from age group 20 to 40, 46 respondents are from age group of 41 to 60, 22 respondents are from age above 60.
2. Out of 100 respondents majority of respondents are having Hindu religion.
3. Out of 100 respondents highest 34% are from Lingayat caste, 27% are from Maratha, 18% are from Dhangar. Lingayat is dominant caste in Solapur district. After Lingayat Maratha and Dhangar are the dominant castes in Solapur district.
4. It is found that 42% respondents are educated S.S.C. to Post graduate education and 58% respondents are educated below S.S.C.
5. It is found that maximum 55% household having family size 4 to 6, 20% household having more than 10 family members, 15% household having 7 to 9 family members and only 10% household having family size 1 to 3 and 65% household having small family size.
6. All 100% respondents having their own house.

7. 32% house hold having only 2 rooms, 25% having more than four rooms, 18% house hold having 3 rooms, 16% house hold having more than 5 rooms,
8. 51% house hold having own well for water, and 17% are having own bore-well.
9. 33% households having phone or mobile, 33% households are having TV and Phone or Mobile facility. 9% are having only Television facility.
10. 41% households are having 2 wheeler, 20% households are having Cycle and Two Wheeler.
11. 42% respondents having land holding size more than 1 to 5 acre.
12. 13% households not cultivating land due to non availability of water & 4% households are not cultivating land due to the reason that Land is not suitable for cultivation.
13. 100% respondents have been working in agriculture business since 11 to 15 years.
14. 100% beneficiaries are having 11 to 15 years experience of farming.
15. Due to various causes behind entering of respondents in farming business.

(B) Social condition of respondents

1. 39% respondents totally agree, 59% agree respondent's opinion about change in public behavior after availability of irrigation water.
2. 35% respondents are totally agreed and 65% respondents agreed about change in interpersonal relationship.
3. 10% respondents are totally agreed and 85% agree decrease in castism due to irrigation facility.
3. 51% respondents are totally agreed and 48% agree about change in family status due to irrigation facility.
4. 19% respondents are totally agreed and 81% respondents agree about change in marriage system.
5. 41% respondents said that there was increase in dowry, % respondents said that there increased in marriage expenditure, 36% respondents said that there increased in dowry and marriage.

6. 4% respondents totally agree, 83% agree about equal freedom to male and female in life partner selection.
7. 34% respondents said totally change and 64% respondents said that partially change in the size of family.
8. 62% respondents said that family size is big.
9. 86% Respondents agreed about change in structure of family.
10. 51% respondents said that there was change in nature of family as joint family.
11. 88% respondents agree about change in function of family.
12. 23% respondents said that there was freedom to individual, 29% told change in the entertainment function of family and 17% respondents said that freedom to individual & increase of secondary organization in socialization of child.
13. 33% respondents totally agree, 64% are agree about upliftment of education level of respondents households
14. 25% respondents totally agreed, 74% are agreed about equal opportunity to male and female in upliftment of education level.
15. 15% respondents totally agree, 80% agree about improvement in religious behavior of public.
16. 100% respondents reported various natures of changes in religious behavior.
17. 80% respondents do not participated in politics.
18. Only 8% respondents each are members of panchayatraj or member of society
19. Only 4% respondent's female family member having membership of panchayat
raj or any other political position.
20. Only 18% women are member of self help group.
21. Only 5% women got finance from self help group to develop their economic status.

22. Out of 3 respondents got finance from self help group they utilized money for farm development, purchasing cow for milk production and for the purchase of agricultural machinery.

23. 30% respondents are totally agree, 57% respondents are agree about the participation of women in financial decision of family

24. Only 16% respondents said that women have property against their name.

25. 83% respondents women family members told that drinking water is totally solved

(c) Economic Status of respondents

1. 75 % respondents annual income above 1500000. Annual income is increase due to irrigation facility.

2. 60% respondents have been doing various supporting business to agriculture.

3. Only 48% respondents are investing their money.

4. 89% respondents have sought loan for different purposes.

5. 62% respondents have been taken crop loan.

6. 74% respondents have borrowed loan from cooperative banks.

7. 61% respondents loan is recovered from their crop bills.

8. 39% respondents at the rate of 8% while 23% respondents have sought loan at the rate of 6% interest.

9. 89% respondents own are the borrowers of loan.

10. Only 19% respondents have been benefitted from Govt.'s loan waving schemes.

11. Default loan of only 17% respondents has been waved.

12. 47% respondents cultivated land through well irrigation facility while 6%

Respondents depended on rain water before irrigation availability.

13. 62% respondents were cultivating grocery crops before irrigation facility while 38% cultivated cash crops before irrigation facility.

14. 88% respondents cultivate sugarcane, 10% respondents cultivate horticulture production.

15. 100% respondents use various agricultural machinery.

16. Only 9% respondents availed benefits of Govt. Schemes.
17. Maximum 42% respondents have 1 to 5 acres of land before irrigation.
18. Maximum 43% respondents have 1 to 5 acres of land after irrigation.
19. 93% respondents' yield of production was up to 5 tones/acre production of grocery crops before irrigation.
20. 94% respondents' yield of production was between the range of 30 to 75 tones/acre after irrigation facility.
21. 70% respondents' standard of living was low or general before irrigation facility.
22. 73% respondents shelter was hut or made up off clay and stone before getting irrigation facility.
24. 100% respondents standard of living after irrigation changed after irrigation.
25. 95% respondents standard of living was medium or high.
26. 81% respondents shelter has been changed to pucca after getting irrigation facility.
27. 65% respondents said that they don't have any idea about the Government schemes.
28. 87% respondents annual income is above 100000 after irrigation.

(D) Information related to canal

1. 51% beneficiaries got benefit of canal water in 1994.
2. 91% beneficiaries said that they are getting canal water at proper time.
3. 95% of the respondents told that they got information about the canal water rotation in advance.
4. 92% respondents are getting information about canal water from Bid dharak.
5. 93% respondents are totally satisfied with canal water distribution.
6. 93% respondents repay the loan in stipulated time.
7. 96% respondents are not the members of water user society.
8. 95 % respondents told that irrigation department maintained the canal.
9. Only 1% respondent said that he has got training about agricultural activities.

10. Only 4% respondents said that orientation program is organized to change in cropping pattern.
11. 3% respondents got guidance from agricultural officer, while 1% from the progressive farmers.
12. Only 1% respondent said that NGO take initiatives to overall development of farmer after irrigation
13. There is not a single water user society found in the study area.
14. 61% respondents are disagreed while 31% totally disagree about discrimination in water distribution.
15. 88% respondents said that conflict happened due to canal water distribution.
16. 91% respondents told that improvement in social relationship.
17. Only 5% respondents availed guidance about crop planning and canal water Management from agricultural department or irrigation department officer.
18. South Solapur Taluka is on tale end of Bhima Ujani Left Bank Canal due to this getting canal water is less as compare to respondents of Head and Middle location of canal, so Government should take care about getting sufficient quantity of water to tale end farmers of South Solaput taluka.
19. In formal discussion with reputed personalities and respondents from the irrigated villages it is observed that there are problems of proper maintenance of distributaries due to these beneficiaries are not getting sufficient quantity of water.
20. In the formal discussions with irrigation officers and Bid dharak , it is observed that water user respondents are not paying water bill in stipulated period.
21. From discussions with respondents, it is observed that due to insufficient flow of canal water respondents are not getting sufficient quantity of canal water.

Suggestions

(A) Individual Information of respondents

1. The Govt. should provide education facility to respondents of selected villages.
2. Local Self Government should provide drinking water facility to all respondents of the selected villages.
- 3 The. Government should implement various schemes to motivate respondents to cultivate uncultivated land.

(B) Social condition of respondents

1. The Government should provide subsidies to respondents to start supporting business in agriculture field.
2. The Government should to try to motivate respondents to participate in politics.
3. The Government should implement various schemes for women's active participation in politics.
4. The Government should establish Self help group in each villages of selected area to empower the women.
5. The Government should provide finance to women Self help Groups for economic empowerment of women.
6. The Government should take initiative to pass the bill to nominate women's name on their house hold property.

(C) Economic status of respondents.

1. The Government should implement various schemes for respondents to start supporting business for upliftment of their economic condition.
2. The Government should provide various attractive saving schemes for the respondents to increase their investments.
3. The Government should provide special concession to the respondents in loan amount which pay loan amount in stipulated period.
4. The Government should organize orientation camps related to various Government schemes to uplift the economic condition of respondents.

5. The Government should organize documentary film and orientation camps regularly in villages for respondents to get benefits of Government schemes.

(D) Information related to canal.

1. The Government Machinery, Agricultural Colleges and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) should organize training camps for respondents about crop planning, proper utilization of canal water, selection of crop variety and scientific farming methods.
2. The Government should organize training camps for farmers to change in the cropping pattern.
3. The Government should motivate and finance to NGO to take initiative to organize various programs for overall development of the farmers.
4. The Government should take care about getting sufficient quantity of water to tale end farmers of South Solapur taluka.
5. The Government should keep regular and proper maintenance of distributaries to get sufficient quantity of water to beneficiaries..
6. The Government should implement recovery policy of water bill for this purpose and it should take help of revenue department.
7. Irrigation department should maintain proper flow of canal water to provide sufficient quantity of water to the beneficiaries of South Solapur Taluka.