CHAPTER - VIII
JAWAHAR ROZGAR YOJANA
BROAD OUTLINES AND OBJECTIVES

INTRODUCTION :-

A) Rural unemployment and under employment which particularly affect the poorest segment of the rural population have been the major contributory factors to the high incidence of poverty in the rural areas not with standing the economic development during the past four decades. The VIth five Year Plan had alleviation of rural poverty as one of the main objectives. The strategy adopted aimed at redistribution of income and outnumbering in favour of the poorer section of the population by significantly increasing employment opportunities in the rural areas.

The National Rural Employment programme, was started in October 1980 to achieve this objective. It replaced the Food for Work Programme and became a part of Sixth Five Year Plan from 1-4-1981.

B) Subsequently another programme was launched on August 15, 1983. It's principal objective was to improve and expand employment opportunities particularly, for the rural landless labourer with a view to have guarantee of employment to at least one member of every rural landless labourers household upto 100 days in a year.

C) The importance of employment programme in reducing rural poverty is reflected in the Seventh Five years' plan (1985-90)
which emphasizes food. Work and poverty; and the objectives of providing productive employment everyone seeking it and the assigning priority to activities which contribute most effectively to this purpose.

D) The Finance Minister in his Budget speech for the year 1989-90 announced a new scheme for intensive employment in backward district with acute poverty and unemployment to be implemented in 120 district for which a provision of Rs. 500/- Crores was made. The intention behind the new intensive employment scheme which was named as Jawaharlal Nehru Rozgar Yojana was that the fund allotted under the New scheme would be an additional to the existing NREP and RLEGP to provide more employment opportunities in view of their backwardness. An announcement was also mad in the Budget speech that NREP & RLEGP would be merged into one programme and implemented as a Centrally Sponsored scheme on 75:25 sharing between the Centre and the States.

E) The whole matter has been reconsidered and it has now been decided the NREP/RLEGP new programme announced by the Finance Minister (i.e. JNRY) should be merged into one single rural employment programme to be known as JRY. The expenditure under the programme is to be shared between the Centre and the States on 80:20 basis. The Central assistance under this programme is to be released to the District direct. Not less than 80% of the allocation under the programme received by the District both as Central assistance and the State contribution are required to be given to the village Panchayats.
It is estimated that the new programme will provide fuller employment opportunities to at least one member of each family living below the Poverty Line who seek unskilled employment. It is also hoped that distribution of resources to village Panchayats will result in increasing the coverage of the programme to all the rural areas and also ensure fuller participation of the people in the implementation.

2) OBJECTIVES :-

The objective of the programme will be as under.

A) PRIMARY OBJECTIVES :-

Generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and underemployed person both men and women in the rural areas.

B) SECONDARY OBJECTIVES :-

i) Creation of productive Community Assets for direct and continuing benefits to the poverty groups and for strengthening rural, economic and social infrastructure, which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy and steady rise in the income levels of the rural poor.

ii) Improvement in the overall quality of life in the rural areas.

3) TARGET GROUPS UNDER THE JRY :-

People below the poverty line will be the target group.

4) SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS FOR CERTAIN SECTION OF THE TARGET GROUP :-

A) Preference shall be given to SCs/STs for employment under JRY.
B) 30% of the employment opportunities under the JRY will be reserved for Women.

C) The employment needs of the nomadic tribes are of very special nature. Special integrated projects for them will be formulated under the yojana in coordination with other programmes.

5) **PERIOD OF OPERATION OF THE YOJANA :-**

While work under the Yojana can be taken up for execution during any part of the year whenever the need for generating employment is felt, they should preferably be started during lean agricultural periods but may continue there after during busy agricultural period too.

**CRITERIA & PROCEDURE FOR ALLOCATION AND RELEASE OF RESOURCES**

1) **CRITERIA FOR ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES:-**

A) The Central assistance will be allocated to States or UTs on the basis of percentage of rural poor in State\U.T. to the total rural poor in the country.

B) From the State to the district, the allocation will be made on the index of backwardness formulated on the basis of percentage of agricultural Labourers to main workers in rural areas, percentage of rural Sc/ST population to total rural population and inverse of agricultural productivity defined as the value of agriculture produce out of each unit of land for the rural areas taken on the net basis in the weights of 20:60:20.

C) The Distribution of resources to Village Panchayats from the
districts will be made on the basis of population of each village panchayat. For the purposes of allocation of funds to villages Panchayat the population of village Panchayat having less then 1000 population will be taken as 1000 and more the 10,000 as 10,000.

D) Not less than 80% of the fund & allocated to each district after earmarking 6% for Indira Awaas Yojna will be distributed to the village panchayats/ Mandals (i.e. Lowest elected body) in the district. The balance 20% funds could be utilized at the district level for the inter block / village works.

2) **NO DIVERSION OF RESOURCES PERMITTED**:--

Diversion of resources from one district to another will not be permissible. Similarly, diversion of resources from a Village Panchayat to another V. P. Will also not be permissible. However additional allocation can be considered for those districts which are performing better within the overall State allocations.

3) **POOLING OF RESOURCES** :--

Not with standing the provision of para-2 two or more Districts / V. Panchayats may decide to pool the resources together to take up a work for the common benefit of concerned District/Panchayats.

4) **RELEASE OF CENTRAL ASSISTANCE**

TO D.R.D.As / ZILLA PERISHEDs :--

A) The expenditure under this programme which is a centrally Sponsored scheme will shared between the Centre and States on 80:20 basis w.e.f. 1-4-1989.

B) Central assistance will be released directly to the districts in two
installments subject to the following conditions:

A) **FIRST INSTALMENT :-**

The First instalment equal to 2/3 rds of the annual allocation will be realized without any pre condition.

**Explantation :-** If, however any specific condition had been imposed at the time of release of second instalment of the previous year, it's compliance will be ensured.

B) In case of cold snow bound districts viz Kinaur, lahaul, splotched, Kargil, and those districts of North Eastern India to be decided mutually between the Central Govt. and State Government where there is limited working season. The entire Central assistance will be released in one instalment.

The State shall also release its share in one instalment.

C) **SECOND INSTALMENT :-**

The second instalment of Central Funds will be released on the request of the DRDAs/Zilla Parishads in the proforma as the Annexure-I on the fulfillments of the following conditions.

i) 50% of available fund i.e. opening balance of year: plus the amount received from the Central and State Governments, Should have been utilized.

ii) The opening balance in the District i.e. the aggregate of balance with DRDAs/Zilla Parishads and Panchayats should not exceed 25% of the district allocation of the year in which fund are being released. In case the opening balance exceeds this limit, the Central share of the excess will be deducted at the time of release of II instalment.
iii) Budget provision for the current year, may be indicated by the State Government. The Central release will be proportionate to the State Provision.

iv) The State Govt. Should have released it's contribution during the previous year. In the event of deficiency. Proportionate share (four times) will be deducted from the second instalment.

v) First Instalment of the State share equivalent of one-fourth of the First Instalment of Central release should have been released.

vi) Audit Reports of DRDAs/Zill Parsihads for the year before last year should be available.

vii) Utilization Certificates from DRDAs/Z.P. based on the reports received from panchayats for the previous year should be available.

viii) Annual plan should have been approved by the Governing Body of the DRDA/Z.P. in respect of its share of funds.

ix) Certificate that village Panchayaths have been disbursed the share of JRY funds as per their entitlement according to the guidelines should be furnished.

x) All pending progress/monitoring reports have been received.

xi) Details of expenditure incurred under Social Forestry, Indira Awaas Yojna and SC/ST sectors in respects of DRDA/Z.P.'s share during the previous year should be furnished. In case of shortfall, proportionate deduction (i.e.) 80% of shortfall will be made.

xii) Certificates to the following effect will be furnished.

a) unfinished work are receiving priority for completion.

b) No work started more than two years ago remains unfinished.

c) only durable assets have been created.
d) All conditions laid down in guide lines are being fulfilled.

xiii) Other conditions imposed from time to time have been complied with.

(D) District in which funds are released in one instalment Funds will be released in one instalment a cut in the share of village Panchayat, but above conditions mentioned Para except I should be satisfied before next release.

(E) Carry over funds not the exceed 25% for village Panchayat.

The Village Panchayat should spend the fund made available to it during the year in which it is made available. If the carry over funds are more than 25% of the funds received during a particular year the DRDA/Z.P. can impose reduction to the extent of unspent balances.

5) RELEASE OF STATE SHARE TO D.R.D.A.s./Z.P.'S.

The State Govt. Shall release its share to the DRDAs/Z.P. as early as possible, but in any case within a month after the release of the Central assistance, Central & State share being in the ratio of 80:20, the State share will be 1/4th of the Central release.

6) RELEASE OF FUNDS TO VILLAGE PANCHAYATS :-

The funds to village Panchayat will be distributed by the DRDAs/Z.P.'s within a month of the receipt of the Central Grant. Likewise the State share of funds will also be distributed to V. Panchayat within a month of the receipt of the State Share.

7) DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS :-

A) Foodgrains will be provided under the Yojna to the implementing Agencies in those States/Uts who accept the same. The foodgrains will be the part of over all resources to be shared in the ratio of
80:20 between the Centre and the State. The rate of distribution of foodgrains shall not exceed 1-5 kg. per manday.

B) The foodgrains for the yojna will be released to the States generally in two equal six monthly installments, First in April and second at the time of release of second instalment. However, the foodgrains will be released in one instalment in case of the districts of North-Eastern India, i.e. where release of grants under programme in only one instalment is accepted by GOI.

C) The ZPs/DRDAs will intimate to the FCI the details of the distribution of allocated food grains to different panchayats. F.C.I. will issue foodgrains to ZPs/DRDAs/V. Panchayata/Mandals as per indents received from them.

D) Rate of foodgrains under the Yojna. The rate of foodgrains distribution for the labourers under the JRY and the value of 1-5 kg. foodgrains will be as under.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rate of Distribution (Rs.)</th>
<th>Value of 1-5 kg of Foodgrains (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>1.79</td>
<td>2.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>2.19</td>
<td>3.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Common)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>2.79</td>
<td>4.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Fine)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Super-Fine)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXPLANATION :-

These rates however are likely to change from time to time.

E) MODE OF DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS :-

The foodgrains component of the wages under JRY should as far as possible be given on the work-site itself. The State Govt. may also use the facilities under the public distribution system for payment of the food-grains components of the wages.

F) PROVISION OF HANDLING CHARGES :-

Executing Agencies can incur expenditure upto a maximum of Rs. 20/- per quintal as handling charges for bringing the foodgrains from FCI godowns to the sites of the work. This is maximum allowable limit. Handing charges must be charged on the basis of actual.

G) HANDLING CHARGES IN DIFFICULT AREAS :-

In some of the difficult areas, the handling cost of Rs. 20/- per quintal may not be sufficient. In such case the handling cost can be incurred to a higher limit of expenditure as approved by the DRDA/ Z.P. / V. Panchayat. However, the expenditure incurred in excess of the Rs. 20/- per quintal will be booked to the material component of the JRY.

H) Sales tax or any other local tax if levied by the States/U.T.s on foodgrains supplied by FCI for JRY will be borne by the State Govt. or UT Administration concerned from outside the JRY funds.
**SALIENT FEATURES OF JRY :-**

The following are the salient features of JAWAHAR ROZGAR YOJANA:

1) A Revolutionary scheme declared by Honourable Prime Minister of India, Late Shri. Rajiv Gandhi to give an additional rights to the Panchayat-Raj Institutions in India.

2) The Decentralization of the power and the making of the Grampanchayats and Panchayat-Samities economically strong.

3) Awarded Rights to the Grampanchayats for planning the Development Programme at the Rural level.

4) By creation of employment into the Villages and by taking the productive works under JRY to increase production as well as to create Fixed Public Assets to obtain over all development of the villages.

5) Rural Development through Panchayat Raj Institutions.

6) Obtaining maximum participation of the rural people and Nonofficial in implementation of development programmes at the village level.

7) An employment guarantee to minimum one person in a family which is in the category of below Poverty Line including such women of the scheduled Caste and scheduled-Tribes.

8) The Motif of JRY is to make the Village Self sufficient and Self supporting.

9) This is a Centrally Sponsored scheme on 75:25 Ratio, sharing between Central Government and concerned State Government.
EARMARKING AND UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES ETC. :-

1) Earmarking of Resources at DRDAs/ZPs level. Of the total allocation received by DRDAs/ZPs 6% will be earmarked for I.A.Y. Theses funds will be operated at the district level for building IAY house in those areas of the district which have concentration SC/ST population below the poverty line, and Freed Bonded Labou-etc. As for as possible, every Block should receive part of the IAY Funds.

2) After earmarking of allocation for IAY has been done, the remaining grants (Central as well as State) shall be distributed amongst the different village panchayats to the extent of the least 80% on the basis of population DRDAs/ZPs shall not retain more than 20% of the grants.

3) Provision for administrative/contingent Expenditure DRDAs/ZPs can spend up to maximum of 5% of the annual allocation on the Admini/Contingencies.

4) **Provision for incurring Training Expenses :-** Out of the 5% provision earmarked for admini/contiguencies expenditure a maximum of 1/5 th (of that) can be spent to meet the training expenses of the Officials/Nonofficials involved in implementation of JRY at the district level.

5) Funds earmarked for administrative expenditure can be used for strengthening DRDAs/ZPs/Blocks/Village Panchayats to provide technical and accounting support as per norms to be laid down by the State level Coordination Committee.
6) **Provision for maintenance of Assets** :- If the DRDAs/ ZPs has assets which were created under Yojna programmes and have not been taken over by the Departments of the State Govt. A maximum of 10% of annual allocation can be used for incurring expenditure on maintenance of such assets.

7) **Unspent Resources Earmarked for Administration Contingent & Maintenance Expenditure** :- Efforts should be made to incur only such expenditure on administration/Contigencies and maintenance of assets which are absolutely necessary. Strict economy should be observed in incurring such expenditure. Unspent balance under these heads will form the part of the programme resources of the JRY.

8) **Sectoral Earmarking of DRDAs/ZPs Share of Funds Balance resources** :- After accounting for administration/Contingent expenditure and maintenances of assets will be utilized for different sector works as under :-
   
a) Economically productive assets 35%.
   
b) Social Forestry work 25%.
   
c) Individual beneficiary schemes for SC/STs including Million Wells schemes 15%.
   
d) Other works including Roads & Building 25%.

9) **Earmarking of Resources of the Villages Panchayat Level :-**
   
a) Provision for Administrative/Contingent Expenditure village Panchayat can spend upto a maximum of 5% of the Annual Allocations on this.
b) **Provision for incurring Training Expenses**: out of 5% provision earmarked for administrative/contingent expenditure a maximum of 1/5th (of that) can be spent to meet the Training Expenses of the Officials/Non officials involved in Implementation of the JRY at the village level.

c) Funds earmarked for administrative expenditure can be used for strengthening village Panchayats to provide technical and accounting support as per norms to be laid down by State level C.C.

d) **Provision for Maintenance of Assets**: If the village Panchayat has Assets which were created under JRY and have not been taken over by a Department of State Govt. A maximum of 10% of annual allocation can be used for incurring expenditure on maintenance of such assets.

e) **Unspent Resources Earmarked for Administrative contingent and Maintenance Expenditure**: Efforts should be made to incur only such expenditure on administration/contingencies and maintenance of assets which are absolutely necessary. Strict economy should be absorbed in incurring such expenditures. Unspent balances under these heads will form the part of the programme resources in the JRY.

f) **No Sectoral Earmarking at the Village Panchayat Level**: There are no sectoral earmarking of resources at the village Panchayat level except that of 15% of the annual allocation must be spent on items of works which directly benefit the SCs/STs. Diversion of funds meant for SCs/STs is not permitted.
10) OPENING OF BANK-ACCOUNTS :-

The JRY funds shall be kept in a bank or a Post Office in an exclusive and separate. Saving Bank Account by ZPs/DRDAs/V. Panchayats. The Bank could be a Natdonalised/scheduled/Cooperative.

11) UTILIZATION OF INTEREST EARNED ON DEPOSITS:-

The interest amount accrued on the deposits of the JRY sums shall be treated as the part of the JRY additional resources.

12) DRAWAL OF FUND BY THE DRDAS/ZPS :-

Drawal of funds from the JRY Account shall only be made for incurring expenditure under the Yojana.

13) DRAWAL OF FUNDS BY THE V. PANCHAYATS :-

The amount for the payments from the Accounts of the village panchayat should be drawn through a cheque. The cheque shall be signed by the Head of the Panchayat along with another person who has been specially authorized by the village Panchayat by a Resolution. The other person must be a member of village Panchayat or secreaty of the Panchyat Payment of every amount should be authorized in the meeting of the village Panchayat and the village Assembly should be informed about it in its following meeting Drawals for any other purpose shall be unauthorized.

WORKS UNDER THE JAWAHAR ROZGAR YOJANA

i) All rural works which result in creation of durable Community Assets can be taken up under the JRY. The type of works that can be taken up under the JRY are at Annexure-II.

ii) Preference may be given to works.
A) Having potential of maximum direct and continuing benefits to the members of Poverty Group.

B) Which are or can be owned by or are assigned to groups of beneficiaries either for direct use of the assets by the group(s) or for sale of the services/facilities created by the assets to ensure continuing income to the groups.

iii) Higher priority should be given to works which are required for infrastructure of poverty alleviation programmes like DDP, DPAP, DWCRA, IRDP and construction of Primary school Buildings in those revenue villages which have primary schools without buildings.

2) **PROVISION FOR LAND DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL/MARGINAL FARMERS BELOW POVERTY LINE :-**

Private Land belonging to Small and Marginal farmers who may be below poverty line and figure in IRDP survey Register can be developed with JRY funds.

3) **ITEMS OF WORKS WHICH WILL CONSTITUTE LAND DEVELOPMENT :-**

Item of work which will constitute Land Development will be Land shaping, Construction on drainage; field channels etc.

4) **PERMISSIBLE ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE ON LAND DEVELOPMENT :-**

All capital expenditure on land development including the costs of soil amendment and irrigation will be permissible on land development subject to the condition that not less than 50% expenditure of land development project will be incurred on payment of wages of unskilled
Dovetailing of resources from any other source will be permissible to make up for excess material component of the Land Development Project. The cost of family labour used for cultivation of developed land will also be permissible to small/marginal farmers only below poverty line whose names figures in IRDP survey register for a maximum period of 2 years at the rate of 100 mandays per hectare per year calculated @ minimum wages for unskilled labour.

5) **NON-PERMISSIBLE EXPENDITURE :-**

On Land Developments, Recurring costs of cultivation on items like seeds, chemical fertilizer, insecticides, pesticides, weedicides, irrigation etc. will not be permissible under a Land Development Project even if it forms the part of a project.

6) **FORMULATION OF LAND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT:-**

Any Project capable of improving the productivity of land in a watershed or command Area will be treated as a Land Development Project. Only such blocks of land would be permitted under JRY which.

- have at least 10 farmers.
- at least 50% of the land holders are small marginal farmers and
- at least 25% of the lands belongs to small and marginal farmers.

Belonging to SC, ST, DNT.

7) **BENEFICIARY ORIENTED INDIVIDUAL PROGRAMMES FOR ECONOMICALLY WEAKER SECTIONS INCLUDING SCS/STS :-**

Works for a benefit of all identified individuals below the poverty line are permitted in case of following.

a) scheduled Casts, scheduled Tribes.
b) Bonded labour

c) Allottees of Ceiling Surplus Land, whether they belong to SC/ST category or not.

THE ILLUSTRATIVE LIST OF SUCH WORKS AS UNDER :-

i) Construction of houses for individual members along with development of infrastructure facilities.

ii) Development of allotted land.

iii) Social forestry works such as fuelwood and fodder plantations Lands owned by individuals.

iv) Minor Irrigation wells and groups wells.

v) Drinking water wells.

8) SOCIAL FORESTRY WORKS :-

The main objectives in implementation of Social Forestry works under JRY has to be such that its benefits accrue to the Rural Communities and more particularly to the Rural poor.

Social forestry works will include soil and water Conservation measures taken to ensure the survival of the plants.

9) LOCATION OF SOCIAL FORESTRY WORKS :-

Social forestry works under JRY may be taken up on Government and Community Lands and on Road sides, Canal embankments and the sides of the Railway lines. Such works may also be undertaken on degraded Forest Lands on the following conditions :-

a) If suitable Community lands are not available and

b) The entire produce from such lands is made available for the community use under a General/Specific Order of the State Government.
10) **TREES TO BE PLANTED** :-

Planting of all types of fruit, fodder and fuel trees will be taken up under the programme. However the plant species should be selected by DRDAs/Village Panchayats taking into account the needs of the area and geo-climatic conditions. Quick growing fuel, fodder and small timber trees along with the fruit-trees of local variety may be given preference over the exotic species (foreign type).

11) **NURSERIES** :-

Farmers, particularly the small and marginal farmers either actual or potential IRDP beneficiaries should be encouraged to raise nurseries in their own fields or backyards.

12) **TREE-"PATTA" (PERMITS) :-**

The benefits of Social-forestry can directly accrue to the Rural poor through the scheme of Tree patta under which the Tree Planting Permit holders/Tree patta holders shall be entitled to use of the trees. The use rights under the tree planting permit/tree patta shall include the rights to gather dead branches, take twinges and tapping of the branches, harvest produce such as fruits, flowers, seeds, leaves, topping etc. carry on tree based activity like bee keeping, moga/tuasar silk worms rating lac production etc. Coppice of trees, hypothecate the trees to financial institution for loans by deposit of tree planting permit patta on death of the patta-holders. The cost of the saplings to be planted and the wages for the labour but in tree permit/tree patta-holder by planting the saplings and also the cost of maintenance of such plantation upto the time the trees are able to survive may be met from the JRY funds.
13) FARM-FORESTRY :-

Farm forestry may be taken up only on land belonging to the following categories of identified rural poor whose names figure in the IRDP Survey Register.

i) scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes.
ii) Freed Bonded Labourers and
iii) All allottees of land i.e. Ceiling Surplus Land/Bhoodan/Waste Land/Govt. Lands provided their land holding do not exceed to those small farmers and on land for which tree patta have been granted.

14) MAINTENANCE OF PLANTS :-

Whenever tree plantation has been taken up under Social Forestry Programme on Community Land for community benefit, the cost of maintenance of such plantation up to the time the trees are able to survive or upto the period of three years from the year of plantation, which ever earlier, may be met from JRY funds.

15) INVOLVEMENT OF NON-

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION (NGOS) :-

Non-Government organizations may be involved in all activities relating to Social Forestry from nursery raising to plantations through the rural poor. Funding for the NGOs may be done directly by the State Govts; thought DRDAs.

16) INDIRA AWASS YOJANA

(I) TARGET GROUP :-

a) The target group for houses under IAY will be the SCs/STs and freed bonded labourers below the poverty line.
b) Construction of Micro-Habitates and Houses for SCs/STs and Freed bonded labourers may be taken up under the component.

(II) LOCATION OF IAY HOUSES :-

Houses under IAY, as far as possible, should be built in Clusters on Microhabitate approach so that common facilities can be provided for the clusters. However in case Microhabitate approach cannot be followed because of the non availability of Land or the beneficiaries possessing plots, which are scattered all over the village or any other reason, IAY houses my also be built up without following the cluster/ Microhabitate approach.

(III) DESIGN OF HOUSES UNDER IAY :-

No design for IAY is being prescribed except that the plinth area of the houses under the yojana should be 17-20 sq. mt. The design could be specific to the area keeping in view the climate conditions and designs of the houses prevalent with such improvements as may be acceptable to the people. The houses should have Kitchen Smokeless chullah and the sanitary Latrine unit.

IV) COST OF HOUSES UNDER IAY :-

The permissible expenditure under IAY for each houses will be as under :-

a) Construction of house Rs. 6000/-

b) Construction of Sanitary Latrine and smokeless chullah Rs. 1200/-.

c) Cost of providing infrastructure of common facilities. Rs. 3000/- In difficult areas like hills, the cost of construction should be upto Rs. 7800/- instead of Rs. 6000/- as mentioned
at above. In case of the houses are not built in Cluster/microhabitats approach Rs. 3000/- mentioned at (c) above to provide for the common facilities and infrastructures can also be used in construction of houses.

From January 1997, the above said grant amount for IAY-House is Rs. 24,500/-.

17) MILLION WELLS SCHEME

The Millionwell's scheme launched with the objectives of providing open irrigation wells free of cost to poor small marginal farmers belonging to SCs/STs and Freed Bonded Labourers from the year 1988-89, will be continued from out of the 15% resources earmarked for SC/ST works as per the broad outlines given at Annexure-III. The Maharashtra Govt. has modified this scheme by Special Resolution's Circular dated 5th Sept. 1988 in two parts.

1) Jiwandhara Well scheme.

   Jawahar Well scheme.

   The details of them are written separately.

18) STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF WORKS :-

   a) Works taken up under the programme should be durable nature & should meet appropriate technical standards and specifications.

   b) Construction of rural roads should be according to the specifications laid down by Indian Roads Congress.

   c) The specifications for different type of works of DRDAs/ZP level shall be same as approved by the State Government for similar type of works.
d) While fixing technical specifications efforts should be made to utilize to the maximum extent the local materials and low cost technology developed by various institutions. Full advantage should be taken of the technology available with Council for Advancement of People Action and Rural Technology setup under Department of Rural Development, National Building Organization, Central Road Research Institute etc.

19) **WAGE & NON-WAGE COMPONENTS ON THE WORKS UNDER J.R.Y.** :-

a) Village Panchayat shall spend at least 50% of the funds given to them on wage component. Expenditure on non-wage component comprising of the cost of materials, administrative and supervisory expenses, cost of handling and transportation of materials and foodgrains, cost of equipment etc. in excess of wage component shall be met from outside the JRY funds. Similar provision will be applicable to DRDAs/ZPs share of funds separately.

b) The cost of transportation of materials by animals or animal drawn carts etc. is normally not debitable to wages component. However the wages of the person engaged in such transportation may be debited to wage component of the expenditure provided their wages are fixed on the piece rate basis so that they are adequately compensated towards the cost of maintaining the animals/animal drawn carts etc.

c) Wages cost for manual processing of local materials as an intrinsic part of the project and brought on the Muster Roll can be treated as part of wage component. But in no case should labour
cost of 'brought out' or 'Contracted' items be treated in this manner. For example quarrying and breaking of stoneships and kankars at the project site as opposed to supply of the same as 'brought out' or 'Contracted' transport may be treated as part of wage component.

d) While generally it would not be desirable or necessary to exceed the stipulated material cost ceiling if peculiar circumstances of any area/project necessitate a higher material component it should be provided out of State fund additional to those provided under the programme or through donations and public contributions and funds coming from other organizations like Mandys, Samities, Cooperative Societies etc. But it should be avoided as far as possible as focus on employment would trend to get blurred.

20) **WAGES TO BE PAID ON WORKS**

**UNDER THE J.R.Y.** :-

i) The wages under the J.R.Y. May be paid partly in cash and partly in foodgrains.

ii) The rate of distribution of foodgrains shall not exceed 1.5 kg. per manday.

iii) The wages for a category of employment will be the same as notified for the relevant schedule of Employment under the Minimum Wages Act. There should not be any attempt to avoid this mandatory obligation by denotifying an area or an employment from Minimum wage Act.

iv) The minimum wages for various category of employment can be notified under Minimum wage Act, either on a Time Rate basis or on a Piece Rate basis where a Time Rate wage is notified under
minimum wage Act for categories of employment then wages not less than minimum Time Rate have to paid to the employee. In other words when Time Rates are prescribed under the minimum wage Act, no Piece Rate can be prescribed by Executive Orders Where Piece Rate wage is notified under the Minimum wage Act, payment will be made as per piece rate with an element of irreducibles shall back wage component, piece rate should also be fair and reasonable.

v) The State Govt. should identify those categories of employment under JRY for which a Notification under Minimum wage Act has not been issued. In all such cases the wages should be notified as far as possible under the Minimum Wages Act.

vi) For Categories of employment for which Minimum Wages has not be notified under the Minimum Wages Act, till such Notifications are issued, Payment may be made at the rates at which payment for similar category of employment is being made by State Govt. Dept. such as Rural Engineering, PWD, Irrigation, Forest, Agriculture etc.

vii) As information regarding various notifications issued under the Minimum Wages Act or the Departmental Rates referred above is not ready available with the implementing Agencies the State Govt. Should bring out a consolidate Circular indicating the wages rates prescribed for different categories of employment under the Minimum Wages Act or where no such rates have been notified, the rates at which payment is to be made for those categories of employment, determined as per Para-III above.
viii) The Executing Agencies should be made responsible for payment of prescribed wage to worker engaged under the programme.

ix) Payment of wages should be made on a fixed day of the week which should preferable be the local Market day. Payment of wages to workers would not be delayed by more than a week except at the option of the workers and in the latter case for not more than 15 days.

REF. :- Manual GOI, Ministry of Agri; Deptt. of RD;
New-Delhi, 1989, Page 1-16.

"JIWAN-DHARA WELLS SCHEMES"

According to Circular "C" of Maharashtra State Government dated 5th Sept. 1988 Part-I. Jiwan Dhara Wells scheme is for SCs/STs/FBLs under NREP - RLEGP of Central Govt. of India. There are following salient features of it:

1) OBJECTIVE :-

The objective of this scheme is to provide open irrigation wells to Target group mentioned below. But this scheme is confined only to the digging of and construction only of open irrigation wells and does not include boring and tube wells and lifting devices. The lifting devices are to provided to the target group according to the need of grant under IRDP and loan from banks.
2) **TARGET GROUP** :-

The Target groups of beneficiaries under this scheme are SCs/STs/FBLs under poverty line and who are listed in the Register of IRDP of the concerned village. It is necessary that the eligible beneficiary shall have at least one hectar of land of his own property. But all such beneficiaries under this schemes are excluded who had get benefit of well etc. under Anti poverty programme and other benefits from Minor Irrigation.

3) **PERIOD OF SCHEME** :-

The scheme will be for two years starting from 1st April 1988 at the initial stage of beginning it.

4) **AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS** :-

The funds for the programme will be met out of the State allocation under NREP and RLEGP. The ratio of funds from Central Government and State Government for NREP is equal and for RLEGP 100% of the Central Government only.

The Rural Development Department for NREP and the Planning Department for RLEGP will issue funds to DRDAs as per their quota sanctioned by Government's criteria. The DRDAs will issue the said funds to the implementing Agencies i.e. to the Blocks/Panchayat Samities, as per the sanction of District Project Committee.

5) **DISTRICT WISE WELLS TARGET** :-

Under this scheme during the year 1988-89 the 18000 wells are to be construed with in 29 district of Maharashtra State. Out of this 9000 wells are under NREP and 9000 wells are under RLEGP The quota of each district is decided on the population basis of SC/STs/FBLs who
are small and marginal farmers below poverty line according Agro Census of 1981. Annexure A and B show the said district wise target, serial No. 8 of Ahemadnagar District of Annexure A and B show that for during the year 1988-89 total 1160 wells requiring total budget Rs. 266.80 Lakhs. Out of this 764 wells are for Scs and 396 wells are for Sts. Sr. No. 23 of Aurangabad district of Annexure A and B show that during the said year, total 266 wells requiring total budget of Rs. 61.18 Lakhs; out of them total 188 wells are for SCs and 78 wells are for STs.

6) **EXPENDITURE CRITERIA OF WELLS :-**

The Criteria of expenditure of well are determined by the NABARD and given by it in Annexure-5 which are different for different regions and sanctioned by Maharashtra Government According to Annexure-IV of detailed cost estimates for dugwell adopted by the NABARD based on average rate of excavation and materials Estimate for Dugwell (Western Maharashtra and Marathwada Region) Design diameter - 6 m; Depth 12 m. was Rs. 18000/- before 1988, May-1 then from this date it was Rs. 23000/- for each such well upto 1996. From the year 1996 it has increased upto Rs. 40000/-.

7) **RATIO OF EXPENDITURE EMPLOYMENT :-**

The ratio of expenditure of wages of unskilled labour component and skilled labour including materials is 50:50 and it is given by Central Government under NREP/RLEG. This ratio shall be maintained during the implementation of this scheme and clearly to be shown in the report.

8) **SELECTION OF BENEFICIARIES :-**

The beneficiaries are to be selected from the small and marginal farmers belonging to the Category of SCs/STs/FBL and who are below
poverty line and listed in the Register of IRDP concerned to their respective villages. But those persons shall be excluded for selection who have get benefits of irrigation well under IRDP and Anti poverty Programme and Minor Irrigation Programme. It shall be ensured that such selected beneficiary must have one hectare of land of his ownership. While giving priority to implement the scheme amongst the eligible. It shall be order of income i.e. First Priority shall be given to the small farmer having 1 hectare own land and lowest income amongst such beneficiaries. As for as possible cluster approach may be applied for the implementation of such scheme. The programme of selection of beneficiaries at village level must be well declared into public by. Announcement through out whole village and it shall be opened and must clear at Gram-Sabha which is conducted on good manner as such Reading of list of beneficiaries and their selection shall be done during the Gram-Sabha and final selection list shall be published on the Notice-Board of that Gram-Panchayat. Final Selection shall be done with the consultation of DRDAs, Revenue Department-Water Survey Dept. Ownership of land of beneficiary and the availability of ground water etc. must be considered.

9) THE PLACE OF THE WELL :-

The place of well shall be decided according to as far as possible cluster approach and availability ground water at least to irrigate minimum one hectare of land and according to the Certificates of Ground Water-Survey Authority it shall be nearest to Electricity supply line.

10) PROJECT :-

The B.D.O. with the help of the Secretary of Gram-Panchayat will
collect necessary prescribed Application forms as per Annexure-III of
the eligible and selected beneficiaries as per the prescribed criteria of
the scheme. A complete list of the eligible selected beneficiaries will
be prepared in which the information regarding the name of the applicant.
His ownership of land area and survey No. Certificate regarding availabley
of ground water to irrigate minimum one hectar of land from the Authority
of Ground-Water Survey is received or not, his annual income which
is below Rs. 6400/- After the completion of list according to gat wise
village wise; the BDO will prepare separate proposals of the project
for NREP and RLEGp with the help of technical officers of Minor
Irrigation Department of Z. P. The Project proposal of the B.D.O. will
contain informations such as place of the well, name of the beneficiaries,
official machinery and estimated cost and layout of the well and Code
Numbered well and village. The project proposals will be submitted
to District Project Sanction Committee which is as under.

11) THE DISTRICT PROJECT SANCTION COMMITTEE :-

For the sanction to the proposals of project under this scheme,
a separate PROJECT APPROVAL COMMITTEE at each district level
shall be appointed. The Government is issuing the such order that for
each district the district Project Approval Committee of the following
officials shall be constituted.

1) Chief Executive Officer, Z.P. President
2) Deputy Collector (EGS) Member
3) Deputy, Chief Executive Officer, Z.P. Member
4) Executive Engineer, (M.I., Z.P.) Member
5) District Geologist, Machinery for soil Member
Conservation.

6) District Social welfare Officer Member
7) District Adiwasi-Welfare Officer Member
8) Representative of the Lead-Bank Member
9) Representative of the MSFC Member
10) Project-director, DRDA Member

12) APPROVAL TO THE PROJECT :-

District Project Approval Committee will approve the received project after verifying them and which are within the criteria of NABARD submitted by the BDO of each village wise. The internal priority of the applicant shall be accurate in their income ratio, i.e. the applicant of lowest income shall get first priority for the approval. All applications must be in the prescribed, From of the part-III (page 87 GOI Manual). In the order of Project Approval, name of the applicant, his holding of area, survey No., Place of well, implementing machinery, duration for the completion of well, Certificate of Ground Water-Survey & Development Machinery, Code number of village and wells, all such information shall be given. The District Project Approval Committee as per the above approval under NREP and RLEG will submit detail informations in a statement to the Secretary (Rural Development Depart.) separately. Project proposals include at each meeting of DPAC approval of all wells and of some gates/Blocks and of some parts of various Blocks proposal.

13) SUBMITTING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING APPROVED PROJECTS :-

The Rural Development Department will submit the details
regarding the approval of each district project to the State Project Approval Board which appointed for NREP and RLEGPS. The State Project Approval Committee will submit the informations to the Central Approval Committee of the Central Govt. through the Rural Development Department Maharashtra Government. One copy of approved project under RLEGPS is to be submitted to the Secretary (Rural Employment) planning Department.

14) **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCHEME**

**BY DRDAs AND ZPS AS FOLLOWING :-**

i) After the approval of the projects by District Project Approval Committee the work of construction of well is to be started as per the Certificates of Ground Water Survey and Development regarding availability of Water, within the criteria of the expenditure given by NA: BARD and after sanction of the Technical Officer of Z.P.

ii) The construction work of each well shall be undertaken by the beneficiary himself with the help of his family member or village workers. The names of those workers shall be registered in muster-Roll Register. The wages to the workers will be paid according to the rates under RLEGPS, Partly in cash and partly in foods i.e. 1.5 kg. Gahu per man per day @ Rs. 1.64 per Kg. The amount of food i.e. Rs. 2.46 per day will be deducted from their total wages.

iii) Under this programme the Muster Roll Register of the workers for each work/well will be maintained and the wage to the workers will be paid according piece work system. There will be supervision.
of a technical officer at Block level B.D.O./ Deputy Engineer/ other such Officer which is appointed by the Chief Executive Officer of Z.P. Who will be responsible for completing the work of well as early as possible within estimate and criteria. After the completion of the construction work of well a Completion Certificate will be issued.

iv) After the issue of such completion Certificate by the concerned officer of Z.P. The revenue Department will register the well in the Revenue Record.

15) ACCOUNTING METHOD :-

It is the responsibility of Z.P. to keep detail account separately at Block level and village level regarding scheme wise, village wise beneficiary wise. In the same way, DRDAs will also keep the accounts at District level according to scheme wise, village wise beneficiary wise. Under NREP and RLEGP so that it will become easy to prepare report to be submitted to Government Separately.

16) IMPLEMENTATION, SUPERVISION & CONTROL :-

The Chief Executive Officers of respective Zilla Parishads are the main regarding the implementation supervision and control of this schemes. As the whole scheme is to be implemented through Z.P.s, the C.O., of Z.P. will appoint Deputy Chief Executive Officer (Gram Panchayat) or Deputy Engineer of Z.P. as the Incharge Officer of these scheme. It is the responsibility of this Incharge Officer to prepare/obtain periodical progress report, monthly, quarterly and annually and submit these progress reports to the Rural Development Department and Planning Department of the Govt. in the prescribed forms and times.
17) Taking into consideration the importance of the scheme in National views and at the level of States it is necessary to have a periodical check and control of the Divisional Commissioner. Therefore it is decided by the Government that the Divisional Commissioner will appoint Assistant Commissioner (Develop) of his office for the check and control regarding the work DRDA/Z.P./Rural Development Department will appoint their contact officer.

18) The Rural Development Department will work Administrative Department of respective stated scheme and this Department will be responsible for thorough planning, implementation and control of the schemes. The progress report monthly, quarterly and annually under these scheme in the prescribed form of Central Government under NREP/RLEG are to be submitted to Central Government by this department. The Control at State level will be done by "State Project Approval Board" under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary under NREP and RLEG.

"JAWAHAR WELLS SCHEME"

According to the Circular "C" of Maharashtra State Government dated 5th Sept. 1988, Part-II.

JAWAHAR WELLS SCHEME of Maharashtra State Government under EGS for Small and Marginal Farmers (exuding SCs/STs/FBLs).

1) OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME :-

The objectives are confined only to the work of digging and construction of open irrigation wells for the following mentioned beneficiaries, the borings and tube-wells are not included in that programme. It also not inlcude lifting devices such as pumping sets, Electric or Diesel Pump. Such lifting devices may be granted under IRDP and financed through a bank as loans to the concerned beneficiary.

2) TARGET GROUP :-

Under Employment Guarantee scheme the beneficiaries will be those Small and Marginal Farmers of below Poverty Line excluding SCs/STs/FBLs and listed in the IRDP Register of the village. But such eligible beneficiaries are to be omitted who have got the benefit of wells under IRDP and under Minor Irrigation Programmes. It is also necessary that the eligible beneficiary must have ownership of at least one hectare of minimum land.

3) AMENDMENT OF EGS RULES :-

According to the Rule 14-A of the Maharashtra Government EGS Articles. Under this scheme grant of 50% of the total expenditures (cost of work and 33 1/3 of actual cost of work) incurred on the private land work. As under proposed Jawahar Well scheme 100% amount is to
be incurred by the State Government only. Government is issuing such order that to be possible to pay more grant than 50% of the total expenditures. The necessary amendment shall be done in the EGS Rules.

4) **DURATION OF SCHEME :-**

This scheme starting from 1st April 1988 will continue for two years at beginning time. Later on it is continued upto now.

5) **AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS :-**

The funds which are required for Jawahar Wells under EGS; will be collected/brought together from the Funds under EGS of Maharashtra Government Funds under Anti Poverty programme of wells of Rural Development Department and Funds under Small and Marginal Farmers Aid scheme of Agriculture Department from the Central Government. In this way during the year 1988-89 Maharashtra Government stated funds for Jawahar wells as under.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Available Funds Rs. Crores</th>
<th>Share of Govt</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Central Rs. Crores</td>
<td>State Rs. Crores</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>EGS (Planning Dept.)</td>
<td>17-66</td>
<td>17.66</td>
<td>00=100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Well scheme (Rural Dev. Dept.)</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>00=100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>For Small &amp; Marginal Farmers (Argi &amp; Co.opDept.)</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>100=00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total Rs. in Crores</strong></td>
<td><strong>23.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>21.66</strong></td>
<td><strong>06.94</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6) **ACCORDING TO GOVERNMENT DECISION**

**PLANNING DEPARTMENT :-**

No. EGS 1074/1-46 date 11th October 1974, under EGS other works are implemented through Z.P. For those works the Collector are empowered to provide funds to the chief Executive officers of Z.P.s. as per credit Limit. In the same way collectors will provide funds required to Jawahar wells scheme under EGS to C.O. of Z.P. with in their credit limit. The Chief Executive officer of the concerned Zilla Parishad will allocate the fund to the approved project implementing machinery as per the Approval of District Project Approval Committee.

7) **DISTRICT WISE TARGET OF WELLS :-**

During the years 1988-89 under this Jawahar well scheme total 10,000 wells are to be constructed out of this 50% i.e. 5000 wells were to be constructed under this scheme within 12 districts like Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Akola, Amravati, Yavatmal Latur, Nasik, and Parbhani which are selected by Central Government remaining 50% wells were to be constructed withing other 17 district. According to this condition under this scheme during the 1988-89 target wells all were to be allocated district wise to the small/marginal farmers excluding SCs/STs/FBLs of the concerned district after taking into consideration the ratio of population of Agro Census 1981. The Physical target of each district as above are given in Annexure-I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>No. of S &amp; M Farmers</th>
<th>Grant (Rs. in Lacs)</th>
<th>Well Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ahemadnagar</td>
<td>2,42,205</td>
<td>166.29</td>
<td>723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aurangabad</td>
<td>97,139</td>
<td>66.70</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8) **CRITERIA OF WELL EXPENDITURE :-**

The criteria of the expenditure of well will remain as prescribed by the NABARD for different regions of Maharashtra State separately. The criteria of budgets of such expenditure is stated in Annaxue-IV in this decisions of Govt. From 1st May 1988, the grant for each well is Rs. 23000/- to be provided to the beneficiaries; from 1996 it is 40000/-.

9) **RATIO OF UNSKILLED AND SKILLED WAGES :-**

There is a such possibility that the ratio of unskilled and skilled wages will not be accurate i.e. 60:40 Except this it is impossible to maintain the ratio of 60:40 between the unskilled and skilled wages. In some cases is suggested that the whole part of unskilled work (it may be of any cost) shall be assumed as equal to 60% and according to that value, 40% equal value shall be calculated. It shall be seen carefully that including these two things the value which is calculated shall not go beyond the NABARADs criteria e.g. one well case unskilled wage part is Rs. 13000/- It shall be assumed as the value of equal to 60% According to the vouchers of Expenses under EGS 40% part including the expenditure of construction will be Rs. 8666/- so total amount under EGS will be Rs. 21,666/-. But if the total estimated cost of well is Rs. 23000/- then the problem is that the excess amount of Rs. 1,334/- where to be debited. Regarding to this Government is issuing such order that such excess amount shall be debited to or provided form the Anti-Poverty programme well scheme and small and Marginal Farmers Aids scheme for Agriculture Dept. from Central Govt. Such difference of amount of funds and the part of the cost which is to be
debited under the EGS head will be provided by the State Government to the Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Parishad as per their particular proposal requiring such fund.

10) SELECTION OF BENEFICIARIES :-

It is very necessary that the selection of the eligible beneficiary shall be done very carefully. The selection of the beneficiary will be from the small and marginal farmers who are below poverty line and have listed in the register of IRDP of the concerned village. But such eligible beneficiaries shall be omitted who have get the benefit of well under Anti Poverty programme and under Minor -Irrigation Programme. The selected eligible beneficiary must have the ownership of one minimum hectar of land. First Priority shall be given to the eligible beneficiary who have at least ownership of one hectar of land and the lowest income. In order to become easy to implement the programme the selection of the eligible beneficiaries shall be done by cluster method. In order to, the benefit of scheme shall not go to the ineligible person, it is suggested that such selection in a village shall be done by the public announcement and by calling Gram-Sabha properly. The detail list of selection of eligible beneficiaries shall be read out openly in the Gram Sabha and noticed on the Notice Board of village Panchayat after the above selection DRDA will do final selection with the consultation of Revenue and Ground Water Survey and Development Department by Verifying the ownership of land and availability of Water.

11) PLACE OF WELL :-

The place of well under this scheme shall be selected as per the Cluster approach method and Certificate regarding availability of water
in that area from Ground Water Survey & Development Agency and it shall be nearest to Electricity Supply Line as far as possible.

12) TO PREPARE PROJECT :-

For preparing the Gat-wise projects under this scheme the B.D.O. in the concerned taluka will prepare list by calling filled up prescribed forms of eligible beneficiaries with the help of the Secretaries of Gram Panchayats in his Jurisdiction, it includes the name of the beneficiary, ownership of land, survey No, and area, income of the applicant, estimated cost of well excluding lifting devices etc. After preparing gat wise lists the B.D.O. has to prepare separate project proposal under Jawahar well Programme with the help of concerned Deputy Engineer of Z.P. and their Technical Officials. Such Project-Proposals include details as ; place of well, Name of beneficiary, implementing Agency, Estimated cost of well, unskilled and skilled wages including price of materials code number shall be given to each well with the Code No. Of Village. The B.D.O. after preparation and completion of Project proposal will submit it to the District Project Approval Committee.

13) DISTRICT PROJECT APPROVAL COMMITTEE :-

The DPAC as constituted previously in each district is competent authority to approve the projects of well under Jawahar Well scheme.

14) SANCTIONS TO THE PROJECTS :-

District Project Approval Committee will Approve the received projects within the criteria given by NABARD and which are submitted by the B.D.O. s gatwise and scheme wise Projects after verifying them. Internal priorities of the applicant must be accurate according to their income ratios, i.e. the applicant of lowest income shall get first priority.
In the project approval order informations regarding the name of the applicant, his holding area, survey No., Place of the well, implementing authority, duration required to complete well, Certificate of Ground Water Survey Development Authority, Code number of village and well must be written. The District Project Approval Committee will submit the detail information regarding the approval projects under Jawahar well scheme, as above to the Secretary of Rural Development Department and to the Secretary of Planning Department (EGS) Approval of project proposal by District Project Approval Committee limits the sanctioned wells in a particular meeting of the Committee and include in that received proposals of one block or of one part of the block or of more than one blocks.

15) **THIS SCHEME SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED BY Z.P.S IN THE FOLLOWING WAY :-**

i) After the approval of District Project Approval Committee, the Construction work of each well is be started by receiving the layout and estimate of it, Certificate regarding availability of Water from Ground water Servey Authority and within, the criteria of expenditure given by NABARD and after taking sanction of the technical officials of Z.P.

ii) For the Jawahar wells under EGS the Chief Executive Officer of Z.P. has to arrange to get administrative sanction of the Collector as for other works under EGS.

iii) The construction work of each well be under taken by beneficiary himself with the helps of his family members or local workers. The names of such workers will be registered in Muster-Roll and
the wages will be paid to them, according to the wages rates under EGS and partly in cash and partly in food per man per day 1-5 kg. Jawar. The value of the Jawar will be charged as per present rate of Ration.

iv) Under this scheme Muster Rolls are to be kept and wages to the workers are paid accurately according to the Piece Rate System of wages. The Technical Officers at Block level will supervise the works. The method of the paying the wages to the workers will be the same which is used for other work under EGS.

v) It is the responsibility of the concerned Officers who are appointed by Chief Executive Officer of Z.P., B.D.O. Deputy Engineer to see that the work of well construction is completing as early as possible and is according to the layout and estimate. Certificate of completion will be issued after the completion of construction work of it.

vi) According to the completion Certificate issued by concerned Officer of Z.P. Revenue Officer will record the well in the Revenue Records.

16) ACCOUNTING METHOD :-

It is in the responsibility of Zilla Perished to keep detail accounts under this scheme as villagewise, Beneficiary-wise and at block level separately. The Fund will be provided through Chief Executive Officer of Z.P. Therefore at district level they will maintain the accounts as villagewise and Beneficiary wise in such way that which facilitate to send report of jawahar Well scheme to Rural Development Department and Planning Department (EGS). For this monthly progress reports etc. as per Rules of EGS shall be send to the collector and other concerned
17) THE IMPLEMENTATION

SUPERVISION & CONTROL :-

The Chief Executive Officers of the Z.P.s are principals for the implementation, supervision and control of scheme in their respective district. The Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Parishad will appoint Deputy Executive Officer (Gram-Panchayat) or Deputy Engineer as the Incharge of this scheme. It is the whole responsibility of such Incharge Officer of the scheme to send periodical progress reports as monthly, quarterly and annually to the Rural Development Department and planning Department with in prescribed time limit. The name and designation of incharge officer of the scheme will be informed by Chief Executive Officer of Z.P. to the Government.

18) TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE STATED SCHEME :-

It is necessary to have a regular and periodical check and control through Divisional Commissioner. Therefore the Divisional Commissioner will appoint his Assistant Commissioner (Department) as the Chief of this scheme. He will check and control the work of the scheme and will act as Contact Officer of DRDA and Z.P.

19) RURAL DEVELOPMENT :-

Department will remain as an Administrative Department of the stated scheme. This Department will take care of sending the prescribed
monthly quarterly and annual progress reports with the prescribed time
limit of the scheme work, under this scheme of Maharashtra Government
as under EGS.

The State level control of this scheme will be done under NREP/
RLEGP the "State Project Approval Board" Under the Chairmanship
of the Chief Secretary will do so.

(REF :- Maharashtra Shashan Jawahar Rojgar Yojana Gramvikas Vibhag;
Table No. VIII-1
EXPENDITURES UNDER JAWAHAR ROZGAR YOJANA
IN VAIJAPUR TALUKA, AURANGABAD DISTRICT.

From 1989-90 to 1995-96

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rs. in Lacs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>53.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>44.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(82.05)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>50.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(94.05)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>44.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(82.78)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5)</td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>54.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(102.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6)</td>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>41.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(77.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7)</td>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>42.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(79.55)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>332.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average of 7 years</td>
<td>47.53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note :- Figures in to the brackets indicate Growth-Rates.

Source :- Records of the office of Panchayat Samities
Vaijapur Tq. Dist. Aurangabad.
THE TABLE NO. 1

It shows that the data relating to the expenditures under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in Vaijapur taluka from the year 1989-90 to 1995-96 i.e. for the total period of seven years.

The total amount of expenditure during this period under JRY was Rs. 332.70 Lacs. The maximum amount of expenditure during the year 1993-94 is Rs. 54.90 Lacs, in comparison to the minimum amount of Rs. 41.70 Lacs during the year 1994-95. The average expenditure was Rs. 47.53 Lacs per year for the concerned period.

The total numbers of the Gram Panchayat in the Vaijapur taluka are 131. So, the average expenditure per gram panchayat per year is Rs. 36000/- only. It shows the poor State of affairs of the works under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, because the target amount as the government policy is to provide minimum Rs. 40000/- per year to each gram panchayat.

In fact, the actual minimum requirement of each gram panchayat is more than Rs. 1/- Lakh Per year. Therefore, it should be fulfilled by the government for the uplitment of the village in a real sense.
Table No. VIII-2
EXPENDITURES UNDER JAWAHAR ROZGAR YOJANA
IN KOPARGAON TALUKA, AHEMADNAGAR DISTRICT.
From 1989-90 to 1995-96

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rs. in Lacs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>70.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>77.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>(110.68)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5)</td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>71.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6)</td>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>(101.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7)</td>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>20.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(28.63)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>62.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(88.46)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>23.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(90.02)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>67.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(96.44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>432.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average of 7 years</td>
<td>61.74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note:* Figures in to the brackets indicate Growth-Rates.

*Source:* Records of the office of Panchayat Samiti
Kopargaon Tq., Ahmadnagar Dist.
THE TABLE NO. 2

It shows that the data relating to the expenditures under this scheme for the above said period in Kopargaon taluka of the Ahemadnagar district. The total amount of Rs. 432.20 lacs was incurred. The maximum expenditure amount was Rs. 77.70 Lacs during the years 1990-91; in comparison to the minimum expenditure amount of Rs. 20.10 Lacs in the year 1992-93. The average expenditure was Rs. 61.74 Lacs per year for the concerned period of seven years.

There are total 98 gram panchayats in the irrigated Kopargaon taluka. So, the average expenditure per gram panchayat per year is Rs. 63000/- . The target of the government is minimum Rs. 40,000/- to each gram panchayat per year. It means there is more expenditure than the minimum target amount of the government by Rs. 23,000/- in the Kopergaon taluka during the period of the study. Therefore, the State of affairs of the works under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is satisfactory in the Kopergaon taluka.
Table No. VIII-3
COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURES UNDER JAWAHAR ROZGAR YOJANA
BETWEEN VAJAPUR TALUKA, AND KOPARGAON TALUKA.

From 1989-90 to 1995-96

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Vaijapur Tq. Rs. in Lacs.</th>
<th>Kopargaon Tq. Rs. in Lacs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>53.80 (100)</td>
<td>70.20 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>44.40 (82.05)</td>
<td>77.70 (110.68)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>50.60 (94.05)</td>
<td>71.20 (101.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>44.50 (82.78)</td>
<td>20.10 (28.63)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5)</td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>54.90 (102.1)</td>
<td>62.10 (88.46)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6)</td>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>41.70 (77.5)</td>
<td>23.20 (90.02)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7)</td>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>42.80 (79.55)</td>
<td>67.70 (96.44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>332.70</td>
<td>432.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average of 7 years</td>
<td>47.53</td>
<td>61.74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in to the brackets indicate Growth-Rates.

Source: Records of the office of Panchayat Samiti Vaijapur Tq.
Dist. Aurangabad & Kopargaon Tq., Ahmednagar Dist.
THE TABLE NO. 3

It shows that comparative data under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana between the Vaijapur Tq. and Kopargaon Tq. for the above said concerned period. It is observed that the total amount of the expenditures and the average amount of expenditure under the above said scheme in Kopargaon taluka of Ahemadnagar district are much more i.e. by Rs. 100/- Lacs and by Rs. 14.21 Lacs. respectively; than the amounts under the said scheme in Vaijapur Tq. of Aurangabad district. This fact clears that the advantage of this scheme has been taken more by the Kopargaon taluka which is more developed, than Vaijapur taluka which is a backward. Now such care is to be taken that more and more constructive works should be under taken through JRY in Vaijapur taluka than in Kopargaon taluka, otherwise the backloges of the Vaijapur taluka and the imbalance of the developments between these two talukas will increase instead of minimizing the same.

There are total 131 Gram Panchayats in the drought prone Vaijapur taluka. So, the average expenditure for each gram panchayats per year is Rs. 36000/- only under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in the Vaijapur taluka. Where as there are total 98 Grampanchayats in the irrigated Kopergaon taluka. So, the average expenditure per Gram panchayat per year is Rs. 63000/- under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in the Kopergaon taluka. It means during the period of the study, there is more expenditure by Rs. 23000/- than the minimum target amount of Rs. 40000/- in the developed Kopergaon taluka under the JRY. Where as there is less expenditure by Rs. 4000/- than the minimum
target amount in the backward Vaijapur taluka. In other words, as on an average, there is an excess amount of Rs. 27000/- for the development of gram panchayat of the irrigated Kopargaon taluka and it is leading to increase the disparity of the development between the above said two talukas.
Table No. VIII-4
WORKS UNDER JAWAHAR ROZGAR YOJANA
IN VAIJAPUR TALUKA, AURANGABAD DISTRICT
From 1989-90 to 1995-96

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Nos. of Wells Jawahar</th>
<th>No. of Physical developmentworks Other-than wells</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>40 (100)</td>
<td>257 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>31 (77.5)</td>
<td>228 (88.72)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>41 (102.5)</td>
<td>222 (86.38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>217 (84.44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5)</td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>41 (102.5)</td>
<td>187 (72.76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6)</td>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>225 (87.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7)</td>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>205 (79.77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>153</td>
<td>1541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average of 7 years</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>220</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** During these years the pending works of the previous years are continued.

Note :- Figures in to the brackets indicate Growth-Rates.

Source :- Records of the office of Panchayat Samiti of Vaijapur Tq. Dist. Aurangabad.
THE TABLE NO. 4

It shows that the various types of works have been undertaken and are completed in Vaijapur taluka of Aurangabad District under JRY from the year 1989-90 to 1995-96 i.e. for the period of seven years.

The total number of 153 Jawahar wells are constructed in this taluka under this scheme. The works of the maximum number of 41 wells were started during the year 1991-92 and 1993-94 in comparison to the minimum numbers of 31 wells in the year 1990-91. The average number is of 22 wells per year during the above said period. The other Physical Development works at the level of various Gram Panchayats means the Construction of Gram Panchayats Office Buildings, Samaj-Mandir, Approach roads, works of water supply, shoping centre, Drainages, school Buildings, Common wells, Repairing works of the various Social Assets, Street Light, Kondwadas, Drinking Water-Tanks, Market Chabutras, urinals and Latrines etc. Total numbers of such works are 1541 in Vaijapur taluka. The maximum number of such works were 257 in 1989-90, in comparison to the minimum numbers of 187 in 1993-94. The average number of such works is 220 per year during the concerned period.
Table No. VIII-5
WORKS UNDER JAWAHAR ROZGAR YOJANA
IN KOPARGAON TALUKA, AHEMADNAGAR DISTRICT
From 1989-90 to 1995-96

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Nos. of Jawahar wells</th>
<th>No. of Physical developmentworks Other than wells.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>73 (100)</td>
<td>245 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>21 (28.79)</td>
<td>201 (82.04)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>15 (20.55)</td>
<td>246 (100.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>60 (82.19)</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5)</td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>24 (32.88)</td>
<td>139 (56.73)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6)</td>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>25 (34.25)</td>
<td>138 (56.32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7)</td>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>150 (61.22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>1109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average of 7 years</td>
<td>31.14</td>
<td>158.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** During these years the pending works of the previous years are continued.

Note: - Figures in the brackets indicate Growth-Rates.

Source: - Records of the office of Panchayat Samiti of Kopergaon Tq. Ahmadnagar Dist.
THE TABLE NO. 5

It shows the data of Kopargaon Tq. of Ahemadnagar district relating to the above said period, about the completed works of Jawhar wells and other physical assets like Gram Panchayats Office Buildings, Samaj-Mandir, Approach roads, works of water supply, shopping centre, Drainages, school Buildings, Common wells, Repairing works of the various Social Assets, Street Light, Kondwadas, Drinking Water-Tanks, Market Chabutras, urinals and Latrines etc., under the JRY. Total numbers of 218 wells are constructed. The maximum number of 73 wells' works were started in 1989-90, in comparison to the minimum numbers of 15 wells' works in 1991-92. The average number is 31 wells' per year during the said period seven years.

The total numbers of Other physical Developmental works are 1109 under JRY in Kopargaon taluka. The maximum number of 245 physical works in 1991-92, in comparison to the minimum numbers of 138 works in 1994-95. The average number is 158 works for the above said period per year.
Table No. VIII-6
COMPARISON OF WORKS UNDER JAWAHAR ROZGAR YOJANA
BETWEEN VAIJAPUR TALUKA, & KOPERGAON TALUKA.

From 1989-90 to 1995-96

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>VAIJAPUR TQ.</th>
<th>KOPERGAON TQ.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nos. of Jawahar wells</td>
<td>No. of Other Physical works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5)</td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6)</td>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7)</td>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>153</td>
<td>1541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average of 7 yrs</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>31.14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** During these years the pending works of the previous years are continued.

Note :- Figures in to the brackets indicate Growth-Rates.

Source :- Records of the office of Panchayat Samiti of Vaijapur Tq. Aurangabad Dist. & Kopergaon Tq. Ahmadnagar Dist.
THE TABLE NO. VIII-6

The above table indicates the comparative data of the works of Jawahar wells and other physical developmental assets under JRY between the drought prone Vaijapur taluka, Aurangabad district and irrigated Kopargaon taluka, Ahmadnagar District, during the period of seven years i.e. from 1989-90 to 1995-96.

It shows that the Kopargaon taluka has given more importance to the constructive and productive works of wells under this scheme. There are 65 wells which are more than the total numbers of wells in the Vaijapur taluka. During the above said period of seven years.

In the same way, the average number of such wells is also more than the Vaijapur Tq. i.e. as on the average, there are excess 10 wells per year in the irrigated Kopergaon Tq.

Where as in Vaijapur taluka importance is given to other Development Works which are more in total numbers as by 432; than the total number of the said works in Kopergaon taluka which are comparatively of less important as compared to the productive works of Jawahar Wells.

This means the rate of development growth is more in irrigated Kopargaon taluka than drought prone Vaijapur taluka under common scheme of the Govt. It should be vise-versa, to bring equilibrium, in developments of neighbour talukas.
Table No. VIII-7
EXPENDITURES OF SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION WORKS UNDER JAWAHAR ROZGAR YOJANA IN VAJAPUR TALUKA, AURANGABAD DISTRICT.

From 1989-90 to 1994-95

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rs. in Lacs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5)</td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>17.81 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6)</td>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>54.01 (303.26)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>71.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average of 2 years</td>
<td></td>
<td>35.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in to the brackets indicate Growth-Rates.

THE TABLE NO. 7

It shows the data relating to expenditures under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in Vaijapur taluka regarding works of soil and water conservation from 1989-90 to 1995-96 i.e. for the period of six years.

During first four years' period i.e. from 1989-90 to 1992-93 there was no expenditure incurred for the said works. Only in last two years' period expenditure of total Rs. 71.82 lakhs. The maximum amount of Rs. 54.01 Lacs was in the year 1994-95, as compared to the amount of Rs. 17.81 Lacs in the year 1993-94. The average expenditure is Rs. 35.91 Lacs per year for the concerned period two years.

It is obvious from this data that the importance of the above said works under this yojana was neglected in drought prone Vaijapur taluka. In future such negligence should be avoided and importance to the said works should be given in the implementation of the JRY.
**Table No. VIII-8**

**EXPENDITURES OF SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION WORKS UNDER JAWAHAR ROZGAR YOJANA IN KOPARGAON TALUKA, AHEMADNAGAR DISTRICT.**

From 1989-90 to 1994-95

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rs. in Lacs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>2.38 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>4.74 (199.16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5)</td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>2.68 (12.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6)</td>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>12.31 (517.23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>22.11</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average of 4 years: 5.52
Average of 2 years: 7.49

*Note:* Figures in to the brackets indicate Growth-Rates.

*Source:* The Records of the Office of Soil & Water Conservation
Dept.-sub-div. Kopargaon Tq., Ahmadnagar Dist.

**TABLE NO. VIII-8**

It shows the available data of expenditures for the works of soil and water conservation under JRY in Kopargaon Tq. From the year 1989-90 to 1994-95 i.e. for six years period. There was no expenditure for the beginning two years. During the last four years period total expenditure was Rs. 22.11 Lacs and corresponding two years average is Rs. 7.49 Lacs Only. Such small figures of said works under this scheme are due flat land of Kopargaon taluka.
Table No. VI-9

COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURES OF SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION WORKS UNDER JAWAHAR ROZGAR YOJANA IN VAIJAPUR TQ. & KOPARGAON TQ.

From 1989-90 to 1994-95

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Vaijapur Tq. Rs. in Lacs.</th>
<th>Kopargaon Tq. Rs. in Lacs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>2.38 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>4.74 (199.16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5)</td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>17.81 (100)</td>
<td>2.68 (12.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6)</td>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>54.01 (303.26)</td>
<td>12.31 (517.23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>71.82</td>
<td>22.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average of 2 years: 35.91
Average of 4 years: 5.52

Note: Figures in to the brackets indicate Growth-Rates.

Source: The Records of the Office of Soil & Water Conservation
Dept.-sub-div. Vaijapur taluka, Aurangabad District
& Kopargaon Tq., Ahmadnagar Dist.
THE TABLE NO. VIII-9

It shows the comparative data between Vaijapur Tq. Aurangabad district and Kopargaon Tq. Ahemadnagar district under JRY regarding the expenditures of works of soil and water conservation from the year 1989-90 to 1994-95 i.e. for the period of six years.

As far as the total amount of the said expenditure is considered, there is an excess amount of Rs. 49.71 Lacs in Vaijapur Tq. Over the Kopargaon Tq.

But there is very late starting of this work in Vaijapur Tq. as compared to the said work in Kopargaon Tq. In Kopergaon Tq. The implementation of the said programme is earlier than Vaijapur Tq.

However since 1995-96 there is no such work of the said yojana into both the talukas. It ought to be taken continuously in both talukas but more particularly in Vaijapur Tq., being mostly affected by drought and its backwardness and due to specially ups and downs level of the land of Vaijapur taluka.
**JRY TABLE NO. VIII-10**

**WELLS AND EXPENDITURES UNDER JIWANDHARA WELLS SCHEME IN VAIJAPUR TALUKA, AURANGABAD DISTRICT.**

From 1989-90 to 1995-96

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Jiwandhara wells</th>
<th>Expenditure Rs. in Lacs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(675)</td>
<td>(580)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(425)</td>
<td>(270)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5)</td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(400)</td>
<td>(210)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6)</td>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(623)</td>
<td>(240)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7)</td>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>3.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(550)</td>
<td>(330)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>111</strong></td>
<td><strong>17.30</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average of 6 years</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>18.5</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.88</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note:* Figures in to the brackets indicate Growth-Rates.

TABLE NO. VIII-10

It shows the data relating to the number of wells and the amounts of expenditures for six years' period i.e. from 1990-91 to 1995-96 under the Jiwandhara wells scheme of One Million Wells Programme, in Vaijapur taluka.

As far as the number of wells have been undertaken for the construction are considered for the concerned period, the maximum number of 27 wells are constructed in 1991-92, in comparison to the minimum number of 4 wells only in 1990-91. The average number is as of 19 wells per year. Thus of the six years' period, in three years the number of wells are more than the average numbers of 19 wells. This shows the ordinary situation of the works under the said programme in Vaijapur Tq.

In the same way the amount of the expenditure was incurred is considered for the construction of the wells into the concerned six years' period, the maximum amount of Rs. 5.8 Lacs was incurred in 1991-92. The average amount is of Rs. 2.88 Lacs per year. Thus of the six years' period, in two years only the amount of the expenditure was more than the average amount. This shows the poor situation of said programme in Vaijapur Tq. which is drought prone one.

The urge of the Govt. is that this item should be taken for expansion purpose into future, being the infrastructure for the agriculture development.
### JRY TABLE NO. VIII-11
WELLS AND EXPENDITURES UNDER JIWANDHARA WELLS SCHEME IN KOPARGAON TALUKA, AHEMADNAGAR DISTRICT.

**From 1989-90 to 1995-96**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Jiwandhara wells</th>
<th>Expenditure Rs. in Lacs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>9.49 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>3.00 (31.91)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7.40 (78.72)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4.00 (42.55)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5)</td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.70 (28.72)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6)</td>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1.00 (10.64)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7)</td>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>5.80 (61.7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>234</th>
<th>33.30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average of 6 years</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>5.55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: - Figures in the brackets indicate Growth-Rates.*

TABLE NO. VIII-11

It shows the data relating to the number of wells and the amounts of expenditures under the Jiwandhara Wells scheme from the year 1989-90 to 1995-96 i.e. for seven years period in Kopargaon taluka.

As far as the number of wells have been under taken for the construction is considered for the concerned six years period; as equal to the period of Vaijapur Tq. The maximum number of 98 wells are in 1989-90; in comparison to the minimum number of 10 wells in 1992-93. The average number is of 23 wells per year. Thus of the Comparative six years' period, in two years only the number of wells are more than the average number.

In the same way the amount of the expenditure is considered for the concerned period, the maximum amount of Rs. 9.4 Lacs was incurred in 1989-90, in comparison to the minimum amount of Rs. Only one Lac in 1994-95. The average amount of Rs. 4 Lacs per year during the period of six years. Thus of this six years period into four years the amounts of expenditures are more than the average amount. It shows very satisfactory State of affairs regarding the said works of the scheme in Kopargaon Tq. Ahmadnagar Dist.
### TABLE NO. VIII-12

**Comparision of Wells and Expenditures under Jiwandhara Wells Scheme between Vaijapur Taluka & Kopargaon Taluka.**

*From 1989-90 to 1995-96*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Vaijapur Taluka</th>
<th>Kopargaon Taluka</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of wells</td>
<td>Expenditure Rs. in Lacs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(--)</td>
<td>(--)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(675)</td>
<td>(580)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(425)</td>
<td>(270)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5)</td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(400)</td>
<td>(210)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6)</td>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(623)</td>
<td>(240)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7)</td>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>3.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(550)</td>
<td>(330)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>111</strong></td>
<td><strong>17.30</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Average of 6 years</strong></td>
<td><strong>18.5</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.88</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note:* Figures in to the brackets indicate Growth-Rates.

TABLE NO. VIII-12

It shows the comparative data between Vaijapur Tq. Aurangabad district and Kopargaon Tq. Ahemadnagar district; regarding the number of wells and expenditure under Jiwandhara Wells scheme, from the year 1989-90 to 1995-96. After observation of the data of this table one would notice that the people of Kopargaon taluka had taken immediate and more advantage of the said scheme than the people of Vaijapur Tq. as there is double number of wells and double amounts of expenditures on them in Kopargaon taluka.

It is oblivious that under Common scheme of the Government the forward taluka is developing more faster than the backward taluka. In order to obtain the objective of the Balanced Development of all the talukas, it is very necessary to have larger implementation of the said scheme in backward region than forward one.
# TABLE NO. VIII-13
WORKS OF HOUSES AND THEIR EXPENDITURES UNDER INDIRA AWAAAS YOJNA IN VAJAPUR TALUKA, AURANGABAD DIST.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Houses</th>
<th>Rs. in Lacs</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>3.00 (100)</td>
<td>NREP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>14 (28)</td>
<td>2.00 (66.67)</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>16 (32)</td>
<td>2.30 (76.67)</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>24 (48)</td>
<td>0.40 (13.3 )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5)</td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>168 (336)</td>
<td>1.10 (36.67)</td>
<td>102 Million well scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6)</td>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>54 (108)</td>
<td>3.30 (110)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7)</td>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>205 (510)</td>
<td>23.30 (776.67)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>35.40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average of 7 years</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>5.06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note:* Figures in to the brackets indicate Growth-Rates.

*Source:* The Records of the Office of Panchyat Samit
Vaijapur taluka, Aurangabad District.
TABLE NO. VIII-13

Is shows the data relating to the number of houses which are constructed and amount of their expenditures under the scheme of INDIRA AWASS, for the period of even years i.e. from 1989-90 to 1995-96 in Vaijapur taluka.

As far as the number of houses were constructed are considered for the concerned period, the maximum number 205 houses are constructed in 1995-96, in comparison to the minimum number 14 houses in 1990-91. The average number is of 76 houses per year. Thus of the period of seven years, only into two years the number of the constructed houses are more than the average numbers. This shows unsatisfactory situation regarding this works under the said scheme.

In the same way amounts of the expenditures were incurred for the constructions of the houses under said the scheme are considered for the concerned period. The maximum amount of Rs. 23.30 Lacs was incurred in the years 1992-93, in comparison to the minimum amount of Rs. 0.4 Lacs in 1995-96. The average amount is of Rs. 5.06 Lac. Thus of the seven years period, only in one years 1995-96. The amount of expenditure is more than the average amount. This also again shows the unsatisfactory situation of the works of the I.A.Y. in Vaijapur Tq. This item ought to be taken more for the expansion into future to all poor people, who are below poverty line.
**TABLE NO. VIII-14**

**WORKS OF HOUSES AND THEIR EXPENDITURES UNDER INDIRA AWAAS YOJNA IN KOPARGAON TALUKA, AHMEDNAGAR DIST.**

**From 1989-90 to 1995-96**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Houses</th>
<th>Rs. in Lacs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>8.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>(100) 26.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>(177.5) 27.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>(218.5) (344.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>8.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>(60) 6.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(45)</td>
<td>(77.77) 42.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7)</td>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>(260) (522.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>659</td>
<td>119.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average of 7 years</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>17.07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**in this year, pending works of the previous year are continued and completed.**

*Note:* Figures in the brackets indicate Growth-Rates.

TABLE NO. VIII-14

It shows the data relating to the number of houses which are constructed and amount of their expenditures under the scheme of INDIRA AWASS, for seven years' period i.e. from 1989-90 to 1995-96 in Kopargaon taluka.

As far as the number of houses which are constructed is considered for the said concerned period the maximum numbers of 208 houses were constructed in 1995-96; in comparison to the minimum numbers of 36 houses in 1994-95. The average number is of 94 houses per year. Thus of the period of seven years, in three years, the number of houses are more than the average number of houses. This shows the satisfactory situation regarding the numbers of houses under the above said scheme in Kopargaon taluka.

After taking into consideration the amounts of expenditure incurred for the concerned period, the maximum amount of Rs. 42.3 Lacs was incurred in 1995-96, in comparison to the minimum amount of Rs. 6.3 Lacs in 1994-95. The average amount is of Rs. 19.07 Lacs per year. Thus, of the seven years' period, in three years' the amount of expenditures are more than the amount of average expenditure. This again shows the satisfactory situation in to Kopargaon taluka.

The said scheme ought to be continued in Kopargaon taluka to provide more numbers of houses to the all poorest citizen of the rural area.
### TABLE NO. VIII-15
**COMPARISON OF WORKS OF HOUSES AND EXPENDITURES UNDER INDIRA AWAAS YOJANA, BETWEEN THE VAJJAPUR TALUKA AND KOPARGAON TALUKA.**

**From 1989-90 to 1995-96**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>VAJJAPUR TALUKA</th>
<th>KOPARGAON TALUKA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of Houses</td>
<td>Rs. in Lacs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>3.00 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>14 (28)</td>
<td>2.00 (66.67)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>16 (32)</td>
<td>2.30 (76.67)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>24 (48)</td>
<td>0.40 (13.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5)</td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>168 (336)</td>
<td>1.10 (36.67)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6)</td>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>54 (108)</td>
<td>3.30 (110)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7)</td>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>205 (510)</td>
<td>23.30 (776.67)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>35.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average of 7 years</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>5.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

**in this year, pending works of the previous year are continued and completed.

*Note:* Figures in to the brackets indicate Growth-Rates.

TABLE NO. VIII-15

It shows the comparative data between Vaijapur Tq. Aurangabad district and Kopargaon Tq. Ahmadnagar district regarding the number of houses constructed and expenditures incurred under Indira Awaas Yojana from the year 1989-90 to 1995-96 i.e. for the period of Seven years.

Form the above said table's data; one would notice that in the forward Kopargaon Tq. The people are taking more benefits than the people of backward Vaijapur Tq. Under common scheme of the government, as there are more number of houses as well as more amount of expenditures in Kopargaon taluka than the Vaijapur taluka. It should be Vise-versa in order to have the equal balance in development of the living standard of the rural people and to fill up the backlogs of the backward Vaijapur taluka.
PROBLEMS AND REMEDIES TO IMPROVE THE WORKS UNDER JAWAHAR ROJGAR YOJANA

1) LOW-EXPENDITURE :-

From the first year of JRY implementation, i.e. from 1989-90 to 1995-96 i.e. for the period of seven years the total expenditure per taluka is Rs. 382.45 Lacs and the average expenditure per year per taluka is Rs. 54.63 Lacs. There are total 164 villages in Vaijapur Tq. and, total 107 villages in Kopargaon Tq. so the average number of the villages per taluka are 135. In this way, the average expenditure per village per years is Rs. 50467/- only. It Means low amount of expenditure under JRY.

Therefore, the minimum amount of Rs. 1 Lakh should be disbursed per year to every village according to the policy of the government for this scheme. Of course, the villagers and the their grampanchayats should be aware of the proper utilization of such grants.

2) LOW QUANTITY OF JAWAHAR WELLS :-

There are total 153 such wells in Vaijapur Tq. and 218 wells in Kopergaon Tq. and so average number per taluka is 185; and per village is 1.35 only; during the seven years period ending in 1995-96. In this way; maximum one or two beneficiaries are there; as per average number of wells. The situation of Drought-Prone Vaijapur Tq. is more bad than this average.

The Government should allot more grants which will lead to increase the quantity of said well's or beneficiaries, at village level per year Specially in dry and drought prone Vaijapur taluka.
3) **LOW QUANTITY OF JIWANDHARA WELLS** :-

The average of the total number of such wells per taluka is as 172 and these are total 111 wells in Backward and Drought-prone Vaijapur Tq. i.e. less than the average number of the item.

The Government should allot more amount of grant for this item Specially for the backward and Drought Prone Vaijapur taluka.

4) **DISEQUILIBRIUM IN DEVELOPMENT** :-

The Government and every one of us desires equilibrium in development of each taluka. But the works of the some fundamental items under J.R.Y. have created the situation of this unwanted disequilibrium in the development of the two talukas, during the period of seven years as under.

**Table No. VIII-16**

**COMPARISON OF TOTAL WORKS AND EXPENDITURES UNDER JRY BETWEEN THE TWO TALUKAS.**

From 1989-90 to 1995-96

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Item</th>
<th>Backward Vaijapur Tq.</th>
<th>Forward Kopargaon Tq.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of Works</td>
<td>Rs. Lacs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>I.A.Y. House</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>35.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jiwandhara Well</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>17.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Jawahar well</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>35.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>795</strong></td>
<td><strong>87.89</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source:* The Records of the Office of Panchyat Samiti

Vaijapur Tq., Aurangabad Dist., Kopargaon Tq., Ahmadnagar Dist.
From the above figures, one would notice that total fundamental works are more in the irrigated forward Kopargaon Tq. Ahmadnagar District than in DRY backward Vaijapur Tq. Aurangabad District and so the bad situation of disequilibrium has increased; instead of decrease in it.

Therefore the Government should give more priority to the balanced development of each taluka in general and to backward drought prone taluka in special by differentiating the common scheme in favour of backward taluka.

5) MICRO CLUSTER APPROACH :-

The Micro-Cluster Approach is necessary to create some Social Fixed Assets into the villages under J.R.Y. e.g. Samaj Mandir, Water Supply Project, Approach Road; street Lights Sanitary Facilities etc. But now a days, the structure of the old centralized villages are changing into Decentralized Villages, Due to the problems of distances between farm and home, homes and Animals; In short old Villages are going to wards ruin and so such approach can not get success to achieve the objective of JRY.

It is suggested that for the scattered village; the scattered approach should be applied instead of the Micro Cluster approach and the Farm Residences cluster must be considered for creating some Social Fixed assets under J.R.Y.

6) CRITERIA OF TARGET GROUP :-

There are two criteria under J.R.Y. to decide the target group one is Annual income limit which is Rs. 11000/- from 1996 and another
Criteria is of Caste of the target group. They Limit the scope of the J.R.Y. Activity.

In order to increase the scope of the activity under JRY; Firstly annual income limit should be increased upto Rs. 20000/- secondly criteria of the caste should be cancelled to avoid casteism and to have the real social integrity.

7) **CORRUPTION AND MISUTILISATION :-**

There are some facts of the corruption and misutilisation of the J.R.Y. funds partly by the some officials and partly by the nonofficials at Grampanchayat levels due to the overall such tendency of the people.

The roots of the corruption should be removed through the Mental & Religions Revolution Like the "Swaadhya Movement" of Hon. Pandurang Shastri; and "Work Revolution Movement" as said by the Late Mahatma Gandhiji and Ex-Primeminister of India Late Mrs. Indira Gandhiji and by Padmeshri Anna Hajare.

8) **HONESTY :-**

The target group of JRY is the particular poor class of Rural Society. There are also another number of schemes of the Govt. Which are meant for the poor class and Backward Castes to achieve the public welfare objective. No doubt it is good thing. But ordinary people feel that if the schemes and the policies of the Governments are for the poors and for the particular castes; what is need to do hard work ? be idle, fashionable, need not earn income and change our caste also to have the various facilities of the schemes of Governments. Because the sincerity of the people may be neglected and there will be adverse effect
on the honesty of the common people, due to the cut throat competition of the people.

To avoid such bad effect on the honesty of the people; Awards should be given to the sincere people who are outside of the target group of JRY or any scheme of the Government. In the same way, the roots of the corruptions and casteism should be removed, by whole revolution in our nation and by creating Non-casteism in a real sense into the Society.