CHAPTER VI

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS
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The present chapter deals with the findings, conclusions and suggestions that are based on the primary data collected for the purpose of the current study. These findings and conclusions are categorized as per the stakeholders of the watershed development programmes who had been covered under the study. Further, all the suggestions put under one heading commonly.

Part - A: Farmer Stake Holders:

Age & Marital Status:

As regards to the age it is found and concluded that a large number of the respondents i.e. 38 percent who were from the farmers category were in the age group of 36-45 followed by 35 percent who were in the age group of 46-55. It is thus concluded that an overwhelming percent of the respondents i.e. 78 percent of the respondents from the farmers’ category were in the middle age followed by the youths who were around 18 percent.

Regarding the marital status of the respondents it is found and concluded that all the 100 percent of the respondents were married including the youth respondents. Further, it can be said that age is not a bar as far as marital status is concerned. Further, it could also be said that age and the marital status are not the criteria for the participation in the watershed development programme.

Religion & Caste:

It is found and concluded that a large percent of the respondents were belonging to the Hindu religion followed by Boudh who constitute 19 percent. As regards to the caste category it is found and concluded that the largest percent of the respondents were belonging to open category i.e. 40 percent followed by OBC and NT who constitute 21 and 20 percent respectively. Around 18 percent SCs are found as respondents of whom all were belonging to Boudh religion.

Religion & Geographical Region:

It is found and concluded that proportionally the Hindus were large in number who were covered under the study. But there were no Muslims from Kandhar Taluka. When the Religion of the respondents is compared with their Talukas it can be found and concluded that more or less all the Religion people have been found in these
talukas proportionate to their percent of total population. Further, it can also be concluded that the respondents from all the three major religions in this region have been covered who had been participating in the watershed development programmes.

Education & Caste:

It is found and concluded that the educational status of the respondents who participated in the watershed development programme is quite appreciating. It is found that there are only 10 percent of the respondents who are illiterate which is negligible. It is therefore concluded that the educational status of the respondents from the farmers’ category is quite appreciating.

When the educational status of the respondents is compared with their caste categories it is not found much variation. For example, there are 5 percent of the graduates who have been seen in each category equally i.e. 1.25 percent each from all the categories. Thus, it is found and concluded that the educational status of the respondents from the farmers’ category is quite appreciating and of course this would have encouraged their participation in the watershed development programmes.

Caste & Occupation:

One of the objectives of this study was to know the various occupations of the respondents and to find whether there is any link of their occupations and castes. In this context it is found that a large percent of the respondents’ occupation (85%) was self agriculture followed by agriculture labour and other kind of labour work who constituted 7.5 percent each. Further, it is found and concluded that among the self agriculture respondents a large percent (35%) were from open category followed by N.T. and OBC.

**Occupation by Annual Income:**

As regards to the annual income of the respondents it is found that a majority of the respondents i.e. 65 % were having the annual income of less than 50,000 rupees while remaining 35 percent of the respondents were having the annual income between 51- 71 thousand and above. It is also concluded that only 10 percent of the respondents were having the annual income of 71 thousand rupees and above. Further, it is also found that self agriculturists were having higher income than the other laborers.

Based on the primary data and its analysis it is concluded that a large percent of the respondents were having a very small percent of annual income i.e. less than 50
thousand rupees. It is matter of fact that the agriculture laborers on annual contract in the villages earns more than 70 thousand rupees while these self agriculturists are earning less than 50 thousands. Further, it is also concluded that the agriculture laborers and the other category of laborers were earning comparatively less income than the self agriculturists. Further, it is also concluded that the respondents who were having self agriculture as their occupation were earning more income than the wage earners.

**Working Family Members & Family Annual Income:**

It is found that a large percent of the families i.e. 70 percent had 4 and more than four working persons in their families and only one percent of the respondents had only one working member in their families. Remaining 29 percent respondents’ families had 2-3 working members in their families.

As regards to the family income of the respondents is concerned it is found that a little more than 50 percent of the respondents family annual income was less than 50 thousand per year while only 23 percent of the respondents had their family annual income between 71-80 thousand. Hence, based on the primary data presented in the table and the analysis of the data it can be concluded that a large number of the respondents (51%) had their family income less than 50 thousand per year. And it is concluded about the working members in the families that a large percent of the respondents’ families had more than 4 working members in their families.

Thus, it is further concluded that there is a relation between the number of working members and the family annual income. It can be concluded that if there are more working members in the family there will be more family income.

**Possession of Land & Land Income:**

One of the objectives of the study was also to know the land holding by the farmers covered under the study and their by their annual income. Based on the primary data it is found that cent percent of the farmers covered under the study had owned the land and were getting income from land. Further, as regards to the land income it is found that a little more than one third of the respondents (34%) were getting the income more than 51 thousand from their land where as the lowest income range i.e. 10-20 thousand was only 10 percent.

It is concluded, based on the primary data and its analysis, that cent percent of the respondents from the farmers’ category were holding the land and were getting the
income from it. It is also concluded that a one third of the respondents were getting the income from their land more than 51 thousand and the lowest income was less than 20 thousand who constitute only 10 percent.

Possession of Ration Card and Caste:

It is found that a maximum percent of the farmer respondents were holding the ration cards irrespective of their castes they belonged. It is also found that those farmers who were not holding the ration card were belonged to the open category with a very small negligible percent of SCs.

It is thus concluded that the farmers in the study region who were the respondents for the current study were holding the ration cards irrespective of their castes.

Caste by Ownership of House:

It is found that a great majority of the respondents (93%) were living in their own houses and remaining 7 percent were living in the rental houses. It is observed and recorded that in rural areas all most all the villagers live in their own houses. The concept of rent is not yet entered in the villagers’ life. But what matters is the quality and type of house that these people owned. Further, it is also found that among all the categories of the respondents a small percent of the respondents were living in the rental houses.

It is concluded that the farmer respondents living in the study region had owned their houses except a small percent (7%) that were living in the rental houses. Further, it is also concluded that there is no relationship between the ownership of house and the castes of the respondents.

Acquaintance of the Farmer Respondents with the WDP Officers and their Education Level:

Based on the primary data that is depicted in the tabular form it is found that a great majority of the respondents (87.5 %) were not having any contact with the officers concerned with the watershed development programmes. Only a little more than 12 percent of the respondents were having personal contacts with the officers. Further, it is found that there is no relationship between the education level of the farmers and their personal contacts with the officers. Because there were graduates and post graduates who had no personal contact with the officers.

Thus, it is concluded that there was a small percent of the respondents who had personal contact with the officers of the watershed development programmes in
the study region. Further, it is also concluded that there is no relationship between the education level of the respondents and their personal contacts with the office bearers.

Opinion about Public Involvement:

It is found that a great majority of the respondent farmers were of the opinion that public participation in the watershed development programmes is essential whereas remaining 25 percent said that it is not necessary criterion for the success of watershed development programme.

Thus, based on the primary data it can be concluded that a great majority of the respondents were of the opinion that the public participation is essential for the success of watershed development programmes.

Possibilities of Involvement of General Public at Various Stages of WDP:

It is found that a great majority of the farmer respondents expressed that there is a possibility of involving the general public in the various watershed development programmes at the different level. Further, it is also found that around 16 percent respondents expressed that it is not at all necessary, while 8 percent did not respond.

It is concluded that the farmer respondents expressed that there is a possibility of involving the general public in the watershed development programmes. Further, it is also concluded that near about 16 percent of the respondents said that there is no necessary of involving the general public. But, remaining small percent of the respondents (8%) remained silent.

Involvement of the Stakeholders in Defining the Problems & Designing Action Plans of WDP:

It is found that a large percent of the respondents were of the opinion that the stakeholders had been involved in defining the problems related to watershed development programme and in designing the action plan. It is also found that a small percent of the respondent expressed that the stake holders were not involved in these matters. Further, it is also noted and found that 10 percent of the respondents were of the opinion that it is not necessary to involve the stakeholder.

It is concluded that a great majority, more than three fourth, of the respondents expressed that the stakeholders were involved in identifying and defining the problems of the watershed development programme and in designing the action plans
for these programmes. Further, it is also concluded that only a negligible percent of the respondents said that the stake holders were not involved.

**Opinion of the Farmer Respondents about the WSD Programme that it should leave people with a better understanding of each other’s Languages, approaches, viewpoints:**

It is found that a large percent of the respondents expressed that the people involved in that should leave with a better understanding of each other’s Languages, approaches, viewpoints etc. in order to make the programme a great success. It is also found that near about 9 percent each (i.e. 18% together) expressed as that either it is not necessary or kept silent respectively.

Thus, it is concluded that the farmer respondents were of the opinion that the people concerned with the watershed development project should leave with a better understanding of each other’s Languages, approaches, viewpoints etc. in order to make the programme a great success.

**Opinion of the Farmer Respondents that the WSDs Should Produce an Action Plan That is Politically Feasible:**

It is found that a great majority of the respondents (i.e. 58+ 15 = 72 %) expressed their views that the action plans of the watershed development programmes should never be politically motivated and thus should not feasible for the politicians.

It is, thus, concluded that a great majority of the farmer respondents did not agree with the statement that the watershed development action plans should be politically feasible.

**Opinion of the Farmer Respondents that whether the WSD Should Promote a Constructive Discussion about the Problem:**

It is found that a great majority of the respondents were of the opinion that there should be a constructive discussion about the problems related to the watershed development programmes. Further, it is also found that only a small percent of the respondents said that there is not necessary of this exercise. However, another small percent did not respond at all.

It is, thus, concluded that a great majority of the respondents were of the opinion that there should be a constructive discussion as and when there are problems
arise as regards to the formulation and implementation of the watershed development programme.

**Opinion of the Farmer Respondents that whether the WSD Should Promote a Regional Awareness and a Regional Sense of Belongingness:**

It is found that a large percent of the respondents i.e. 78 percent opined that there is a need of promoting the sense of regional awareness and regional sense of belongingness. It is also found that only 15 percent of the respondents were quite opposite to this view while another 8 percent did not respond.

Thus, it is concluded that it is felt by the farmer respondents that there is a need of promoting a sense of regional awareness and the sense of regional belongingness among the stake holders and the general public at large.

**Opinion of the Farmer Respondents that whether the WSD Should Strengthen Democracy and Rebuild People’s Faith in Government:**

It is found that a great majority of the respondents (68%) expressed their concern in favor of strengthening the democracy and rebuild the people’s faith in the government. But it is also important finding that near about one third of the respondents did not respond at all. Thus it is concluded that there is a need of strengthening the democracy in the practice of watershed development programmes.

**Opinion of the Farmer Respondents that whether the WSD Should Seek Out and Value Expert/Scientific Knowledge:**

It is found that a large majority of the farmer respondents expressed that there is a need to seek out the scientific knowledge and value it for the implementation of the WSD programmes. Thus, it is concluded that the value of scientific knowledge is upheld by the respondents. It shows that the farmers in favour of scientific method of implementation of watershed development programmes.

**Main Sources of Income of the Farmer Respondents in the Previous Year:**

It is found that a great majority of the respondents had agriculture as their main source of income followed by animal husbandry that constitutes 19 percent. There were only 14 percent of the respondents who were having farm labour work as their main source of income.
It is, thus, concluded that there were mainly three sources of income for the farmer respondents among whom agriculture stands first i.e. 68 percent and the least is agriculture which constitute 14 percent.

**Sources of Outstanding Loans of the Farmer Respondents:**

It is found that cent percent farmers had taken loans from different sources of whom a majority of the respondent farmers (61%) had obtained loans from the banks whereas remaining 39 percent of the respondents had obtained from the different private sources such as money lenders, private finances and small cooperative credit societies. It is also an important finding that around 23 percent of the farmers had taken loans from the private money lenders by paying unreasonable rates of interest.

It is concluded that a cent percent of the respondents had obtained loans from one or the other sources of whom a majority of the respondents had taken loans from the banks. It shows that the banking services are accessible to the farmers in the villages. However, it is recorded that a considerable number of the farmers had taken loans from the private sources such as money lenders and the private finances.

**Reasons of Loans Obtained by the Farmer Respondents:**

It is found that a great majority of the farmer respondents had obtained crop loans. Crop loans are commonly taken by the farmers now a day. But it is also an important finding that 25 percent of the respondents had obtained loans for the marriages of their wards. Since such loans are not given by the banks the farmers must have taken these loans through the private money lenders and private finances by paying heavy interest. Further, it is also found that 10 percent of the respondents had taken loan for their house construction.

It is concluded that a great majority of the respondents had taken crop loans while only a small percent of the respondents had taken loans for house construction. It is also concluded that a considerable percent of the respondents had taken loans from the private sources for the marriage of their wards.

**Education Level of the Farmer Respondents & Sources of Information about Watershed Development Programme:**

It is found that a great majority of the respondent farmers (79%) were known the implementation of the watershed development programmes in their region through the gram panchayats whereas a small percent (9%) through WSD officials. Around 10 percent of the respondents knew this fact through their relatives.
It is concluded that the watershed development programmes were made known to the people through the gram sabhas. It may be because of the gram sabhas that are conducted in the villages. Further, it can also be concluded that the WSD officials are not much available for the farmers and they have not played a crucial role in providing the information to the farmers about the implementation of the WSD in their region.

**Money Savings by the Farmers:**

It is found that a great majority of the respondents i.e. 73% farmers under the study had no savings at all. And remaining 27 percent of the farmers had their savings of whom around 11 percent had their savings in the banks and remaining 16 percent had their savings in the LIC. It is therefore concluded that the farmers had no savings. It may be because of small income and also the irregular income.

**Quantum of Loan Taken by the Farmers:**

It is found that more than 60 percent of the respondents (30+31= 61%) had taken the loan from 31 to 50 thousand while only 5 percent of the farmers had taken the loan less than 20 thousand. It is also found that all the cent percent of the farmers had taken the loan but the variation is only in the quantum of amount of the loan. Thus, it is concluded that cent percent of the farmers under the study had taken the loan. Further, it is also concluded that a majority of the farmers had taken the loan from 31 to 50 thousand.

**Income of the Farmers from the Land:**

It is found that a large number of the farmer respondents i.e. 34 percent were getting their land income more than 51 thousand. It is also found that cent percent of the farmer respondents were getting their land income. Hence, it is concluded that all the farmer respondents had possessed land and were getting the land income from that. Further, it is also found that a small percent of the respondents were getting less than 20 thousand incomes from their land.

**Sources of Drinking Water Facility in Study Region:**

It is found that the villagers had the adequate sources of the water in the study region. A majority of the farmer respondents i.e. 37.5+ 37.5 + 75% were getting water supply through the taps both public and private i.e. special connection to those who pay for that. Further, it is found that 25 percent of the farmers were getting the water from the natural water sources such as streams and nalas. Hence, it is concluded that
the villages under the study region had adequate sources of water for drinking and for other domestic purposed.

**Awareness of the Farmers about the Watershed Programme:**

It is found that a overwhelming percent of the farmer respondents were aware about the watershed development programmes implemented in their villages while only 9 percent were unaware. Thus, it is concluded that the farmers were aware about the existence of the programme.

**Implementation of Watershed Development Programmes:**

It is found that a great majority of the respondent farmers were of the opinion the watershed development programmes were implemented from the last 5 years while 25 percent expressed that these watershed development programmes were in existence from the last 7 years. It is thus concluded that these watershed development programmes had been implemented from the last 5 years.

**Implementing Agencies of the Watershed Development Programme:**

It is thus found and concluded that a great majority 75%, of the respondents expressed that the government organizations were implementing the watershed development programmes.

**Formation of Farmers’ Self Help Groups:**

It is found that half of the farmer respondents expressed that there were farmers self help groups constituted while 30 percent expressed that there were no such efforts. Thus, it may be concluded that there were self help groups formed but most of the farmers were unaware about the existence of such groups.

**Participation in Regular Meetings by the Farmers:**

It is found that an overwhelming percent of the respondent farmers were attending the various meeting conducted by the implementing authorities while only 4 percent were not attending. It is thus concluded that there was a greater participation of the farmer respondents in the watershed development programmes by way of attending the various meetings organized by the implementing agencies.

**Maintenance of the Assets Created:**

It is found that an overwhelming percent of the respondents i.e. 83% expressed that the assets created by the watershed development programmes had been maintained properly while one percent expressed that they were not maintained
properly. It is thus concluded that the assets created by the implementing agencies of
the watershed development programmes had been properly maintained.

**Use of Common Land:**

It is found that an overwhelming percent of the respondents (84 %) were using
the common land while only16 percent of the farmers said that they were not using
the common land available in their villages. Further, it is also found that a large
percent i.e. 69 % were using this land for the fodder followed by 18 percent who used
this land for fuel wood.

It is concluded that the common land available had been used by the farmer
respondents to a greater extent by the large number of the farmers. Further, it is also
found that the land had been also used for the fodder, fuel wood and timber purpose.

**Sources of Income of the Farmers:**

Income sources for the farmers decide their quality of life. The main source of
the income of the farmers is agriculture. But it is also experienced that the farmers do
have other sources of income such as live stock, sale of fodder etc. It is with this
understanding the researcher has made an effort to know the sources of the income of
the farmers.

**Sources of Loans Availed by the Farmers:**

It is found that a majority of the respondents had taken loan from the banks
and cooperatives i.e. 61% + 6%. Remaining 29 percent of the farmers had taken loans
from the money lenders and the private finances. It is thus concluded that now a days
banks are accessible to the farmers for availing the loans. However, it is also observed
and concluded still near about one third of the respondents had obtained loans from
the private money lenders and the private finances.

**Reasons of Loans Taken by the Farmers:**

It is found that a majority of the farmers had taken the crop loan followed by
25 percent who had taken loan for the marriages of their wards. Remaining small
percent i.e. 10 percent had taken the loan for the construction of their houses. It is thus
concluded that the farmers under the study obtained the loan for the purpose of the
crops. It is also interesting to know and conclude that one fourth of the respondents
had taken loans for the marriages of their wards.
Nature of WDPs Activities Implemented in Villages:

It is found that a majority of the respondents (58%) responded that the major activity of the WDPs is agricultural activities. Further, it is also found that 20 percent of the respondents expressed that it covers the irrigation activities. Irrigation activities are of course related agricultural activities only. Thus, it is found that around 78 percent (i.e. 58+20 = 78%) of the farmers under the study expressed that the main focus of the WDPs is on the agricultural activities. Hence, it is concluded that an overwhelming majority of the respondents expressed that the WDPs conduct the agricultural related activities.

Benefits of WDPs in Villages:

It is found that near about half of the respondents i.e. 49% expressed that due to the WDPs there is an improvement in the agricultural work of the villagers followed by 28 percent who expressed that due to these programmes the migration of the farmers to the near by cities had been stopped. It is thus concluded that the villagers have been benefited by the WDPs in one or the other way. Cent percent of the farmer respondents expressed that they have benefited by the WDPs in different ways.

Reasons for the Delay in the Implementation of WDPs:

It is found that exactly 50 percent of the respondents expressed that the delay in the implementation of the watershed development programmes was mainly due to the old development project while remaining 50 gave different reasons such as lack of communication, local politics lack of local support and participation. It is therefore concluded that there was a delay in the implementation of watershed development programmes in the study region mainly because of the old development project which required modification. There were also few reasons such as local politics, lack of leadership, lack of local participation, and lack of proper communication.

Criterion Used for Changing the Mindset of the Farmers As Regards to their Participation:

It is found and concluded that a great majority of the farmer respondents expressed that the officials of the watershed development programmes used the alternative sources and strategies to motivate the farmers. Remaining respondents expressed that the officials also convinced the small farmers that their land will be developed. The skill oriented training also helped the farmers to change their mind set
and take part in the watershed development programmes. It is thus concluded that a great majority of the respondents said that the officials used the alternative sources for changing the mind set of the farmers as regards to their participation.

Criteria Used for Selecting the Villages:

It is found that a majority of the farmer respondents expressed that the nature of the geographical area had been considered as the main criterion for the selection of the villages for the implementation of the watershed development programmes. It is also found that there were also other reasons such as water level of the villages, APL/BPL status of the population etc for the selection of the villages. It is thus concluded that the implementing agencies of the watershed development programmes had considered mainly the nature of the geographical area and the water level of the land that were considered for the selection of the villages.

Positive Impact of the Watershed Development Programmes:

It is found the cent percent of the respondents expressed that there was a positive impact of the watershed development programmes on the life of the people and in the agricultural activities of the farmers. It is found that exactly 50 percent told that there is an increase in the agricultural production and remaining 50 percent expressed that there is an increase in the awareness of the people, rise in the level in the ground water, increase in the availability of the drinking water.

It is thus concluded that the watershed development programmes have brought a very positive impact in the study region. This has changed the very situation of the agricultural production and increase in the ground level of the water. This has also improved the quality of the work life and the quality of life of the farmers. Thus, in a nut shell it can be concluded that the whole region under the study had been benefited by the implementation of the watershed development programmes.

Negative Impact of the Watershed Development Programme on the Villages:

It is found that there is a decrease in the community contribution from the community (31%) and further it is also found that there is a lack of availability of the labourers (28%) in the villages for farm work. It is also found that there is an increased community politics. It is therefore concluded that there is also a negative impact of watershed development programmes. These negative impacts are lack of
availability of the labour force, increased community politics and less community contribution.

Maintenance of the Assets and Projects Created by the WDPs after its Completion:

It is found that the around 48 percent of the respondents expressed that the assets created by the Watershed development programmes had been maintained by the farmers groups while 19 percent each expressed that such assets were maintained by the gram panchayats and government offices respectively. It is thus concluded that the assets created by the Watershed development programmes had been properly maintained by the different groups and authorities.

Part - B: SHG Member Stake Holders:

Age of the SHG Members by Education:

It is found that an over whelming percent of the SHG members (80%) were less than forty five years of age (i.e. in the age group of 25-35 and 36-45). Further, it is also found that the elderly persons who were above the age of 55 years were found illiterate and very few of them had the education up to the primary level.

It is thus, concluded that a large percent of the younger SHG members were belonged to the watershed development programmes and were participating. As regards to the relationship between the age and education and the age and participation it can be concluded that younger generation are having more interest in the participation and they are also found educated.

Education of the SHG Members by Occupation:

It is found, as regards to the occupation of the SHG member respondents, that a great majority of the respondents i.e. 80% were involved in their own agriculture work and 19 percent were doing agricultural labor work. But only one percent of the respondents were doing other labor work. Thus, it is found that there is no relationship between the status of educating of the SHG members and the nature of their occupation.

Hence, as regards to the educational status of the SHG member respondents and their occupation, it is concluded that a great percent of the respondents (80%) were doing their self agriculture while others were involved in other agricultural labor work. Further, it is also concluded that there is no relationship between the nature of the occupation of the SHG members and their educational status.
Education of the SHG Members by Caste:

As regards to the educational status and the caste category is concerned it is found that 41 percent were from the open category and the remaining were belonging to the other caste categories such as SC, NT, and OBC. Further, it is found that there were no respondents from the backward communities who had attained the higher secondary education.

About the caste and educational status it is concluded that near about 60 percent of the respondents were from the backward communities who had participated in the watershed development programme through SHG source. And as regards to the educational status is concerned it is concluded that one third members of the SHGs who had participated in the watershed development programme were illiterate. And among the educated, only 3 percent of the respondents had obtained education up to higher secondary. Thus, it is concluded that there is no relationship between the caste category of the SHG members and their participation in the watershed development programmes.

Occupation of the SHG Members by Family Size:

As regards the size of the respondents’ families it is found that a great majority of the respondents were having large families i.e. 5 and more members in the families. Further, it is also concluded that only one percent of the respondents were having only 2 members in their families.

It is concluded as regards to the size of the family and the nature of the occupation of the SHG members that a great majority of the respondents were having large families. It is thus concluded that larger the family members more the opportunity to participate in the watershed development programmes.

Occupation of the SHG Members by Family Income:

It is found that a great majority of the respondents were doing self agriculture work. Further it is also found that a majority of the members were earning 41 to 60 thousand rupees per month followed by 30 percent who were in the income range of 20 to 30 thousand rupees.

Hence, as regards to the income of the SHG members it is concluded that a majority of the respondents were earning 41 to 60 thousand rupees while a very small percent were earning the income of rupees 60 to 80 thousand.
Year/Status of SHG Formation:

It is found and concluded that a great majority of the SHGs were less than 5 years old but having a minimum of 2 years experience and their association with the watershed development programmes. It is thus concluded that a large number of the SHGs were having the history of less than 5 years.

Savings and Loan of the SHG Member Respondents:

It is thus found that cent percent of the respondents were having been taken the loan as and when they had difficulties. It is also found that the average quantum of loan was between 20001-30000. Further, it is also found that cent percent of the SHG members had their savings in one or the other way. But it is found that there were very less formal savings in the form of bank and postal savings. It is also found that there is no correlation between the loan status of the SHG members and the savings habits of the respondents.

It is concluded, as regards to the loans of the respondents and saving habits, that cent percent of the respondents had taken loans for one or the other reasons and also concluded that the entire SHG members had the savings in one or the other form. Thus, it is concluded that there is no correlation between the quantum of loan amount taken by the respondents and the savings habits.

Possession of Land by Income Status:

It is found that a large number 60 percent of the SHG members were having the income of 10,000-20,000 and a very small percent were in the high income range i.e. 40001 and above. Around 30 percent of the respondents were having the income of 30 to 40 thousand ranges of whom a large percent were possessed the land.

It is thus concluded that a great majority of the SHG members had very small quantum of income i.e. less than 20,000 where as a small percent of the respondents had higher income between 40001 to 50000. When it is seen together it can be noticed and can be concluded that mere possession of land does not lead to the higher income. It needs to be properly cultivated, nature condition and other factors.

Position of Members in the SHGs by their Family Income:

It is found that a majority of the SHG members i.e. 58 percent were having their family income in the range of 20 to 30 thousand of whom 26 percent were simply members followed by 14 percent who were the chairman of the SHG
members. Further, it is also found that a large percent i.e. 41 percent were simply members of the SHGs followed by 25 percent who were the chairman of the SHGs.

Based on the facts and figures it is concluded that a majority of the respondents i.e. SHG members were having their family income in the range of 20 to 30 thousands of whom a large percent were only the members of SHGs. Further, it is also concluded that there were 25 percent SHG members who were in the position of Chairman and 41 percent were the members and others were the secretaries and treasurers. Further, it is also concluded that there is no correlation between the status in the SHGs and the family income of the SHG members.

**Attendance of the SHG Members for the WDCs Meetings:**

It is thus found that a great majority of the respondents used to participate in the WDC meetings where as a small percent i.e. 16 percent were not at all attending these meetings. It is also found that remaining 18 percent members were used to attend these meetings as and when they get time.

It is concluded based on the primary data that a great majority of the respondents i.e. 66 + 18 percent were attending the WDC meetings where as only 18 percent were not attending. Further, it is concluded that there was a greater participation of SHG members in the WDC meetings.

**Participation in Watershed Development Activities and Position in SHG:**

It is found that there was a greater participation i.e. cent percent office bearers, of SHG members in the various activities of watershed development. And it is also found that these participating members were the office bearers of the SHGs. Further, it is also found that all the non-office bearers were not participating in the watershed development activities.

Based on the primary data presented in the tabular form it is concluded that cent percent of the office bearers of the SHGs i.e. 59 % were regularly participating in the watershed development activities and the non-office bearers were not participating in the watershed development activities. It is thus, suggested that the non-office bearers need to be encouraged to take part in the activities of watershed development activities.
Participation in the Watershed Development Activities SHG as a Whole:

It is found that a majority of the SHGs i.e. 69% were participating in the watershed development activities while a less percent of the SHGs i.e. 19 were not participating in the watershed development activities. Remaining 13 percent of the SHGs did not respond at all.

It is concluded that a majority of the SHGs (69%) had been participating in the various watershed development activities while a less number of SHGs were not participating. However, it is also concluded that a considerable number of SHGs did not respond at all.

SHGs’ Involvement in the Implementation and Monitoring of the Watershed Development Programmes:

It is found that a great majority of the SHGs were not involved in the monitoring and supervision of the watershed development programmes. It is therefore concluded that the SHGs as a whole did not involve in the monitoring and supervision of the watershed development programmes. It is thus suggested that the SHGs should be encouraged to participate in the monitoring and supervision of the watershed development programmes.

SHGs’ Benefit by the Watershed Development Programmes:

It is found that a majority of the respondents from the SHG category expressed that they were not getting any direct or indirect benefits from their participation in the watershed development programmes. However, it is also found that a less than 50 percent were of the opinion that they were benefited indirectly from the watershed development programmes.

Based on the primary data presented in the tabular form it can be concluded a majority of the respondents, that includes the respondents who did not respond, were of the opinion that they were not benefited by the watershed development programmes either directly or indirectly. Further, it is also found that a less that 50 percent of the respondents were benefited by their participation in the watershed development programmes.
Personal Acquaintance of SHG Members with the WDP Officers:

It is found that a total of 69 percent of the SHG members had acquaintance with the watershed development programme office bearers while 14 percent of the SHG members had no acquaintance with those office bearers. Further, it is found that 14 percent SHG members had no acquaintance with those officers. Remaining 18 percent did not respond at all.

Based on the primary data and its analysis it is concluded that a great majority of the SHG members had acquaintance with the office bearers of the watershed development programmes. Eighteen percent of the respondents were silent and did not respond to this aspect. And it is also concluded that a small percent i.e. 14 of the SHG members had expressed that they had no acquaintance with the office bearers of the watershed development programmes.

Type of the Activities of the Watershed Development Programmes:

It is found that all the SHG members had been involved in one or the other activities and programmes organized by the watershed development committees. Further, it is found a maximum number i.e. 43 % were involved in the agricultural activities followed by 21 percent who were involved in the training programmes. A small number of SHG members were involved the people’s participation activities.

It is concluded that the watershed development committees had organized various activities for the SHG stake holders and all the 100 % took part in these activities. Further, it is concluded that a large number of the SHG members had shown interest in the agricultural activities.

Implementing Agencies of the Watershed Development Programme:

It is found that a great majority of the respondents (75%) expressed that the watershed development programmes were implemented by the government organizations whereas remaining 25 percent respondents expressed that the NGOs were the implementing agencies.

It is, thus, concluded that a great majority i.e. 75 % of the implementation work of watershed development programmes were done by the government organizations while only 25 percent were implemented by the NGOs.
Physical Factors Affecting Women Participation in SHGs:
It is found that a great majority of the respondents (63 + 26 = 89%) expressed that the physical factors affect the participation of SHG members in the SHGs participation. Thus, it is concluded that a great majority of the SHGs members were of the opinion that the physical factors such as distance of venue of meeting place and activities organized etc makes an impact on the participation of the SHG members in the watershed development activities and programmes.

Socio-economic Factors Affecting Women Participation in WDPs:
It is found that a great majority i.e. 70% of the respondents expressed that the socio-economic factors makes a great impact on the participation of the women in the Watershed Development Programmes while another 14 percent expressed that it affects to some extent. It also found that 16 percent of the respondents told that it does not affect at all.

Based on the primary data collected for the study as regards to the participation of women in the Watershed Development Programmes it is concluded that an over whelming percent (70+14=84%) of the respondents opined that the socio-economic factors makes an impact to a greater extent as regards to the participation of women in the Watershed Development Programmes.

Watershed Development Programmes Increases Food Availability:
It is found that a great majority of the respondents opined that the Watershed Development Programmes helps to increase the food while remaining 24 percent expressed that it does not increase the food availability necessarily.

It is concluded that the Watershed Development Programmes helps to increase the food availability in the study region. Further, it is also concluded that there is a relationship between the effective implementation of the Watershed Development Programmes and the availability of the food for the people in the study region.

WDPs Reduce the Inequalities in Social System:
It is found that only less than 50 percent of the respondents from the SHG category expressed that the Watershed Development Programmes helps to reduce the social inequalities but 43 percent expressed that these programmes does not necessarily helps to reduce the social inequalities. However, it is also noticed that 16 percent of the SHG member respondents were silent. Thus, it is concluded that a large
percent of the respondents were of the opinion that the Watershed Development Programmes does not necessarily help to reduce the social inequalities.

**Opinion of the SHGs Members Regarding the Need of Organizing Scientific Training on Agricultural Input and Livestock Management for Farmers:**

It is found and concluded that a majority of the SHG members i.e. 74% expressed that there is a great need of conducting the scientific training as regards to the agricultural inputs and livestock management. Thus, it is concluded that there is a need of conducting the scientific training for the farmers.

**Status of the Training Programmes Organized for SHGs Members:**

It is found that a great majority of the respondents (41+35= 76%) opined that such training programmes had been organized for the SHGs members. Only 24 percent members expressed that no such training programmes were organized. This may be because that these 24 percent might not know the programmes organized. Thus, it is concluded that the training programmes had been organized for the SHGs members.

**Gram Sabhas Held at Gram Panchayat:**

It is found that 100 percent SHG member respondents were of the opinion that the gram sabhas were held. Further, it is also found that a great majority of the respondents i.e. 71% expressed that these sabhas were held regularly. It is therefore concluded that the gram sabhas were held in the study region.

**Special Gram Sabhas Held for Women at Gram Panchayat:**

It is found that only a small percent i.e. 10 % of the respondents expressed that the special gram sabhas were held for the women. It is therefore concluded that there were no such special gram sabhas for the women only. It is also a fact that there are no such provisions in the legislation to conduct the special sabhas for the women. Hence, such sabhas are not held.

**Part - C: WDC Member Stake Holders:**

**Age of the WDC Members by their Educational Status:**

It is found that a majority of the WDC members (50%) were in the age group of 36 to 45 years of age group followed by 26 percent who were in the age group of
46 to 55 years. Based on this data it can be concluded that around 76 percent of the WDC members were in the middle age i.e. 36 to 55 years old.

As regards to educational status of the WDC members it can be concluded that 70 percent of the WDC members were educated within the span of primary education to higher secondary education. Remaining 30 percent were illiterate. It is to be noted here that illiteracy of WDC members up to 30 percent is some thing discouraging. It is because that the WDC members are supposed to be active and expected a great contribution in terms of implementation of the watershed development programmes.

As reagards to the age it is concluded that WDC members in the Nanded District Region that a great majority of them were in their middle age ranging from 36 to 55 years. As regards to the educational status of the WDC members it is concluded that a great majority of the respondents (70%) were educated and 30 percent were illiterate. It is a matter of fact that a considerable i.e. bear about one third percent of the WDC members were illiterate. It is a discouraging fact as regards to the planning and implementation of the watershed development programmes in the Nanded Region.

**Caste of the WDC Members by Occupation:**

As regards to the caste and occupation of the WDC member respondents it is found that a majority (56%) of them were belonging to the backward class category while less than 50 percent wee from the general category. As regards to the occupation of the respondents it is found that a great majority i.e. 84 % of the respondents were doing their self agriculture.

Thus, as regards to the occupation and caste of the WDC members it is concluded that the backward class persons were given due recognition while selecting them as the WDC members and further it is concluded as regards to the occupation that a great majority were doing their self agriculture.

**Family Income by Family Size of the WDC Members:**

It is, thus, found that near about 50 percent of the respondents family income was between 40,000 to 60,000 (i.e. 28 and 20 percent respectively). Further, as regards to the size of the families it is found that a majority (54% i.e. 28 and 26 percent) of the respondents were having their family members between 6 to 8 members. Further, it is also found that only 3 percent of the respondents were having only 2 members.
As regards to the income and size of the WDC members it is concluded that less than 50 percent of the respondents were having their income between 40,000 to 60,000 rupees. Further, it is concluded that a little more than half of the respondents i.e. 54 percent were having their family size between 6 to 8 members. Further, it is also concluded that only 3 percent of the respondents were having only 2 members in their families.

**Occupation by Status of WDC Members in Gram Panchyat:**

It is, thus, as regards the membership status of the WDC members in the various local bodies is concerned, is found that one third of the members were the members of the gram panchayat while one percent were the chairman of the gramp anchayat samiti.

In the context of the membership status in the local bodies is concerned it is concluded that one third of the WDC members were the members of the gram panchayat of whom one percent were the chairman of this body.

**Frequency of Membership of WDC Members to Local Bodies:**

It is found that a one third of the WDC members were the gram panchayat members of whom around 9 percent were reelected for this body. Further, it is also seen that the chairman had been reelected for this body.

It is therefore concluded that one third of the WDC members were the members of the gram panchayat of whom 9 percent were reelected. It is thus concluded that quite a considerable number of the WDC members who served as the gram panchayat members had been reelected. It shows their credibility, which ultimately helped the watershed development programmes for its effective implementation.

**Awareness about the WDP and Source of Information:**

It is found that cent percent WDC members were aware about the implementation of the watershed development programme in their region. Among those a little less than two third members got this information from the gram panchayat members and through the gram sasbhas while remaining got it through other sources.

It is thus concluded that WDC members of this region were aware about the watershed development progrmmes implemented in their region and the major sources were the gram panchayat members and gram sabhas.
Occupation by Status of WDC Members in Grampanchayat:

It is found that a great majority of the respondents i.e. 66% were not the members of the grampanchayats. Among the remaining 34 percent of the WDC members were the members of their respective gram panchayat of whom 33 percent were simply the members and remaining only one percent were the Chairmen of the gram panchayat. Further, it is also found that those who were chairmen were doing their self agriculture and of those who were simply the members 28 percent were doing self agriculture and 5 percent were doing agriculture labour work.

It is found from the primary data as regards to the status of the WDC member respondents in the grampanchayats it is concluded that a great majority were not the members of the grampanchayats while only 34 percent were the members.

Frequency of Membership Tenure in Gram Panchayat:

It is found that around one third of the WDC members (34%) were the elected representatives to the local body viz. grampanchayats. Further, it is also found that 10 percent each of them elected second and third time while remaining 13 percent were elected first time.

It is concluded that around one third percent of the WDC members had been elected to the local bodies of which 13 percent were elected first time.

Length of Experience in WDC as Members:

It is found that a great majority of the respondents i.e. 75% were found as the first time members of the WDCs while only 25 percent of these members had been there as the members of WDCs for the second tenure. It is concluded that a great majority of the respondents were the members of these WDCs for the first time.

Financial Management, Monitoring and Evaluation of the Watershed Development:

It is found that a great majority of the watershed development programmes had been implemented by the government agencies while only 25 percent of the projects were implemented by the non-government organisations. Thus, it is concluded that in the study area a large number of the watershed development programmes had been implemented by the government organisations.
Participation of the WDC Members in the Approval of the Village Development Action Plan:

It is found and concluded that only 50 percent of the WDCs’ members were participating in the preparation of the action plan of the WDPs while remaining 50 percent were not participating. It is thus concluded that exactly 50 percent of the respondents were participating the preparation of the action plan of the WDCs.

Participation of the WDCs Members in Social Mapping and PRA:

It is found that a large percent i.e. 71 percent of the WDCs’ members were regularly participating social mapping and PRA activities while around 24 percent of the respondents were not participating. It is thus concluded that a great majority of the respondents were actively and regularly participating in the social mapping and PRA activities.

Participation of the WDC Members in the Various WDCs’ Activities:

It is found that a great majority i.e. 65 percent of the WDCs members had been participating in the various watershed development programmes while 35 percent were not participating at all. Thus, it is concluded that there was a greater participation of the WDCs members in the watershed development programmes.

Maintenance of Asset Registers under WDPs:

It is found that the Asset Registers have been maintained properly by the concerned authorities. It is thus concluded that the WDC members are of the opinion that the Asset Registers have been maintained properly.

Need of the Decentralization of Watershed Management Programme:

It is found that cent percent of the WDC members are of the opinion that there is a need of decentralisation of watershed development programmes of whom a great majority said that there is a need of decentralisation of economic aspects. It is thus concluded that there is a scope for the decentralization of the watershed development programmes implemented in the study region.

Organization of Separate Gram Sabhas Especially For the Women:

It is found that an overwhelming percent (94%) of the WDC members were of the opinion that there was no need of conducting the special gram sabhas for the women while only a small percent of the respondents expressed that there were such
gramsabhas organized for the women. It is thus concluded that there were no special gramsabhas conducted specially for the women. A small percent of the WDC members who expressed that there were such sabhas might have told like that because they may not be the regular members.

**Participation of the WDCs Members in the Various Activities of WDP:**

It is found that cent percent of the WDC members had been participating in one or the other watershed development activities. Among these a majority were (45%) participating in the agricultural related activities. Among other WDC members who participated in the watershed development activities – 19 percent in the preparation of action plan; 13 percent in the monitoring; 6 percent were in the finance and 18 percent were participating in the sanitation activities. Thus, it is concluded that cent percent of the WDC members had been participating in the various watershed development activities such as preparation action plan, monitoring, finance, sanitation and agricultural activities.

**Participation of Gram Panchayats in the Various Government Projects Implemented at the Villages:**

It is found that cent percent of the WDC members opined that their gram sabhas had been participated in one or the other government schemes implemented in their grampanchayats. Further, it is found that a majority of the gram panchayas (64%) participated in the Mahatma Gandhi Abhiyan followed by Participation in Sant Gadage Baba Sanitation Campaign.

It is thus concluded that the grampanchayats cover under the current study had been participating in one or the other government schemes and projects implemented. Further, it is concluded that a majority of these panchayats participated in the Mahatma Gandhi Abhiyan.

**Information Provided By the Officers to the Farmers:**

It is found that cent percent of the WDC members were of the opinion that the officers concerned were used to give information to the farmers on the various aspects such as soil conservation, drip irrigation and cropping pattern. Further, it is also found that this information was given to the farmers during season (70%) while 23 percent expressed such information had been given during off season. It is thus, concluded...
that the cent percent of the concerned officers used to give the information to the villagers and farmers during the season and off season.

**Positive Impact of the Watershed Development Programme on the Villages:**

It is found that a large percent (44%) of the WDC members said that there was an increased availability of the water for the farmers for their land while other improvements were found in the sanitary condition (19%); enhancement of the skills of the farmers (13%); increase in the use of agricultural technology (15%); improvement of the soil quality (10%). Thus it is found that the watershed development programmes have made a great positive impact on the agriculture of the farmers in the study region which ultimately enhanced the quality of the life of the farmers.

**Shortcomings of the Watershed Development Programmes:**

It is found that a great majority of the respondents i.e. 75 percent expressed that there were few shortcomings of the watershed development activities such as lack of participant in voluntary labour work by the villagers (33%); lack of accepting the responsibilities by the villagers (25%); and sidelining the backward class people (18%). Further, it is also found that 25 percent of the respondents said that there were no shortcomings. It is thus concluded that there were few shortcomings of the watershed development programmes implemented in the study region.

**Positive Impact of the Watershed Development Programme on the Villages:**

It is found that cent percent of the WDC members expressed that the assets were properly maintained by the different agencies and officials during the post project period. Thus it is concluded that the assets created by the watershed development projects had been properly maintained by the different concerned authorities and the implementing agencies.
Part - D: Youth Stake Holders:

Age by the Educational Status of the Youth Respondents:

As regards to the age of the respondent youths it is found that a great majority (83%) of them were in the age group of 18-25 and remaining 17 percent were in the age group of 26-30.

As regards to the educational status of the youth respondents, it is found that an overwhelming percent (95%) of the respondents were literate of whom majorities i.e. 53 percent were graduates and post graduates. Further it is also found that 43 percent of the respondent youths were having their education matriculation and less than that. Further, it is also found that only 5 percent of the youth covered under the current study were illiterate.

Based on the primary data regarding the age and education of the youth respondents it is concluded that a large percent (83%) of the youth respondents were in the age group of 18-25. As regards to their educational status it is concluded that an overwhelming percent (95%) of the youth were literate and a majority of them (53%) were graduates and above.

Education by Caste of the Youth Respondents:

Based on the analysis it is found that 50 percent of the respondents were belonging to the open category and remaining were divided among other categories such as SC, OBC and NT. As regards to their education and its link with their caste it is found that there is no correlation between the caste category and educational status. For example the percent of the scheduled castes is more as regards to their higher education. Many times it is argued that the backward class people are having no means of education and hence the other upper caste people are more educated. But in this study it is found that there is no line between the caste category of the youth respondents and their educational status.

As regards to the caste category of the respondents and their educational status it is concluded that exactly 50 percent of the youth respondents were belonging to open category followed by NT community who constitute more than 26 percent. The third larger group is SC category. Further, it is also concluded that there is no line between the caste category of the youth respondents and their educational status. In fact there were more number of persons from SC category who were graduates and post graduates.
Education by Talukawise Distribution of the Youth Respondents:

It is found from the study, based on the primary data that all the talukas were given equal representation as far as youths participation in the study is concerned. About the educational status of the youths is concerned that there is no much variation of educational status in the different talukas. The post graduates are found more in Umari and Mukhed talukas whereas graduates were more from Mukhed and Loha talukas. In fact, it was not an objective of the study to make comparison of their educational status taluka wise.

As regards to the educational status of the youth respondents and their geographical representation is concerned it is concluded that there was no much variation in the educational status of the youth respondents as regards to their talukas. It is also concluded that the Umari and Mukhed talukas had more postgraduates whereas the Mukhed and Loha talukas had more graduates than the other talukas.

Occupation by Annual Income of the Youth Respondents:

Thus, as regards to the occupation and the annual income of the youth respondents it is found that an overwhelming percent of the respondents (86%) were doing their self agriculture of whom a majority 49 percent were getting the income of Rs. 40001 to 50,000 followed by 31 percent whose income was between 30001 to 40,000 rupees. Further, it is also found that only 1 percent of the youth respondents who were doing their agriculture were getting the income of Rs. 50001 and above. Further, it is also found that only 14 percent youths were working as agricultural labourer who had the income of less than 30,000 rupees.

Thus, it is concluded that a great majority of the respondents (86%) were doing their own agriculture that were getting the income between 40001 to 50000 rupees and 30001 to 40000 rupees respectively. It is also concluded that only 14 percent of the respondents were working as agriculture labourers of whom a majority were getting their annual income less than 30,000 rupees.

Annual Income by Total Members in Families of the Youth Respondents:

It is thus found that a great majority of the respondent’s family size was between 4 to 6 members while only one percent of the respondents were having only 2 persons in their families. It is thus concluded that there was no relation between the size of the families of the respondents and their family income.
Promotion for the Formation of Youth Club:

It is found that there were three categories of the organizations who promoted the formation of the youth clubs in the study region. Further, it is found that 50 percent of the youth clubs members said that the government department promoted and supported to form their youth clubs; 28 percent said that they were supported and guided by the NGOs and remaining 23 percent said that the WDCs encouraged them to form their youth clubs. It is thus, concluded that all the categories of the watershed authorities helped to form the youth clubs in the study region.

Contribution to the Watershed Development Programme by the Members of Youth Club:

It is found that cent percent of the youth stake holders were involved in the watershed development programmes. Further, it is found that a majority of the respondents i.e. 53% were involved in the agriculture related activities. Around 28 percent said that their contribution was in the creation of the assets of WDPs. Remaining 20 percent said that they were involved in the monitoring and evaluation of the WDPs in their region. It is thus concluded that cent percent of the youth stake holders were involved in the WDPs and had made some contribution as regards to the agricultural activities, asset creation and monitoring and evaluation.

WDPs Contribution to Build Youths Career & Develop Personality:

It is found that a great majority of the youth respondents (54+28= 82%) expressed that the watershed development programmes and its implementing agencies do help them to build their career and develop personality while around 19 percent did not respond at all. It is thus concluded that the WDPs had been indirectly helping the youth club members to develop their personality. In other words it can be concluded that the WDPs programmes had been the better sources for the youth club members to improve their personality.

Duties and Responsibilities of Youths in WDP Committees:

It is found that the cent percent of the youth club members had been involved in one or the other activities of the watershed development programmes. The major activities in which the youths were involved were preparation of the action plan (33%); monitoring and evaluation (39%); financial activities (11%); and organizing meetings (18%). Further, it is found that one third members of the youth clubs were actively involved in the preparation of the action plan of the WDPs. Thus, it is
concluded that cent percent of the youth club members had been involved in the WDPs programmes and activities.

**Common Watershed Guidelines Issued By the Ministry of Rural Development:**

It is found that near about half of the youth respondents i.e. 49% were aware about the common guidelines issued by the ministry of rural development. It is recorded that there is a need of increasing the awareness about the watershed development programmes through the common guide lines which will ensure the increased participation of the youth stake holders. Thus it is concluded that there is not much awareness among the youth stake holders as regards to the common guidelines issued by the government.

**Management of the Watershed Development Fund:**

It is found that 75 percent of the respondents expressed that the funds of their respective WDPs were controlled by the government; it is because in their region the WDPs were implemented by the government. Remaining 25 respondents expressed that the funds were managed by the NGOs, it is because the NGOs were the implementing agencies of their WDPs. It is thus concluded that a great majority of the WDPs were implemented by the government department of which naturally the funds were supervised and controlled by the government officials while remaining 25 WDPs were implemented by the NGOs, of which the funds were managed by those NGOs.

**Selection/Election of the President of Watershed Development Committees:**

It is found that a great majority of the youth stake holders were of the opinion that the chairman of their committees had been elected by the gramasabha while remaining 25 percent expressed that they were elected by the grampanchayats. It is thus concluded that a great majority of the respondents expressed that the chairman of the WDP committees were elected by the Gramasabhas and gramapanchayats.

**Bureaucratic Mechanisms Regarding the WDPs Administration:**

It is found that a majority of the youth stake holders (61%) opined that there should not be the bureaucratic administration rather it should be handed over to the local bodies or to the WDP committees while remaining (39%) said that it can be
given. Thus it is concluded that there is a mixed opinion as far as the consideration of bureaucracy in the watershed development administration.

**Type of Decentralization Required for Watershed Management Programme:**

It is found that cent percent of the respondents expressed that there is a need of the decentralization of the watershed management programmes of which 38 percent said that the economic decentralization is required while 62 percent expressed that there is a need of decentralization of responsibilities. It is thus concluded that cent percent of the youth stake holders expressed that there is a need of the decentralization of the watershed development programmes in the study region.

**Information Provided By the Officers:**

It is found that the cent percent of the youth stake holders expressed that the information related to cropping pattern, soil conservation and drip irrigation had been given by the government officials during the season, off season and as and when it was required. Among these 50 said that such information was given during the season, 23 percent said that it was given during the off season and remaining 27 percent said that it was given as and when it was required. It is therefore concluded that cent percent of the respondents expressed that the information by the government officials had been given to the farmers during the season and the off season.

**Positive impact of the watershed Development Programme on the villages:**

It is found that a large percent of the youth respondents expressed that the positive impact was related to increase in the availability of water that could be used for the land for the purpose of the agriculture. Further, it is found that there were also few positive impact of watershed development programmes in the study region such as youth development (19%); skill enhancement (13%); improvement in the use of agricultural technology (15%); Development of agriculture work and improvement in the quality of soil (10%). It is concluded that there was a positive impact of the watershed development programmes on the various aspects of life of the people in the study region.
Maintenance of the Assets Created by the WDPs during the Post Project:

It is found that a maximum percent of the respondents said that the assets created by the WDPs were maintained by the youth and farmer groups followed by 26 percent who said that it should be maintained by the government officials. It is thus concluded that cent percent of the respondents were of the opinion that the assets created by the WDPs had been maintained properly by different stake holders in the study region.

Participation of Youth in Gramsabhas:

It is thus found that cent percent of the respondents had been participating in the gramasabhas that were organised in the study region. It is further also noticed and found that 50 percent of the youth stake holders were participating in these gramasabhas as and when it was required. Thus it is concluded that all the youth stake holders covered under the study were participating in the gramasabhas with a little variation in its frequency.

Various Purposes of Participation of Youth in the WDCs:

It is found that cent percent of the respondents were of the opinion that the youth should take part in the watershed development committees which would help to improve the aspects such as financial administration, improvement in the sanitation condition, preparation of the action plan and monitoring of the watershed development programmes. It is important to be mentioned that 46 percent of the youth respondents said that they should take part in the watershed development committees to improve the agricultural activities. It is thus concluded that cent percent of the youth respondents were of the opinion that they should take part in the various meetings of the watershed development committees in order to improve the various aspects related to the effective implementation of the watershed development programmes in the study region.

Shortcomings of the Watershed Development Programme:

It is found that cent percent of the respondents said that there were certain shortcomings in the watershed development programmes implemented in the study region. These were lack of participation in the labour work (38%); less public contribution and lack of responsibility (25% each); and lower caste people were
sidelined (12%). It is thus concluded that there were certain shortcomings of the watershed development programmes implemented in Nanded District of Maharashtra.

**Suggestions:**

These following suggestions are based on the primary data collected and thereafter the analysis and interpretation of those data and accordingly the findings and conclusions drawn:

1) The study found that the annual income of the agriculture and other labor class is comparatively less. And it is also noticed that this income is also not regular. It is suggested that the watershed development programmes authorities should encourage for income generating activities both for men and women. Further, it is also should be taken care of that these workers will get the employment under the MGNAREGA scheme which will help to increase their family income.

2) A small percent of the farmer stake holders (7%) were not having their own homes. Thus it is suggested to help these people to get their own homes under the various government housing schemes such as *Indira Awas Yojana* etc.

3) It is noticed that near about 88 percent of the respondents had not knowing the office bearers of the watershed development programmes. It shows that the officers concerned are not friendly and the farmer stake holders not made to approach these officers. It is thus concluded that these officers should be easily accessible to the farmers which will help them to actively participate in the watershed development programmes in the study region.

4) It is noticed that a small percent of the farmer stake holders were of the opinion that there is not adequate participation in the watershed development programmes. Thus, it is suggested that they should make few more efforts to involve the entire public in these programmes.

5) It is observed and recorded that around 39 percent of the farmer respondents had obtained the loan from the private sources including the private money lenders. It is thus suggested in this context that the watershed development authorities should make few efforts to form the SHGs for the farmers through which they may obtain loans. Further, it is also suggested that these authorities should also create the awareness about the availability of the loans from the banks and other official sources.
6) As far as savings of the farmers is concerned it is noticed that a great majority (73%) of the farmers covered under the study had no savings at all. Hence, it is suggested that these authorities should create awareness among these farmers about the importance of savings. The saving habits should be motivated and cultivates among the farmers communities.

7) It is noticed that a small percent of the farmers were getting the income of less than 20 thousand from their lands. Hence, it is suggested that the watershed development authorities should train the farmers for adopting the technology in their agriculture and farming. Few training programmes and awareness sessions needs to be arranged for these farmers.

8) It is observed that the watershed development programmes inmplemented in the study region had its own negative impacts also. For example it is found that there is a decrease in the community contribution from the community (31%) and further it is also found that there is a lack of availability of the labourers (28%) in the villages for farm work. It is also found that there is an increased community politics. It is therefore suggested that the watershed development authorities should make adequate efforts to over come these short comings by adopting the appropriate measures.

9) As regards to the annual income of the youth it is noticed that a great majority of the youths were working in the farm itself. Their annual income was almost less than 50,000/- per annum. It is thus, suggested that the authorities should make some efforts to train these youths to involve in the modern agricultural activities which will increase their annual income.

10) It is found that more than half of the youth respondents i.e. 51% were unaware about the common guidelines issued by the ministry of rural development. It is recorded that there is a need of increasing the awareness about the watershed development programmes through the common guide lines which will ensure the increased participation of the youth stake holders. Thus, it is suggested that the authorities concerned should make adequate efforts to create awareness among the youths regarding the common guidelines issues by the government.

11) One of the important aspects of the study was regarding the administration of the watershed development programmes. It is found that a majority of the youth stake holders (61%) opined that there should not be the bureaucratic administration rather it should be handed over to the local bodies or to the
WDP committees. Thus, it is suggested that the administrative pattern should be changed. Rather, it should be people oriented and the stake holders should be encouraged to participate in the administration.

12) The study has come out with a conclusion that cent percent of the youth stake holders expressed that there is a need of the decentralization of the watershed development programmes in the study region. Hence, it is suggested that there should be a change in the administrative pattern. That it should be participatory rather than a monotonous bureaucratic approach.

13) It is found that there were certain shortcomings in the watershed development programmes implemented in the study region. These were lack of participation in the labour work (38%); less public contribution and lack of responsibility (25% each); and lower caste people were sidelined (12%). It is thus suggested that the administrative authorities should look into these aspects and make necessary efforts to overcome the shortcomings.

14) There is a need to organize the various awareness programmes for the farmers and other stake holders which will create awareness among the various stake holders to take part actively in the watershed development programmes.

15) It is observed that many a time women do not turn to the Gram Sabhas in the villages. Hence, they are not party to the decision making. Hence, it is suggested that there should be at least a separate special arrangement for sitting; if not the special Gram Sabhas for women are not organized.

16) From the study it is noticed that there is not adequate participation of the stake holders in the monitoring and supervision of the watershed development programmes in the study region. Hence, it is suggested that the watershed development programmes implementing authorities in the study region should make adequate efforts to encourage for their participation.

17) It is noticed that there were few shortcomings of the watershed development activities such as lack of participant in voluntary labour work by the villagers (33%); lack of accepting the responsibilities by the villagers (25%); and sidelining the backward class people (18%) in the watershed development programmes in the study region. It is therefore suggested that the authorities concerned should make adequate efforts to overcome these shortcomings by way of capacity building of the different stake holders.
18) Create social space for women in public activities and help them increase their confidence and capacity to participate effectively in the watershed development programmes. Encourage the linkages between women’s self-help groups and watershed associations where women representatives from the self-help groups who sit on watershed committees will represent the views of their groups, and have the backing of the group members.

19) Shift attention from the current emphasis on the numbers of women participating in self-help groups, or amounts saved, in separate schemes for women, towards identifying and addressing strategic gender interests in ‘mainstream’ schemes in rural development, where the bulk of funding is directed.

20) Innovate with participatory approaches which allow different groups of women (and also men) to have a voice in planning processes (such as separate focus groups for micro-planning for marginalized groups).

21) The very support projects and programmes which look beyond land development to ‘rural livelihoods’ in general, which take into account the diverse ways in which rural people make their livelihoods from both agrarian and non-agrarian based income generating activities.