CHAPTER VIII

THE MAJOR FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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8.1 - INTRODUCTION -

The Role of Jalswarajya in rural change in the Maharashtra as well as Sangli district is well known. The 125 villages are covered in the Jalswarajya Project in Sangli district. The contribution of the Jalswarajya project is major in terms of clean and pure drinking water, health and sanitation and women empowerment. We selected Sangli district area for our study. The Sangli district covers the ten talukas as Miraj, Kavathamahankal, Tasgaon, Jath Khanapur, Atpadi, Palus, Kadegaon, Walwa and Shirala. Here we studied the supply of clean and pure drinking water, health and sanitation and women empowerment in the Sangli district.

The Role of Jalswarajya in rural change. Here we studied meaning of Jalswarajya, Components of Jalswarajya, historical background of Jalswarajya and present position in Jalswarajya project at the selected villages in Sangli district. The study is basically related with the water supply, health and sanitation and women empowerment.

8.2 - SUMMARY OF THE TOPICS OF OUR STUDY -

Here we present the main substance of the various chapters studied by us. The topic selected for the study is “Role of Jalswarajya in Rural Change in Sangli District”. This Topic is divided into eight chapters. Here is a brief account of the said chapters.

8.2.1 - The First chapter introduces us regarding the meaning of Jalswarajya and components of Jalswarajya. It also gives details of importance of
Jalswarajya and background of Jalswarajya. Really speaking Jalswarajya Project is the answer to the justice of rural area. The Government of Maharashtra is implementing this project with credit from the World Bank, which aims at operationalizing demand driven community based project in Rural water supply and sanitation sector. The overall project development objective is to assist Government of Maharashtra in improving the quality of rural water supply and environmental achieve sustainability of investment.

The Maharashtra State stands first in adopting demand driven policy formulated by Government of India. The project has shown good all round outcomes throughout the last five years. At the end of 2008-2009 already more than 70% of the households have started receiving water supply. Again more than 60% of the Grampanchyat have attained open defecation free village status. It is again a matter of pleasure that most of the panchayatatas receiving prestigious “NirmalGram” award are covering Jalswarajya Grampanchyat.

8.2.2 - The second chapter covers the methodology of the study. It includes the topic for the study, Nature Scope and reference period of the study, major objectives of the study, selection of the sample for the study and it covers research design sources of data profile of Sangli district. The Role of Jalswarajya in rural change is examined with the help of well designed questionnaire of the beneficiaries and experts. The impact will be majored by using before and after method with the various parameters.

8.2.3 - The chapter three consists the introduction to Jalswarajya. At the outset we have taken review of the scheme of Jalswarajya introduced by the Government of Maharashtra. In the next phase we taken in to considerations the concept of drinking water, health and sanitation and women empowerment. Then we have given the various institutions at the state, district and village level helping the scheme. The next stage comprises of the phases of Jalswarajya with the project cycle. The most important thing that we
discussed is the financial management. The financial management includes the fund flow, staffing and capacity, accounting policies, audit arrangement, reporting and monitoring disbursements etc. The total review of the Jalswarajya scheme and the determinant factors there in are given importance in the discussion.

8.2.4- The fourth chapter “Jalswarajya clean and pure drinking water. In this chapter at the initial stage the theory of clean and pure drinking water. The theory covers are in respect of policies and programmes of pure drinking water, indicators of pure drinking water efforts in rural water supply in Maharashtra and benefits of pure drinking water. In the next stage the sample survey will be conducted of the clean and pure drinking water. The survey covers the general information family system, total number of family members earning members of family sources water supply before and After Jalswarajya. In the next phase drinking water provide to person by laws, sources of Government water sources & public water source, dirty water effect on the health of people before Jalswarajya. The time water supply, spending time for fetching water before and after Jalswarajya and remedies of pure drinking water etc. In this points we explained the highlights of this topic.

8.2.5- The fifth chapter is "Jalswarajya Health and sanitation." In this chapter we have taken the initial stage the theory of health and sanitation. The theory covers the health and sanitation programme, sanitation. Components, “Sumpuran Swachata Abhiyan,” Rural sanitation and total sanitation, a new strategy for total sanitation, innovative initiatives of Government of Maharashtra and summary of the new approach and activities under total sanitation. In the next stage we will conduct the sample survey of the health and sanitation. The survey covers built the bathroom and toilet before and after Jalswarajya, sources of expenditure of toilets, types of toilet, the sources of demolish the waste material in home, work about sanitation after
Jal swarajya, remedies about flow drainage, build the Gutter etc. In this points we explained the highlights of this topic.

8.2.6– The sixth chapter is "Jal swarajya and women empowerment. In this chapter at the initial stage the theory of women empowerment is given. This Topic covers are meaning of women empowerment, women development programmes, women development committees, self help groups and women empowerment, achievements through women empowerment components. In the next stage the sample Survey is conducted. The survey covers number of self help groups, subscription per month is saving Groups after Jal swarajya, the number of women started the small business in saving groups, Type of business started the women including in self help Groups, information about village action plan, selected three committees under the project and information about budget under project and particular questions regarding women empowerment. And the next phase we display the highlights this topic.

8.2.7– The seventh chapter 'The views of the Experts” considers the views of the different officials as well as authorities specialized in this field. We have taken into consideration the views of the experts in various aspects of Jal swarajya project i.e. the opinion of Jal swarajya project, the success of supply of clean and pure drinking water, influence of villages politics on Jal swarajya project, remedies for the awareness about health and sanitation among people, the needful attempts for the 100% open defecation free villages by Government and the next step the opinion about the previous water supply scheme and Jal swarajya project, Leadership of women advantage for women, provision for the product of saving Group, successful implementation of Jal swarajya Project, participation of the villagers and suggestion for the nice future implementation in Jal swarajya project.
8.3 – LIMITATIONS –

Here we give the limitations of the study of the topic. The limitations are concerned with the researcher, with the data which is made available with the scope and reference period of the study, selection of the sample for the sample survey. They can be given in short as follows.

1) The first and foremost important limitation of the study is regarding the data and number of years. We have tried to collect data from (2000 to 2011) with reference to clean and pure drinking water, health and sanitation and women empowerment. As the information was not readily available the work was rather troublesome. In some sectors the researcher has actually counted the number of women regarding the participation in all respects.

2) The information regarding the benefits of previous schemes in different sectors is also not readily available. While studying this particular aspect we faced the difficulty regarding the benefits as well as other aspects.

3) We have determined the indicators regarding economic aspect (savings) Time management, standard of living, employment generation, participation of women. Beyond this we have not considered anything as the indicator of Role of Jalswarajya in rural change.

8.4 – MAJOR FINDINGS –

The ministry of water resources lays down policies and programmes for the development and regulation of the water resources. It covers sectoral planning, coordination, policy guidelines technical examination and techno economic appraisal of projects providing central assistance to specific project.
It also covers facilitation of external assistance and assistance in resolution of interstate water disputes, policy formulation, planning and guidance in respect of minor irrigation, command area development and development of ground water resources etc. A large number of water supply project has been launched since the beginning of the era of planning in Indian. An attempt is made to discuss the overall situation of “Role of Jalswarajya in rural change in Sangli district. The researcher has conducted the survey of Jalswarajya project in Sangli district. The authoritative literature about Jalswarajya project and books were into consideration. The experts opinions, impressions, suggestions and recommendations were examined regarding the situation of Jalswarajya Project. Major findings of the study on the basis of primary and secondary data as well as on the basis of beneficiaries comments and experts comments are given below. These comments are classified into four sections.

A) Clean and Pure Drinking Water

1) **General Status** - The proportion of total joint family is 54.41 percent and nuclear family is 45.49 percent. The number of male members is more in the family. Secondly there are female members, and thirdly the children. The earning female members are very few in some villages.

2) **Sources of Water Supply** - To conclude after Jalswarajya there is very successful change in supply of water. All the respondents as well as the villages use tap water.

3) **Drinking water provide to Person** - The ideal standard of Jalswarajya is to provide 40 liter per day. Majority of the respondents get the target of Jalswarajya. only 5 percentage respondents get only 20 liters water per day. In addition to that 36.67 percent respondents get water more than 40 liters per day. And 18.33 percent respondents get water more than 80 liters per day.
4) **Sources of water** - If we see the data the public water resource is very important. The public water source is used by the 96.67 percent villagers.

5) **Government water source** - The tap is used by the 63.33 percent respondents. The 27.5 percent respondent using Government well. There is not use of tanker by any respondents.

6) **Dirty water effect** - Before Jalswarajya there was the dirty water effect on the health of the people in different villages. The 53.33 percent respondents are said that the increased disease and 32.5 percent respondents said that the increased stomach disease and 14.17% respondents said that the increased disease and stomach disease.

7) **Time of water Supply** - The 100 percent respondents said that the water supply is daily. No one said that the water supply is two day and weekly.

8) **Spending time for fetching water** - The highest number of respondents were spending the time more than two hours for the fetching water before Jalswarajya. But after Jalswarajya the highest number of respondents are said that they spending the time only one hour for the fetching water.

9) **Utilized of saved time** - The 22.5 percent respondents are utilizing the saved time for home work. The 15.83 percent respondents used saved time to care the children. The 20 percent respondents are utilizing the saved time for getting income and 9.17 percent respondents are utilizing the saved time to other work. The highest number of respondents utilized saved time to home work, second agriculture work and third getting income.

10) **Remedies of pure drinking water** - The 68.33 respondents are using to the remedies of pure drinking water to drop the in water in cloth. The 12.5 percent respondents are using to move round the water in alum. The 0.83
percent respondents are not using the remedies of the pure drinking water. The highest respondents to use the remedies to drop the water in cloth, second is to move round the water in alum and third is none of this.

11) **New Technology use of pure drinking water** -

The highest number of respondents (44.17 percent) are not using new technology because the water is already pure and clean.

In the overall observation, we can say that after Jalswarajya the positive changes took place in water supply, regularity covered area etc.

**(B) Health and Sanitation** –

1) **Built the Bathroom** –

The 64.17 percent respondents said that they built the bathroom after Jalswarajya.

2) **Built the toilets** –

The 67.5 percent respondents said that they built the toilets after Jalswarajya.

3) **Sources of expenditure toilets** –

We have seen that that the maximum respondents have built a toilet at their own cost. The 70.84 percent respondents built a toilet at their own cost. The 29.16 percent respondents built a toilet with the Government subsidy.

4) **Type of Toilet** –
The 50 percent respondents use pit toilet, the 47.5 percent respondents use safety tank toilet and only 2.5 percent respondents use Bio-gas toilet.

5) **Demolish the waste material** –

The maximum respondents (40 percent) demolished the waste material through open and free place. The second (37.17%) is through the pit and the third (20.83%) is the burning. No one has demolished the waste material through the street.

6) **Work about Sanitation** –

The 81.67 percent respondents said that they built the gutters, managed of dust, absorbed soak and arranged for drainage. The 10 percent respondents said that the built a gutter. The 6.67 percent respondents said regarding the arrangement of drainage. The maximum respondents said that the work about sanitation is completed after Jalswarajya only.

7) **Remedies about flow drainage** –

The 61.37 percent respondents said that they built a gutter. The 30.83 percent respondents said that they built a absorb soak and the 7.5 percent respondents said that they used the flow drainage through the street. The maximum respondents used the remedies about flow drainage the built of a gutter secondary built the absorb soak and third is through the street.

8) **Stink of spread out to disease due to drainage** –
The 41.67 percent respondents said that stink of spread out to dengue disease due to drainage before Jalswarajya. But after Jalswarajya only 6.67 percent respondent said that stink of spread out to dengue disease out to drainage. The percentage of spread to disease due to drainage is decreased after the Jalswarajya.

Majority of the respondents said that the spread of disease is due to drainage before Jalswarajya. But after Jalswarajya drainage facilities is available so the disease ratio is decreased as compared to before Jalswarajya.

9) **Build the Gutter**

The 68.33 percent respondent said that they built the gutter open. The 31.67 percent respondents said that they built the gutter close.

The 100 percent respondents said that the built the separate bathroom, built toilet, all family persons use the home toilet, sanitation and urinal facilities is available in the school premises. The positive change is in the situation after Jalswarajya.

(c) **Women empowerment**

1) **Number of Self Help Groups**

In all total the 110 self help Groups are before Jalswarajya and 443 self help groups are after Jalswarajya. it means the number of self help Groups has increased after Jalswarajya. This number automatically increases the empowerment of the women in rural areas.

2) **Subscription per month in savings Groups**

The total 250 saving Groups subscription per month is 10 Rs to 50 Rs. and 193 savings groups subscription per month is 51 to 100 Rs.
3) **Number of small businesses started by the women** -

The 5.90 percent women started the small business from saving Groups.

4) **Type of Business** -

The number of business started by the women includes in Self Help Groups. The business are selling milk, goat farming, sheep farming, Buffalo farming, poultry farming and cattle farming. The few women started the business for the fast food center, home made food Tiffin, the Bangle shop Gulal and Mithaishop, provisions shop fruit channa grocery shop and Stationery shop. Some women started the business of preparation of candle split pulse incense stick, chili Powder the camphor, washing powder, Biscuit Indigo and Phenol, Papad, Pickle Spice etc. and some women preparation of door mat from sadi prepare the leaf-bowl and leaf-plate. The number of women started the business of the photography, Mushroom Production, Earthworm compost and sewing machine, noodle machine flour mill, Beauty Parlar etc. The few women started the business of the ready-made cloth center imitation Jewellery. And the few women started the business of the preparation of the nutrition food in Anganwadi and school.

5) **Information about village action plan** -

The 83.33 percent respondents said that the information about village action plan is collected from the discussion with Gramsabha only 16.67 percent respondents said that the information is collected about village action plan through members of the committee.

6) **Selected three committees** -

The total 100 percent respondents said that they selected three committees under the project from the discussion with Gramsabha.
information in any case is not collected either by the villagers or by the members of the committee. Total information is collected the discussion with the Gramsabha.

7) **Information about budget** –

The 70 percent respondents said that they get information about budget under project through the committee member and the 30 percent respondents said that they get information about budget under project from the discussion of Gramsabha.

8) Change the attitude towards women.

9) Women became aware about baking knowledge.

10) Economy empowerment for women.

11) Increase in the self dependence of women by savings Groups.

12) Women started to come out of their houses.

13) Control for the money lending because of savings Groups.

14) Various chances for the women so the women became brave.

15) Personality development of women

16) Incresce in self employment

17) Women become motivated for the business

18) The usefulness of savings Groups for education

19) Without mortgage women started getting debts.

20) Chance for education of girls

21) Importance of women opinion
22) Self help Groups are doing well in all their activities independently.

(D) **General Conclusion** -

1) Project is good

2) There is good implementation of this project in some villages.

3) Some villages dug well for drinking water by voluntary work and that saved the money.

4) All the villages got “Nirmal Gram Award” which ever implemented this project.

5) The project is concerned with the basic questions of the people.

6) Villagers became aware about all the information.

7) This is the best remedies for the progress and unity of the village.

8) The detachment of people about Government project finished.

9) Consideration of people opinion.

10) The project not only brought out sanitation but mind sanitation also.

(E) **Experts Comments** -

1) The experts have given their favourable opinion about the Jalswarajya project. According to their views the Jalswarajya project is important project. This is the first project which has got “people participated award” by World Bank.

2) They said the Jalswarajya project has been successful supply of clean and pure drinking water.

3) Majority experts said the influence of village polities on Jalswarajya project. They say the political influences on every government project.
4) The experts have given the opinion, the remedies for the awareness about the health and sanitation. They said that the Government has tried well. Some expert said that “The change in society is a long duration process, the Jalswarajya project is supplementary thing.

5) All experts agreed about the Government has well done the attempts for the 100% open defecation free village.

6) All experts agreed the Jalswarajya project is better than previous project because the participation of the people in Jalswarajya project.

7) All experts agreed the increased leadership of women in Jalswarajya project and provide the advantage for women in Jalswarajya project.

8) All the experts said that the implementation of the Jalswarajya project is nearly 80 percent successful.

9) All the experts agreed the participation of the villages are increased.

8.5 - RECOMMENDATIONS -

We have chosen the topic “Role of Jalswarajya in Rural Change in Sangli District.” Already we have given the major findings in the earlier pages. Now we are going to suggest few suggestions for the better role of Jalswarajya in Rural Change, In respect of clean and pure drinking water, health and sanitation and women empowerment. All the recommendation given from time to time are applicable even today.

The following are the suggestions for further improvements in overall situation of Jalswarajya project.

1) The Jalswarajya Project is very ambitious project because it includes and insists on the following things. 1) Clean and Pure drinking water 2) health and sanitation 3) Women empowerment. But while studying we came to
know that some needy villages are chosen for this project. However there is ample source of water in some villages and such villages are also chosen for this project. e.g. The village Ankalkhop in Palus taluka is situated on the bank of River Krishna and there is ample source even then the village is selected. Still there is water supply started by this project and people don’t respond for the connection of water satisfactory. Therefore this project should be implanted wherever there is real need of water. So we recommend that the Jalswarajya project should be given priority where there is much necessity of the project and such type of demand by the people.

2) There should not be interference of the local politicians regarding the working of the project. If such thing happen the project doesn’t remain of the particular village. It is posses by a particular group of politicians. This project is good one but all the villages don’t think that this project is their own e.g. The one village in Khanapur taluka has such problem. Here also this project has solved the problem of drinking water. But mean while there arose some problems of local politics and there are some hindrance in the good implementation of this project. So this project should be aloof from the local politics. The project should be away from local politics.

3) There should be good continuity for this project. At first the whole villagers pay attention to this project and carry on all the activities eagerly. But after some days this enthusiasm is decreased and the work become dull. Naturally the villagers face number of problems in the water supply. So there is need for continuity of the work. The continuity gives the good result of the project of Jalswarajya.

4) The time duration for this project is only 18 months. We think that this time duration is somewhat short. For the sanction, the information and the participation or the villagers this period is very short. The period of
implementation is finished before the understanding and knowledge of the project to all the villagers. The effective implementation of this project is depended on the good participation of the villagers. So it is necessary to increase the duration of this project. The optimum period of the project is required nearly three years.

5) There should be good coordination between members of Jalswarajya committee and the members of Grampanchyat. The members of Jalswarajya committee are selected by the discussion in Gramsabha. There is need of both of these members for the effective implementation of Jalswarajya project and their committees i.e. Water Supply, health and Sanitation and Women empowerment.

6) They should build public toilets for women in every village. While conducting the survey we come to know that such type of facility is not available in the village named Kharsundi in Atpadi Taluka. Kharsundi is a place of pilgrimage and in a year two fares are held. Every year thousands of women visit this place. So they must build women toilets.

7) The number of members of the committees should be less for better working and performance. If we cross the limitation of the members of the committees, it is difficult for the proper coordination among them. We think that, if there are less members, the decision making and the implementation is always effective.

8) There should be a kind of external supervision on the work of Jalswarajya. It is so because this project is of the people by, the people and for the people. So for supervision of the work there should be some government representatives from panchayat samiti and Zilla Parishad. If this is done the work will be more effective.
9) We come to know that the waste material is not used for useful purpose. Firstly the garbage can be effectively used for earthworm compost. ‘And this compost is very useful for farming than chemical fertilizers. The increased production of agricultural. Again there will be increase in employment. Secondly some waist material can be used for bio-gas project and bio-gas project will help for saving the fuel. Thirdly some waste material can be used for the compost. To prepare compost is very easy thing.

10) We knew from the survey that in some villages the drainage system is available but built completely wrong which is implemented under this project. While building such type of schemes one should take into consideration the particular height and slop of that village. Then and then only will be proper drainage. Planning is very necessary for the proper drainage system.

11) The Jalswarajya project is people depending project, but we seen that the young generation doesn’t give proper attention to this project. The youth participation in any developing social work is very must. Today’s youths are tomorrows civilians. So we should take their participation is such type of social activities.

12) By such project there is good sanitation in some villages. But to continue such type of sanitation in future the following things are necessary-

1) Cow- sheds should be built out side of the villages.

2) The coops should be kept outside of the villages.

3) There should be proper management for stray cattle, stray dog and stray pigs.
All these above recommendations are more useful for villages of Jalswarajya project in Sangli district as well as in the other districts of Maharashtra. The overall conclusion emerging from our study is that, the Jalswarajya project has taken the initiatives in the process of rural change. A traditional village is completely transformed into a modern village by this project, with clean and pure drinking water, health and sanitation and women empowerment. We can make good future of the village by implementing the project of Jalswarajya properly and constantly without any political interference.