

4.1 INTRODUCTION :

The present chapter aims at giving a brief introduction of the Sangli district, and the Kavathe Mahankal taluka of the district. The Kavathe Mahankal taluka is the study area, which forms the part of Sangli district, and particularly it happens to be drought prone block of the district. In the latter part of the chapter the progress of EGS, in the Kavathe Mahankal taluka has been brought out. The financing of EGS along with the details of expenditure pattern has also been given in the chapter.

4.2 BROAD FEATURES OF SANGLI DISTRICT :

A) General Features :

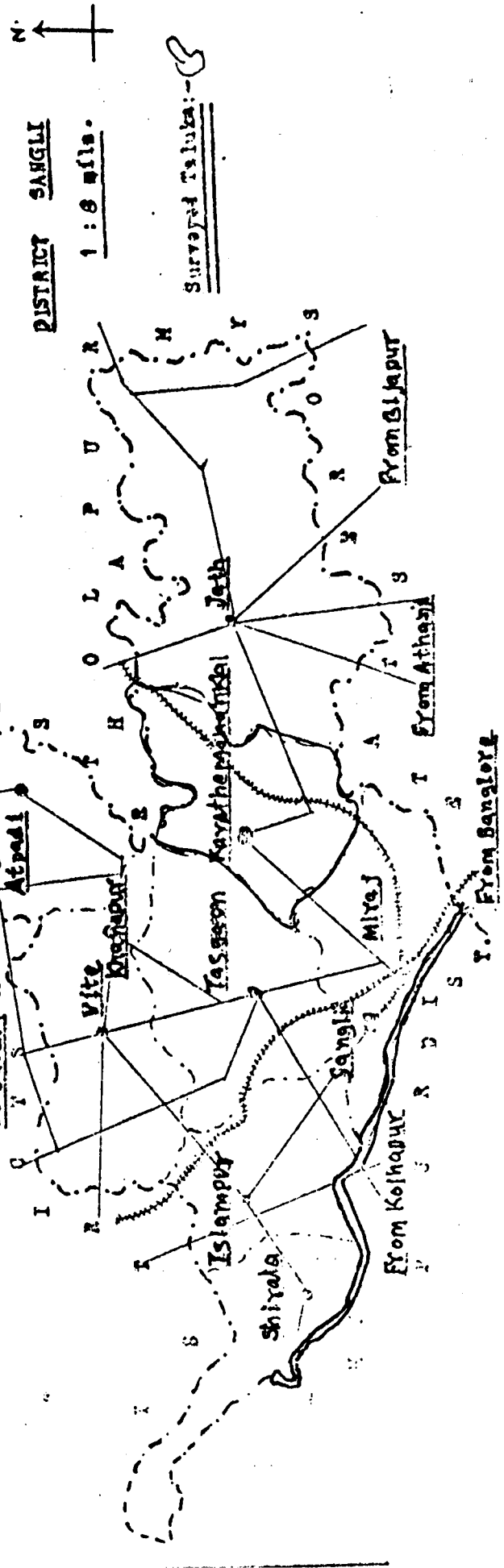
4.2.1 Location :

Sangli district is one of the parts of the famous 'Deccan plateau'. It lies between 16°45' and 17°33' north latitudes and 73°42' and 75°40' east longitudes. This district is bounded on east by Bijapur district in Karnataka state, on the west by the district Ratnagiri, on the south of Kolhapur and Belgaum district of Karnataka state. The district Satara and Solapur lies on the northern boundaries of this district.¹ The area of Sangli district is 8572 sq.kms. which constitutes 3.59% of the total area of the state.

1 Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Sangli District, 1980-81, Part I & II.

References:

- District Boundary
- Taluka Boundary
- District Place
- Taluka Place
- Road
- Railway
- River or Nala



4.2.2 Topography :

The whole Sangli district can also be divided into three different parts on the basis of topography.

- i) Western hilly area of Shirala taluka with heavy rainfall.
- ii) The basin area of Krishna, Warna, and Yerala comprising Walwa taluka, eastern part of Shirala taluka and western parts of Miraj and Tasgaon talukas.
- iii) Eastern drought prone area which comprises eastern parts of Miraj and Tasgaon talukas, north-eastern part of Khanapur taluka and whole of Atpadi, Kavathe Mahankal and Jath talukas.

4.2.3 Soils :

The fertility of the land depends on the type of soil. The soil in the western part of the Sangli district comprising area from Shirala taluka is formed, red laterite mixed with hard murum due to the hilly nature of the zone. The central portion of the district which covers areas of Walwa, Tasgaon (part), Miraj (part) talukas, has deep black soils capable of yielding bumper kharif crops. These soils which are highly retentive of moisture also grow rabi jowar, wheat, gram and cash crops like sugarcane, turmeric, chillies, grapes, gulab flowers etc. This central portion is, thus the rich agricultural tract of the district.

The rest eastern part of the district comprising Miraj (part), Tasgaon (part), Khanapur (part), and whole of Atpadi,

Kavathe Mahankal and Jath taluka, has a shallow poor grey soils, is a well known scarcity tract. Bajari, cotton, jowar are the main crops of this zone.

4.2.4 River systems :

In Sangli district, Krishna with its Warna and Yerala tributaries flows through the western part of the district. Yerala flows from north-west to south-west and after traversing the western parts of Khanapur, and Tasgaon talukas, and joins Krishna near village Brahmanal. Another famous river Warna flows from west to east along the southern boundries of the district and joins Krishna river at Haripur near Sangli city. Some othe river's like Agrain, Man and Bor constitute the drainage system for the eastern part of the district. The water resources from these rivers are very limited, and these rivers remain dry for the major part of the year. These rivers flows on whole drought prone areas in Kavathe Mahankal, Atpadi and Jath talukas.

4.2.5 Climate and Rainfall :

The Sangli district can be divided into three agro-climatic zones, as under :-

- i) Western part of Shirala,
- ii) Taluka of Walwa, Shirala (east), Miraj (west), Tasgaon (west), and Khanapur (south-west) and,
- iii) The rest part of Khanapur, and whole Atpadi, Kavathe Mahankal, Jath, Miraj (east) and Tasgaon (east) etc.

The maximum temperature ranges between 31.1°C to 41.5°C. Similarly, the minimum temperature ranges from 10.3°C to 21.5°C in Sangli district. The winter is pleasant from December to February. The summer season starts from March to the end of May. Then from June to Mid-October, are the months of normal rainy season.

In Sangli district the western portion of Shirala taluka gets heavy rainfall on an average over 2000 mm in a year. The central and eastern portion of district received annual rainfall measuring about 750 mm. The north eastern portion receive the lowest rainfall, and that is drought prone area. The Sangli district average rainfall about 650 mm in a whole year.

4.2.6 Area :

The Sangli district has a total geographical area of 859,897 hectares and is administratively divided into 8 talukas i.e. 1) Jath 2) Khanapur (Vita) 3) Tasgaon 4) Miraj 5) Atpadi 6) Walwa 7) Kavathe Mahankal and 8) Shirala.

As far as area is concerned the Shirala taluka is the smallest covering 7.38% of the total district area, while Jath taluka may be considered as the biggest one, covering 26.14% of the total district area. The following Table 4.1 shows, Talukawise area of Sangli district.

TABLE 4.1 : Talukawise area of Sangli district.

Sr. No.	Taluka	Area in hect.	% to total area
1	Jath	224,816	26.14
2	Khanapur (Vita)	132,602	15.42
3	Tasgaon	109,865	12.77
4	Miraj	92,688	10.78
5	Atpadi	87,171	10.14
6	Walwa (Islampur)	78,666	09.15
7	Kavathe Mahankal	70,676	08.22
8	Shirala	63,413	07.38
Total		859,897	100.00

SOURCE : Annual Administrative Report, Sangli Z.P.,
1984-85, p.6.

In Sangli district, total cultivable area is 729,000 hectares in which cropped area under foodgrains is 482,000 hect. and net irrigated area is about 68,000 hectares. Majority irrigated area is covering by Miraj taluka and western part of Tasgaon taluka. Total area under forest, in this district is very low. Total forest area has covered 46,995 hectares in the year 1979-80, which is nearly 5.45% of the total geographical area of the Sangli district. The dense forest is observed in extreme west boundries of Shirala taluka only.

B) Economic features of Sangli district :

Sangli city is well known for 'Vayade Bazzars' in turmeric to all over the state. The industrial development is mainly in Sangli, Miraj, Madhavnagar, urban complex. Other industrial growth centres in the district are located at Kirloskarwadi and Vita. There are three co-operative sugar factories in the district, located at Sangli, Sakharale and Chikhali. At present, four new co-operative sugar factories have started in Walwa, Atpadi, Kavathe Mahankal and Khanapur talukas. Textile units are located at Sangli, Miraj, Madhavnagar, Kupwad and Vita only. There are 1772 co-operative societies, 50 joint stock companies, and 230 banking offices in Sangli district.

The milk dairy development, has a notable share in the economy of this district. There is one government milk dairy having capacity of 125,000 litres of milk collection per day located at Miraj. Other six co-operative dairy sanghs collecting milk from every village area of the district. In Sangli district, railway length is 174 kms and total road length is 7,600 kms, providing the good transportation service in whole district.

The major features of Sangli district :**1) Population :**

According to the census report of 1971, the population of the district was 1,539,820. During the decade 1971 to 1981,



the population of the district has increased from 1,539,820 1,826,178 in 1981, in that period percentage of total increased population is 18.6 in whole district area. The urban population is 394,000 and rural population is nearly 1,437,000 as per census 1981. The urban population of the district was 21.5% to to the total population of district and rest of the (78.5%) population lives in the rural areas. Talukawise population of Sangli district, shows in following table.

TABLE 4.2 : Talukawise population of Sangli District.

Sr. No.	Taluka	Population	% to total population
1	Miraj	505,014	27.65
2	Walwa (Islampur)	299,238	16.38
3	Tasgaon	298,229	16.34
4	Khanapur (Vita)	218,031	11.93
5	Jath	192,956	10.56
6	Shirala	130,581	07.16
7	Kavathe Mahankal	098,118	05.38
8	Atpadi	084,011	04.60
Total		1,826,178	100.00

SOURCE : Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Sangli District (1980-81).

Table 4.2 shows that, in the Sangli district, as far as population concerned, the Miraj taluka is the highest 27.65% of the total population. The Atpadi taluka is lowest 4.6% of total population.

The sex ratio (number of females per 1000 males) was 971 as per 1981 census and birth rate was 19.5 in per 1000 people in per year.

2) Literacy :

According to the census report of 1981, the total percentage of literacy was 37.50% in district. It was 51% in male and 23.20% in females.

3) Agriculture and Irrigation :

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood of the people in the district. According to 1981 census it engaged about 72.90% of the total population. Total working population was 479,000 of the district out of which 349,000 workers were engaged in agriculture field and other sector, namely industrial, commercial, all social services, etc. 130,000 workers were engaged in 1981. That is near about 40% people working on whole sectors, to total population in the district. In Sangli district there is almost 482,000 hectares, cropped area under foodgrains, and net irrigated area is 68,000 hectares for utilise as commercial crops. Thus, total 550,000 hectares area was cultivated in district.

In whole Sangli district, under EGS soil conservation scheme was undertaken and that is helping, the agricultural development, and increased agricultural production.

The eastern part of Sangli district is economically backward region, due to lack of irrigation facilities, as well as less annual rainfall, so that is drought prone area in district. Till 1983 in district, the five medium projects and other 25 minor irrigation tanks were completed, and now adays irrigated area has continuously increased.

C) Special features :

Sangli district is famous for the following special features :-

- 1) Sangli city is famous throughout India, for its forwarding market centre, Vayade Bazaar in turmeric.
- 2) Sangli and Miraj cities are well known for availabilities of best medical facilities.
- 3) Tasgaon chaman grapes, are famous in India, as well as in foreign countries. There is near about 850 hectares of land used for grapes production in the district.
- 4) Shetakari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana located at (Madhavnagar) Sangli, is one of the largest sugar factory in Asia, with its daily crushing capacity of 5,500 tonnes.
- 5) Sangli district is famous for the milk products. Government dairy of Miraj with its daily capacity of milk collection is 1.25 lakh litres.

- 6) In Sangli a big Godown of 4,000 tonnes capacity available for storage of chemical fertilizers.
- 7) Maharashtra Electricity Board, Sangli has electrified 490 villages in eight talukas of this district which contributes to 89% of electrification in the district till 1981.
- 8) Miraj city is famous for Sitar making in the state.
- 9) A biggest major earthen irrigation project, namely 'Chandoli project' is under construction on the river Warna at Chandoli in Shirala taluka.
- 10) In Sangli districts various co-operative societies established, and developed work, has done in district, that is publicity in state.
- 11) Village Ankalkhop (Tasgaon taluka) is famous as an ideal village in the whole state.
- 12) Gas production project is under construction at Bhilawadi (station) in Sangli district, it is the biggest gas centre.

4.3 FEATURES OF KAVATHE MAHANKAL TALUKA :

4.3.1 Location :

Kavathe Mahankal is situated 50 kilometers away from Sangli, towards the east. The area is located between 16°55' N to 17°50' N latitudes, and 74° E to 75°45' E longitudes. Kavathe Mahankal taluka comprises an area of 70,676 hectares, distributed in 54 villages. This taluka is bounded on east by Jath taluka,

on the west by Tasgaon taluka, south by the Miraj taluka and taluka Sangola lie on the northern boundries of Kavathe Mahankal taluka. The area of Kavathe Mahankal taluka is constitutes 8.2% of the total area of the Sangli district.

The hill ranges have formed northern and southern boundries, while river Agrani flows from west to east, which is almost dry, excepting the rainy season.

4.3.2 Land form :

In Kavathe Mahankal taluka the area has a number of isolated longitudinal hillocks, escarpments running in the east to west and south to east, west directions. There is various colours with stones and rocks. Taluka is a basaltic comprising sloping areas associated with rolling to undulating lands with shallow brown to redish brown soils.

4.3.3 Climate and Rainfall :

In Kavathe Mahankal taluka the climate of the area is of tropical monsoon type. Winter is pleasant from Mid-November to Mid-February. Then summer season starts March to Mid-June, normally July to Mid-October are the rainy season in taluka. The mean annual temperature of the area is 22.1°C. The mean summer to winter temperature are 30°C and 14°C respectively.

Rainfall and temperature situation in Kavathe Mahankal taluka is shown in Table 4.3.

TABLE 4.3 : Rainfall and temperature situation in Kavathe Mahankal taluka.

Sr. No.	Month	Rainfall Monthly (mm)	Temperature per month		
			Minimum °C	Maximum °C	Mean °C
1	January	-	11.8	21.3	16.5
2	February	-	12.2	24.6	18.4
3	March	9.54	12.8	37.9	25.3
4	April	15.19	17.0	39.4	28.2
5	May	27.47	20.5	39.9	30.2
6	June	43.66	18.2	33.5	25.9
7	July	67.20	15.6	26.7	21.1
8	August	85.39	14.1	24.3	19.2
9	September	106.83	15.3	27.8	21.5
10	October	80.25	13.6	30.2	21.9
11	November	7.44	11.2	31.4	21.3
12	December	4.03	9.9	23.1	16.6
Total Average		447.00	14.3	30.0	22.1

SOURCE : Unpublished Meteorological data 1980-84, Kavathe Mahankal Taluka.

The Table 4.3 shows that the total annual average rainfall of the Kavathe Mahankal taluka is 447 mm, near about 67% rainfall is received during the month from July to mid-October, from the

South-west monsoon. Only 110 rainy days in taluka; in month September received the highest rainfall and maximum temperature is 39.9°C in month of May and minimum temperature in month of December 9.9°C.

4.3.4 Crops :

Kavathe Mahankal taluka is specially known for the production of jowar, bajri and cereals. Sometimes crops like wheat, gram, maize are produced only in the irrigated area. Besides few commercial crops like chillies, turmeric, groundnut, sugarcane have a place in the total yield of crops.

4.3.5 Animals and other Resources :

Most of the land area of the Kavathe Mahankal taluka is unproductive and full of hillocks. Therefore, increasing number of wandering sheep flocks is a typical feature of Kavathe Mahankal taluka. "The Mesh Paidas Kendra" at Ranjani is a famous centre in Maharashtra for mesh paidas.

The buffalows, cows, goats and sheep are the endless resources for the farmers. There are some quarries, scattered in the northern region of Kavathe Mahankal.

At Ranjani, there is a small scale industry, that produces blankets and ghongadies (regional blankets).

The milk co-operative societies established almost in each village, have been busy collecting milk, buying and selling it, and providing every facility to the poor farmers, and landless labours, so as to enhance there social status.

4.3.6 Special features :

- a) The establishment of "Shri Mahankali Co-operative Sugar Factory", though there is an inadequate production of sugarcane, is a matter of striking feature of this taluka.
- b) Kavathe Mahankal taluka stands first, among the various talukas of Sangli district for family planning programme.
- c) This taluka boasts its various "Mahangaons" where all the families are planned.
- d) The people in Kavathe Mahankal taluka have been faithfully celebrating, traditional customs and festivals.
- e) The future of this taluka is being shaped in its various Anganwadi's, Schools, Jr.colleges and College also.
- f) We see the jostling crowd, at the auspicious Mahashivaratri fair celebrated in the name of "Lord Mallikarjuna", every year at Kavathe Mahankal. The exhibition of beautiful and healthy bullocks is the important aspect of this fair.
- g) Among the people of Sangli district, Kavathe Mahankal is known as "Bazaar Kavatha".
- h) The Biroba temple at Arewadi in Kavathe Mahankal taluka is famous in western Maharashtra.
- i) Kavathe Mahankal taluka is widely known as a drought prone area, in all over the state. Therefore, there are many ups and downs in the lives of the people living in this taluka. They have to suffer to much in the hands of natural calamities. The scarcity of foodgrains, and unemployment,

have led the farmers of this taluka to depend whole heartedly on the Employment Guarantee Scheme work.

j) Nowadays, the work of EGS is a main source of income for majority of population in Kavathe Mahankal taluka

4.4 EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME IN KAVATHE MAHANKAL TALUKA :

The severe drought of the 1972-73 witnessed the introduction of EGS in the taluka. In the beginning the scheme was launched on a pilot basis under which the works of Nala bunding, contour bunding, leveling of land etc; were taken up. However, the scheme was implemented on a larger scale in the interior taluka from 1974-75. The works of nala bunding, contour bunding, leveling of land, and percolation tank were taken up. From 1981-82 the work of social afforestation was also taken up and the plant nurseries were cultivated in order to provide various plants at cheaper rates to the farmers.

An independent office, of the EGS started functioning from 5th September 1984, in the taluka. This activity further geared up works under the EGS, and the work of construction of roads, has been taken up under EGS, since then, formerly the P.W.Department of Sangli Z.P. was looking the construction of roads, but all such road works in taluka were transferred to EGS since 1984.

Thus, it can be stated that the effective implementation of the EGS began from 1984 covering the entire taluka and all types of works has started and completed in now adays.

The progress of EGS can be viewed in two ways. In the first place, the various categories of works being taken up, and completed can be examined the relevant data, are given in the following table.

TABLE 4.4 : Works under EGS (1974-87).

Sr. No.	Category of works	Number of sanctioned works	Number of completed works	% of (3) to (2)
0	1	2	3	4
1	Nala bunding	382	337	88.2
2	Percolation tank	110	60	54.5
3	Levelling of land	98	92	93.8
4	Road works	81	44	54.3
5	Contour bunding	65	60	92.3
6	Social Forestry	11	10	90.9
7	Afforestation	10	7	70.0
Total		757	610	80.5

SOURCE : Unpublished official documents and Reports on EGS of Kavathe Mahankal taluka.

It can be seen from the Table 4.4 that almost 80% of total sanctioned works under different categories were actually completed. It can also be observed that the work of levelling of land, received highest success in terms of completion of works.

While the construction of roads received lowest success. It may be because of the fact that the construction of roads, began only after 1984.

The employment generation by EGS can also be viewed as an indicator of the progress of scheme. The following table shows the number of workers working on various works under EGS for the years 1980-88.

TABLE 4.5-A : Number of workers working on EGS works (1980-88).

Sr. No.	Month and Year	Number of workers working on EGS works
1	September 1980	1740
2	" 1981	1860
3	" 1982	2980
4	" 1983	1240
5	" 1984	3968
6	" 1985	3972
7	" 1986	6615
8	" 1987	3600
9	" 1988	874
Total		26,849

SOURCE : Unpublished official report on EGS - Kavathe Mahankal Taluka Office.

TABLE 4.5-B : Employment generation in Kavathe Mahankal Taluka on EGS works.

Sr. No.	Year	Classification of EGS works				Total
		Soil conservation works	Percolation tanks	Road construction works	Afforestation & social forestry	
1	1974-75	10,197	16,832	-	-	27,029
2	1975-76	25,638	56,540	-	-	82,178
3	1976-77	36,740	90,994	-	-	127,734
4	1977-78	68,790	145,320	-	-	214,110
5	1978-79	115,050	128,746	-	-	243,796
6	1979-80	30,009	135,841	-	-	165,850
7	1980-81	98,143	130,039	-	-	228,182
8	1981-82	76,613	139,968	-	13,793	230,374
9	1982-83	79,694	178,119	-	15,977	273,790
10	1983-84	30,699	214,584	85,333	19,453	350,069
11	1984-85	79,924	184,191	208,833	23,114	496,062
12	1985-86	141,975	206,220	718,750	20,984	1087,929
13	1986-87	196,750	234,924	674,000	24,491	1130,165
14	1987-88	222,790	218,101	242,250	23,441	706,582
Total		1,213,012	2,080,419	1,929,166	141,253	5,363,850

SOURCE : Unpublished official documents and Reports on EGS of Kavathe Mahankal Taluka.

It can be seen from the above table 4.5-A that, the employment generation through EGS increased, substantially, whenever the drought years have been experienced. The two years of 1983 and 1988 have been relatively better years in terms of rainfall. As a result the number of persons demanding works under EGS seems to have substantially fallen in though years. By and large it can be stated that the EGS, has provided a good number of employment opportunities to the unemployed, landless agricultural labourer's, small and marginal farmers, during the period under view.

Another indicator of employment generation is given in the Table 4.5-B. It can be seen from the table that, the the employment generation in terms of mandays has always increased except when there have been good monsoons. The employment generation has been highest on the work of percolation tanks. While social afforestation cannot be provided excess employment generation, so their work is very limited in taluka and employment generation is lowest in social forestry.

4.5 DETAILS OF THE WORK DONE UNDER EGS IN

KAVATHE MAHANKAL TALUKA :

Four major categories of work have been completed under the EGS, in the Kavathe Mahankal taluka. They included soil conservation works, construction of percolation tanks, construction of roads, and social afforestation etc. We examine

the each of one, in more detail manner, with a view to bringing about the exact nature of work done under EGS in the taluka.

4.5.1 Soil conservation works :

The work of soil conservation is a mainly important from the view point of the improving the agricultural productivity. The fertility of land often declines as a result of the layers, soil being carried away, particularly, on the plains sloping downwards. The construction therefore includes nala bunding, contour bunding, and levelling of land. The work completed under these sub-types of work during 1974-75 to 1987-88 are detailed out in Table 4.6.

The information given in the Table 4.6 shows that soil conservation works were undertaken in 47 villages out of 54 villages in Kavathe Mahankal taluka; since 1974-75. It seems that nala bunding was accorded the highest priority, among the works of soil conservation and as many as 337 works having been completed in all the 47 villages covering the bunding area of 2819 T.C.M. Another 60 works of contour bunding covering 1226 hectares of land having completed work while 92 works of levelling of land with a coverage of 946 hectares of land have also been completed, under the soil conservation programme. Thus, it can be seen that the EGS work under soil conservation, have covered most of villages from the Kavathe Mahankal taluka.

TABLE 4.6 : Details of soil conservation works.

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Classification of work						Afforestation
		Nala bunding		Counter bunding		Levelling of land		
		No. of work completed	Area T.C. M.	No. of works com.	Area Hect.	No. of works com.	Area Hect.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Alkud (S)	10	80	7	140	5	50	1
2	Agalgaon	11	88	-	-	9	90	-
3	Arewadi	4	32	-	-	-	-	-
4	Irali	12	96	-	-	5	50	-
5	K.Mahankal	8	64	1	20	-	-	-
6	Karoli (T)	8	64	1	20	-	-	1
7	Kukatoli	15	120	5	100	-	-	-
8	Kuchi	7	56	-	-	-	-	-
9	Kerewadi	3	24	-	-	-	-	-
10	Koganoli	17	136	1	20	5	50	-
11	Kokale	14	112	3	60	2	20	-
12	Kukatoli	15	120	5	100	-	-	-
13	Kharshing	12	96	3	60	-	-	-
14	Chorochoi	4	32	2	40	-	-	-
15	Chudekhindi	10	80	2	40	-	-	-
16	Jaygavhan	5	40	-	-	2	20	-
17	Jakhapur	5	42	-	-	2	22	-
18	Dhalgaon	18	145	2	42	2	21	-

Conti..

Table 4.6 Conti..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19	Dhalewadi	5	45	1	23	-	-	-
20	Nangole	7	57	-	-	-	-	-
21	Nagaj	3	25	-	-	-	-	-
22	Nimaj	12	100	2	45	2	24	-
23	Ghorapadi	13	106	1	24	-	-	-
24	Thabadewadi	-	-	3	60	12	124	-
25	Dhulgaon	7	60	-	-	11	115	-
26	Dudhebhavi	1	9	-	-	-	-	-
27	Ghatnandre	11	99	4	80	3	31	-
28	Tisangi	17	137	-	-	-	-	-
29	Hingangaon	13	105	3	65	3	32	-
30	Haroli	2	17	1	20	-	-	-
31	Shirdhon	3	25	5	102	8	82	-
32	Shelakewadi	2	16	-	-	-	-	-
33	Banewadi	1	9	-	-	-	-	-
34	Borgaon	6	50	1	21	-	-	-
35	Basappawadi	1	10	-	-	-	-	-
36	Ranjani	26	205	-	-	4	40	2
37	Rayewadi	9	65	-	-	-	-	1
38	Sarati	3	25	-	-	-	-	-
39	Malangaon	3	24	5	104	1	11	-
40	Maishal	1	9	-	-	-	-	-
41	Pimpalwadi	1	8	-	-	2	20	-
42	Lonarwadi	1	10	-	-	2	21	-
43	Langarpeth	1	10	-	-	2	21	-
44	Deshing	16	130	1	20	7	72	-
45	Vithurayachi- wadi	3	24	-	-	1	10	-
46	Shindewadi	1	10	-	-	1	11	-
47	Dargaon (Shindewadi)	2	17	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		337	2819	60	1226	92	946	7

SOURCE : Unpublished official documents and reports, sub-divisional, Soil Conservation Office, Kavathe Mahankal.

4.5.2 Construction of percolation tanks :

The construction of percolation tanks is particularly useful where the level of irrigation is very low. As already pointed out major portion of the Kavathe Mahankal Taluka is in the drought prone area, and hence the percolation tanks are extremely useful and it is expected that the level of irrigation would therefore be substantially increased. Table 4.7 displaced the progress of the percolation tanks indicating the details of estimations and actual of cost, and the period required the construction of works.

Total estimated cost of percolation tanks is Rs.12,761,645 and total actual expenditure on percolation tanks are Rs.12,640,495.

The Table 4.7 indicates that, as many as 60 percolation tanks have been constructed in 40 different villages in the taluka. This works have been completed during 1974-75 to till 1987-88. On an average 5 to 6 percolation tanks were constructed every year. It can also be noted that, there are some 10 villages, in which, more than 1 percolation tank, each having constructed. The construction of 110 percolation tanks had been sanctioned under EGS for the taluka; and about 60 percolation tanks works have been completed untill 1987-88. The land additional brought under irrigation as a result of these percolation tanks, is about 2000 hectares, and it is estimated that the percolation tanks would benefits 9650 farmers directly. And it is also

TABLE 4.7 : Construction of Percolation Tanks.

(Rs.lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Estimated Cost Rs. (lakh)	Work started date	Work completed date	Construction of P.tank Rs. (lakh)
1	Shelakewadi	229,450	26- 4-74	30- 9-78	147,320
2	Tisangi	107,356	28-12-74	31-12-79	97,536
3	Chorochoi	212,421	6- 4-75	15-10-79	165,273
4	Kokale II	172,200	10- 7-75	21- 8-80	135,405
5	Kokale I	119,725	20- 8-75	5-12-79	176,944
6	Kokale III	123,334	20- 8-75	12- 8-81	155,108
7	Ranjani I	124,217	28- 8-75	30- 4-79	124,027
8	Thabadewadi	220,340	28- 8-75	17- 2-77	103,845
9	Koganoli II	230,000	2- 9-75	5-12-79	185,963
10	Maishal	79,214	11- 9-75	30-10-78	89,266
11	Dhulgaon II	10,091	23-10-75	30- 6-79	144,899
12	Shindewadi I	197,180	18-11-75	30- 6-79	111,969
13	Dhulgaon I	221,580	25-11-75	10-10-79	187,536
14	Banewadi	307,422	9-12-75	18-12-80	102,624
15	Irali I	287,030	17-12-75	13- 3-87	202,129
16	Kerewadi	296,750	16- 1-76	15- 7-80	196,804
17	Vitthalwadi	231,560	28- 2-76	1-10-79	154,500
18	Vithurayachiwadi	176,615	12- 7-76	15- 9-80	186,598
19	Koganoli (I)	144,336	9- 8-76	28- 8-79	123,444
20	Kokale IV	222,840	15-12-77	30- 6-79	260,845

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Table 4.7 Conti..

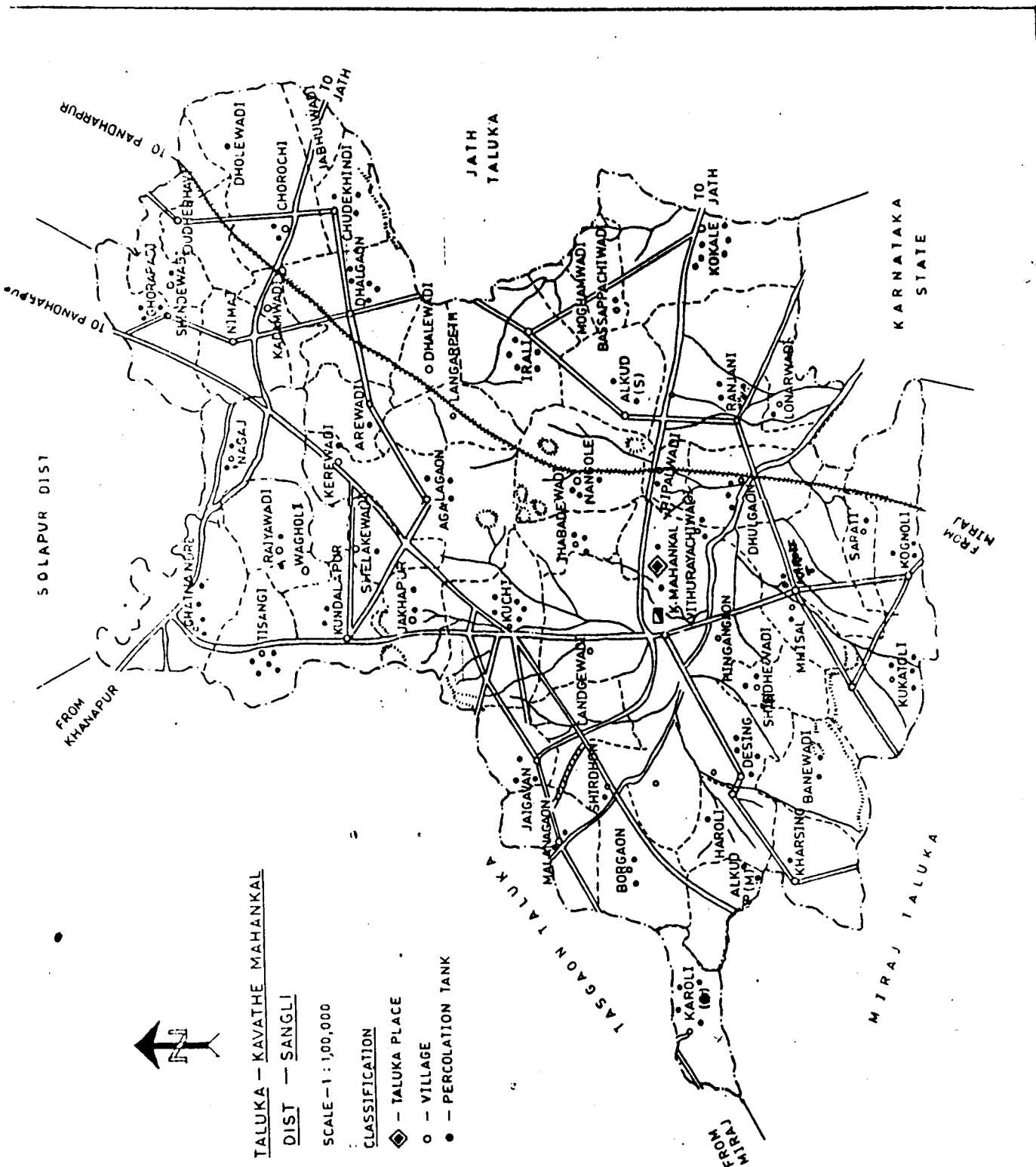
Sr. No.	Name of Village	Estimated cost Rs. (lakh)	Work started date	Work completed date	Construction of P. tank Rs. (lakh)
21	Kavathe Mahankal	295,480	6- 4-78	10- 8-81	236,622
22	Deshing I	568,163	25- 5-78	8-12-83	499,253
23	Banewadi II	144,885	30- 6-78	22- 8-82	144,885
24	Kavathe Mahankal I	121,064	9- 8-78	21- 5-79	118,273
25	Jakhapur	120,520	27- 8-78	26- 2-80	121,561
26	Pimpalwadi	133,600	5-10-78	30- 9-80	168,872
27	Limbewadi	167,817	10-10-78	9- 4-82	168,000
28	Arewadi	297,920	1-12-78	28-12-81	171,000
29	Nangole III	264,838	12- 3-79	30- 6-83	272,533
30	Koganoli III	115,644	12- 3-79	6- 2-80	169,613
31	Lonarwadi	138,575	20- 3-79	11- 8-82	176,000
32	Karoli (T)	257,062	23- 3-79	14- 1-85	226,392
33	Kokale V	273,630	9- 8-79	10-12-84	193,077
34	Dhulagaon III	276,889	28- 3-80	4- 1-83	281,573
35	Arayachiwadi (Ghatnandre)	348,710	16- 4-80	30-11-85	332,000
36	Borgaon	200,118	18- 6-80	24-10-83	191,558
37	Agalgaon I	183,453	4- 8-80	5- 6-85	323,666
38	Shirdhon	166,954	26-10-80	28- 5-84	220,574
39	Tisangi	117,625	23-10-80	21- 8-83	386,300
40	Malangaon	176,840	5-10-80	20- 1-86	185,651
41	Kuchi	189,817	30- 6-80	15- 6-84	171,605

Conti..

Table 4.7 Conti..

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Estimated cost Rs.(lakh)	Work started date	Work completed date	Construction of P. tank Rs.(lakh)
42	Jayagavhan	279,079	2- 1-81	9- 4-82	168,000
43	Irali III	271,824	21- 1-81	6-11-83	233,130
44	Ranjani	387,664	19- 3-81	2-11-83	368,075
45	Irali IV	134,988	13- 5-81	1- 5-83	132,748
46	Ghorapadi	181,320	17- 5-81	30-11-85	342,000
47	Agalgaon II	279,804	11- 6-81	7- 5-83	279,804
48	Deshing II	240,436	17- 6-81	27- 3-84	238,032
49	Chorochi	369,267	27- 8-81	16-11-86	498,093
50	Deshing III	144,809	9- 4-82	2-10-83	172,499
51	Dhalgaon	191,613	28- 8-82	22- 4-84	251,009
52	Banewadi (I)	152,050	18- 3-83	10- 5-85	232,276
53	Banewadi III	271,012	25- 3-83	24- 9-85	419,930
54	Nagai II	338,990	18- 4-83	30- 4-87	351,668
55	Ranjani II	215,303	19- 5-83	15-11-85	141,240
56	Jakhapur I	131,614	1- 5-83	18- 4-86	123,715
57	Irali V	196,524	25- 5-83	9-12-86	187,000
58	Agalgaon III	192,771	28-10-84	30- 6-86	295,930
59	Rayewadi	225,659	26- 6-85	17- 9-87	209,073
60	Dudhebhavi	148,834	24- 6-85	22- 3-86	160,248

SOURCE : Unpublished official Documents, Sub-divisional Irrigation Department, Kavathe Mahankal.



estimated to benefit 1550 wells in the taluka. The construction of percolation tanks under EGS is thus beneficial not only for providing employment to the jobless workers, but also, for a long term improvement in the productivity of land.

The cost of construction of the percolation tanks varied from tanks to tank, depending upon the actual construction area; and the capacity there of. The following Table 4.8 shows the classification of the percolation tanks on the basis of cost ranges.

TABLE 4.8 : Expenditure wise classification of percolation Tanks.

Sr. No.	Cost of construction of percolation Tanks Rs.	Number of Percolation Tanks	Average %
1	Below 1.0 lakh	2	03.4
2	1.0 to 1.5 "	14	23.3
3	1.5 to 2.0 "	21	35.0
4	2.0 to 3.0 "	14	23.3
5	3.0 to 4.0 "	6	10.0
6	Above 4.0 "	3	05.0
Total		60	100.00

SOURCE : Unpublished official documents, sub divisional irrigation department, Kavathe Mahankal.

It can be seen from Table 4.8 that 21 out of 60 percolation tanks, (35%) belonged to the cost range of Rs.1.5 lakh to 2 lakh. While 3 percolation tanks, required the cost above Rs.4 lakh (5%). Another 2 percolation tanks required the cost below Rs.1 lakh (3.4%), but on an average, it can be seen that each percolation tanks, about 2 lakh of rupees constructed cost.

The earlier Table 4.7, also indicate that in the most of the cases, the actual cost of construction has been lowered than the estimated cost. This indeed commended because the experience shows that the actual cost of most of the public sector exceeds the earlier estimates.

Thus, the construction of percolation tanks has been efficient and productive and it had been in tune with the objectives of EGS.

4.5.3 Construction of Roads :

The third category of works under the EGS, is the construction of roads. This work is also useful as the all weather roads increased the mobility of people in general and adds to productivity of the agricultural in particular. In fact transport facility, constitute a major enfastructure for economic development to any region.

Table 4.9 gives the details of road works completed including the length of the roads and expenditure there on.

TABLE 4.9 : Completed road works in Kavathe Mahankal taluka under EGS.

Sr. No.	Name of completed road work	Length of road kms.	Expenditure on per road work Rs. lakh
1	K.Mahankal to Zurewadi road	3	1.60
2	K.Mahankal to Tirmalwadi	7	3.22
3	K.Mahankal to Deshing	3.2	1.65
4	Zurewadi to Wadgaon	3.5	2.66
5	Shindewadi to Kukatoli	4	2.98
6	Deshing to Hingangaon	5	3.99
7	Hingangaon to Karoli (I)	4	1.47
8	Dhulgaon to joint Jath road	2	1.22
9	Dhulgaon to Pimpalwadi	4	3.32
10	Dhulgaon to Lonarwadi	4	2.81
11	Dhulgaon to Kuchi (I)	2.5	2.66
12	Dhulgaon to Kuchi (II)	2.5	1.47
13	Karoli (T) to Shindewadi	2.5	3.63
14	Karoli (T) to Bandagarwadi	4	2.76
15	Karoli (T) to Dhulgaon	2	1.25
16	Alkud (S) to Nangola	3	2.67
17	Konganoli to Kukatoli	3	1.60
18	Kokale to Ranjani (II)	4	1.47
19	Kokale to Basappawadi	6	3.52
20	Moghamwadi to New Estate	1	1.08
21	Kokale to joint Jath road	1.6	3.70
22	Tisangi to Jarandi	3	2.24
23	Agalgaon to Thabadewadi	6	4.10

Conti..

Table 4.9 Conti..

Sr. No.	<u>Name of completed road work</u>	Length of road kms.	Expenditure on per road work Rs. lakh
24	Ghatnandre to Pachegaon	3	2.24
25	Ghatnandre to Tisangi	3	1.14
26	Wagholi to Kerewadi (I)	3.5	3.18
27	Ghatnandre to Arayachiwadi	2	1.50
28	Rayawadi to Rayawadi Tank	1.2	1.00
29	Nagajpati to Kerewadi	3	1.28
30	Agalgaonpati to Kerewadi	5	3.54
31	Kuchi to Jaygavhan	5	2.37
32	Kuchi to Wadgaon	3.1	2.87
33	Landagewadi to Deshing	3	2.99
34	Jaygavhan to Marangaon	4	1.64
35	Deshing to Shirdhon	5	3.89
36	Deshing to Jagatap Vasati	4	2.99
37	Miraj to Pandharpur Road I	3.5	2.82
38	Deshing to joint Jath Road	3	2.30
39	Kharshing to Khanderajuri	4	3.99
40	Banewadi to Motipirkhind	3.5	4.01
41	Kharshing to Banewadi	4	1.81
42	Deshing to joint Jath Road II	4	4.02
43	Malgaon to Boargaon	3	2.27
44	Miraj to Pandharpur road II	3.5	2.92

SOURCE : Unpublished official documents - Divisional EGS office (Road work) Kayathe Mahankal.

The Table 4.9 shows that the construction of roads work under EGS began in September 1984 and of the 81 sanctioned road works and 44 works have already been completed. The total length of these 44 roads is 154 kms. While another 27 road under construction, admeasuring 86 km length. The total expenditure incurred upon the completed works, so far has been Rs.109 lakh. Thus the work of construction of roads, under EGS also shows a satisfactory progress during the period.

4.5.4 Social Afforestation works :

The work of social afforestation under the EGS has shown some progress in the taluka. The following table shows the progress of works under the scheme.

TABLE 4.10 : Social afforestation work in Kavathe Mahankal Taluka.

Sr. No.	Year	Particular of work done
1	1981 - 82	Plantation of trees on the Kavathe Mahankal - Jath roadsides 14 kms, plantation of 11,293 trees
2	1982 - 83	Nangole canal side, plantation of trees, 4 kms area covered
3	1983 - 84	Village Karoli (T) 10 hectare area, plantation of 7,500 plants
4	1984 - 85	In Nagaj 7 hectare area covered 11,200 plants planted
5	1985 - 86	Village Alkud(S) 13 hectare area covered plantation of 21,000 trees
6	1986 - 87	Nongole Nursery - prepared and nurtured 1 lakh plant and distributed 2 lakh plants
7	1987 - 88	Ranjani - 25 hectare area covered 40,000 plants planted

SOURCE : Unpublished documents - social forestry office, Kavathe Mahankal.

Table 4.10 shows that the plantation of trees and social afforestation has covered a substantial area in the taluka. The nurseries also have been maintained for providing plants to people. Thus, the social afforestation appears to have made reasonable progress under the EGS.

4.6 FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF EGS :

IN KAVATHE MAHANKAL TALUKA :

The pattern of expenditure on EGS in the Kavathe Mahankal taluka for the year from 1974-75 to 1987-88 is displayed in the following table.

TABLE 4.11 : Expenditure, pattern of EGS in various works.

Sr. No.	Year	Classification of EGS works				Total
		Soil conservation	Percolation Tank	Road construction works	Afforestation social forestry	
1	1974-75	35,690	58,912	-	-	94,602
2	1975-76	89,735	197,890	-	-	287,625
3	1976-77	128,592	318,480	-	-	447,072
4	1977-78	316,438	508,620	-	-	825,058
5	1978-79	529,230	592,318	-	-	1121,548
6	1979-80	138,043	624,870	-	-	762,913
7	1980-81	539,790	715,217	-	-	1255,007
8	1981-82	459,679	769,829	-	82,761	1312,269
9	1982-83	478,168	1068,716	-	95,866	1642,750
10	1983-84	184,197	1287,506	512,000	116,720	2100,423
11	1984-85	639,398	1473,534	1253,000	138,685	3504,567
12	1985-86	1135,800	1649,762	5750,000	167,876	8703,438
13	1986-87	1574,000	1879,397	5392,000	195,932	9041,329
14	1987-88	1782,322	1744,814	1938,000	187,530	5652,666
Total		8031,082	12889,865	14845,000	902,559	36668,506

SOURCE : Unpublished official documents on EGS of Kavathe Mahankal.

The Table 4.11 shows that expenditure incurred on various activities under EGS, increased continuously over the entire period. It can also be seen that the work of construction of roads, was taken up only after year 1983, but largest share of expenditure, has been incurred on the same.

The following table brings out the percentage significant in the total expenditure of major categories of works.

TABLE 4.12 : Categorywise percentage of expenditure on EGS works.

Sr. No.	Type of work	% of expenditure
1	Road construction works	40.48
2	Percolation Tank	35.16
3	Soil conservation	21.90
4	Afforestation (Social Forestry)	2.46
Total		100.00

SOURCE : Unpublished official documents on EGS of Kavathe Mahankal.

The above table shows that of the total expenditure as much as 40% has been incurred upon construction of new roads, and repairs of old one. The second largest share of expenditure is that of percolation tanks; while the third larger composition is of soil conservation works. The lowest amount 2.46% of the total expenditure has gone towards afforestation and social forestry.

4.7 CONCLUSIONS :

In this chapter, we have thus seen that the Employment Guarantee Scheme has been effectively implemented in the Kavathe Mahankal Taluka. The major conclusions that can be drawn on the basis of this chapter that are as follows :-

- 1) The Kavathe Mahankal Taluka of the Sangli district is mainly a drought prone area.
- 2) The attendance of workers on the EGS has generally increased although the years having good monsoon have witnessed lesser attendance.
- 3) The work under EGS, has been by and large satisfactory in terms of the completion of works against the sanctioned works.
- 4) The construction of roads was taken up under EGS only after 1983 and that the largest share of expenditure has been incurred on the same.
- 5) The villagewise progress of the EGS shows that the villages, having greater impact of drought have been rightly given the due weightage.

Thus, the progress of EGS has certainly been quite satisfactory in the Kavathe Mahankal Taluka.