

The Impact of Watershed Programme on the Rural Agriculture

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Abstract: *Water shed Programme is a Boon to the farmers ,It Protects the land from desert atmosphere . It is the best programme for rain based areas farmers can store the water through various programme activities .cantoor Buildings ,checkdams ,tanks formation are the important activities in watershed programme. Poverty ,overpopulation desires of the upper classes show more effect on the atmosphere. Macro Economic policies are also the cause for the problems of the environment of the country. DPAP,DDP have been implementing the watershed policies since 1987 on wards. Government of India has decided to implement the watershed programme through three programmes such as DPAP,DDP,IWDP etc. watershed associations ,committees ,organizing committees play to vital role to success the programme.*

Key Words: *Watershed, cantor Buildings, checkdams, Rainfall areas,DDP,DRDA,IWEP,Desert areas,Banjar lands*

I. Introduction

Water shed programme is a boon to the farmers .It Protects the lands from desert atmosphere.It is the best programme for rain based areas . farmers can store the water through various programme activities .If the people maintain the watershed programme properly desert atmosphere will disappear. Cantor buildings ,checkdams tanks formation are the important activities in watershed programme. The above activities will store the water from various sources. People can maintain some other activities through vanasmrakshana samithies .

Poverty ,over population, desires of the upper classes show more effect on the troposphere. Macro economic policies are also the cause for the problems of the environment of the country. National resources have been decreasing due to the lack of creation of new organizations instead of the old organizations ,which fall down in evolutionary process. Individual markets have been existing in the place of common markets. The main cause of the problem is that the absence of the public participation in the Government programmes.

India has a lot of natural resources which are essential to develop the country . But many obstacles like drought ,over population, unemployment ,illiteracy are main problems to Indians. Aresa based on rain fal,have been facing the crisis due to the scarcity rains. Owing to lack of rain fall, trees and plantation is less in the drought effected areas. The previous achievements proved that ,one can improve the public property ,rate of production ,protect the water resources ,land and eradicate the drought ,when the efforts of Government officials ,public participation and with the role of voluntary organizations.

There are possibilities to eradicate the poverty ,through increasing the sanctioning fund for EAS,IJRY,DPAP,DDP Programmes. The Previous experiences have shown the achievements like jabu in Madhya Pradesh,Mittemarri in Karnataka,Atagav ,Raalegav siddi in Maharastra.This type of victories and achievements are the milestones for success.with the above concepts the Government of Andhra Pradesh concentrate on The Watershed Developments .when the people develop the watershed areas the Government can improve the water resources and could avoid the drought.

Objectivies Of The Programme :

- Sufficient utilization of the land,
- Sufficient utilization of water & natural resources to eradicate the drought
- Encouragement of the programmes of saving income groups etc.
- Farmation of proper facilities to utilize the technical knowledge and technical development.
- Equal distribution of the Bio-mass product and land
- Proper utilization of income resources.

Take care of the programme

- ❖ The organizers have to take the following steps to success the programme.
- ❖ The organisares to complete the works which are taken in to cultivated ,non cultivated rain based lands.
- ❖ Consumer organizations panchayath groups should start the preperations for coordinate the final activities .
- ❖ Watershed committee should give training to the members of the watershed committee.

- ❖ Secretary of the committee and voluntary group members about a technical knowledge in watershed activities.
- ❖ Watershed groups have to collect the funds for expansion of activities and improve the saving and income activities .

Involvement of the Government

Indian Government has taken several developmental programmes through various activities on the basis of watershed programme . Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP),Desert Development Programme (DDP) have been implementing the watershed policies since 1987 onwards.National watershed Development programme in Rained Areas (NWDPR)is an another programme for implementation of waterscheme .The main intension of the IWDP is to develop the trees in banjar lands. Government of India has decided to implement the watershed programme through three programmes such as DPAP,DDP,IWDP etc.Accordingly the regulations of above three programmes ,Government has issued the following guidelines for the watershed development.

There are technical and administrative concepts of watershed programme ,

Technical concepts :

Scientists have developed various technical methods for the development of watershed area. The Knowledge may be useful to solve the problems of watershed development .Though there is the technical knowledge ,these watershed programmes have not been functioning properly in rural areas due to the effect of poor socio economic atmosphere. In addition to this farmers created a new technical knowledge on the basis of local resources with their own knowledge. Recently Agricultural scientists and Indian council for agricultural research tried for introduce new technologies to the development of watershed areas.

Administrative concepts :

Watershed development projects have failed due to the lack of proper administrative preparations , and a major failures in Project staff . The above guidelines are instructed that ,public participation is an essential for each and every development programme . These guidelines explain that the Government organizations and voluntary organizations should participate In public programmes . Particularly rural people and organization staff have to involve as partners in making and developing the watershed programmes . Training is an essential for staff in technical issues ,project ownership,Participatory Rural Appraisal ,community organizations etc. Training is also essential for rural people in modern scientific issues and formation on group organizations.

Finacial Resources :

Rural Developmentministry will sanctions the funds under DPAP,DDP and IWEP Schemes . According to the decision of Government of India ,50% funds should be allotted for watershed development programme from DPAP,DDP,IJRY ,Employment assurance schemes (EAS) for Watershed Development Programmes,State Government Funds also will added to this schemes .These watershed programme guide lines instructed to the state government ,that they have to concentrate on development of the programme. Hence these programme has been implemented in different states at various levels . In particular state also the programme has been implemented at various levels .

SHGs Role in Water shed

- There should be one member in self –Help groups from the families who are depending on watershed project
- There should be separate SHGs for women
- There should be separate SHGs for SC,ST,and Agriculture labour etc.
- SHGs should condut the meetings per every month and will take the decisions
- They can maintain the business through amount collected from SHGs
- Accounts should be maintained.

Watershed selection

The following standards are essential for the watershed selection

- ❖ Water scarcity watershed
- ❖ SC,ST Watershed
- ❖ Watershed which consisting more Banjar lands
- ❖ Watershed to be a more common land
- ❖ Watershed to be a less coolie rates.
- ❖ **Responsibilities of the committees**

- ❖ To make the plan for every watershed
- ❖ To Organise the rural people
- ❖ Trainup the village level organizations

Technical advises in watershed works

- Observation and implement the project
- Check up the Accounts and Balance
- Implement the Technical Knowledge
- Take up the action plan for Improvement of the works
- ZillaParishad and DRDA can form the watershed development organization when there are no voluntary organizations and other organizations.

II. Methodology And Data Collection Of The Study

This is an empirical study of developmental and welfare Programmes and the primary data has been collected from 180 Group leaders, Sarpanches, Rural Farmers etc.

To Collect data Interview schedule was prepared and operated mostly the respondents left to express freely about their experiences and views. The Interviews were conducted mostly at the houses of the leaders and thus, 80% of the respondents were interviewed at their houses. The rest of the Interviews conducted at their gardens, fields, and at meeting places.

Besides the Personnel Interviews, the researcher attended DDP, DPAP, IJRY, MPDO and NODEL Office etc. The researcher interviewed the Mandal Development officer and Staff of the Office etc. The researcher interviewed the DWCRS Supervisor who was appointed by the Govt. The researcher has made use of the report of Mandal Perished Development office on the Water shed Programme etc.

In addition to the primary data, secondary data was also consulted and utilized purposefully. The secondary data includes Books, Articles, and Government Committee reports, Seminar Papers, Reports and News Paper etc.

The Chief of the Telugu Desam Party Sri N.T.Rama Rao felt that Andhra Pradesh state could not achieve the development without presence of Rural Development, to achieve the rural development he introduced the concept of "Administration to the Doorsteps". To develop the living standards of the rural population, he introduced several changes in Rural administration.

Sri N.Chandra Babu Naidu who succeeded Sri N.T.Rama Rao has given importance to his valuable ideas. He formulated vision 2020 to achieve 'The Swarnandhra'. To achieve development in rural areas, the government introduced new ideas like 'shramadanam', 'prajala vaddaku palana' etc. To achieve the above goal the Govt of Andhra Pradesh introduced Water shed programme for the development of Rural Agriculture.

III. Conclusion

Watershed Programme is a boon to the farmers, It Protect the lands from desert atmosphere, It is the best Programme for rain based areas. It provides employment opportunities to the Rural youth. It is a good Programme to develop the lands. Each and every water drop could be store by the help of watershed programme. People can utilized the storage water in necessary situation.

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