

BHARATIYA JAIN SANGHATANA

MAHARASHTRA DROUGHT FREE MOVEMENT

BJS - MDFM 2018

PROGRESS
REPORT | **2018**

April - May



CONTENTS

About MDFM 2018.....	1
Background	1
BJS and Paani Foundation Collaboration	2
Role of BJS	3
Scope of Work for BJS MDFM 2018	4
Planning and Implementation by BJS.....	5
Training Programmes	8
Tasks done by Taluka Coordinators (TC)	9
Machine Procurement Process	10
Conditions for Machine Deployment.....	11
Building a People's Movement	11
Highlights of the Work Progress	13
BJS MDFM 2018 Taluka-wise Data till 22 nd May	16
BJS MDFM 2018 Taluka-wise Data till 5 th June	18
Future Plans of BJS	21
Photo Gallery	22
Press Gallery.....	24

About MDFM 2018

The prime aim of the MDFM 2018 is to implement a community-based water conservation and water management model at the village-level in all drought-prone districts of Maharashtra so the state can get drought-free by the year 2022. To attain the above aim, Bharatiya Jain Sanghatana (BJS) plans to work with the drought-proofing programmes of the Government of Maharashtra, Paani Foundation's Satyamev Jayate Water Cup Competition and other initiatives of like-minded organisations.

Background

Bharatiya Jain Sanghatana, established in the year 1993 by Shri. Shantilal Muttha has long been working in the fields of disaster response, school education and social initiatives, leveraging a strong network of volunteers across the State. Since 2013, the focus area of BJS has been to increase the water storage capacity of water bodies in drought-prone regions of Maharashtra.

BJS has proven the effectiveness of its approach toward drought mitigation since -

- 2013 - De-silting of 117 water bodies in one month in Beed district, removing 20 lakh cubic meter of silt for use on 5000 acres of farm land to make it fertile
- 2016 - River beds and nala cleaning, deepening and expansion work at 15 locations in Maharashtra
- 2017 - Machine support to around 350 villages in their watershed management work as a part of Paani Foundation's Satyamev Jayate Water Cup Competition

Paani Foundation is a not-for-profit organization set up by Mr. Aamir Khan and Ms. Kiran Rao in early 2016, with the objective to work towards creating a drought-free Maharashtra. Paani Foundation organizes the Satyamev Jayate Water Cup Competition between villages to encourage the villagers to do constructive work towards watershed management and water conservation. Shri. Shantilal Muttha is overwhelmed with the participative model of Satyamev Jayate Water Cup Competition that aims to make villages self-sufficient in their watershed management work.

BJS and Paani Foundation Collaboration

The key features of the Satyamev Jayate Water Cup Competition by Paani Foundation are:

- Declaration of the Satyamev Jayate Water Cup Competition of 45 days for watershed management work in the selected talukas
- Mobilization of villages in those talukas for participation in the Water Cup Competition
- Villages applying with the consensus to participate in the Water Cup Competition knowing that there are no funds provided for the same
- Selection of five motivated people – three men and two women – by the villages to participate in the technical training given by Paani Foundation
- Training centres set up in different regions where the villages have demonstrated successful watershed management implementation in the competition of the previous year
- Creation of watershed management plan by the empowered villagers as per the contextual requirements
- Participation in *shramdaan* (voluntary manual labour) by the entire village
- Selection of winners by expert committee at the end of the competition



Role of BJS

- BJS considers the watershed management work of Paani Foundation to be the biggest of its kind since independence and the ideal approach that befits Mahatma Gandhi's concept of self-reliance. While doing Shramdaan as per the regulations of the Satyamev Jayate Water Cup Competition of Paani Foundation, the villagers come to know that there is limitation for human efforts in this work and they need machine support to perform tough tasks on the ground. To strengthen this people's movement, BJS decided to provide the villages with heavy earth moving machinery by procuring the machines and managing them across the State. This enabled the villagers to complete the threshold limit of shramdaan as per the regulations of the Satyamev Jayate Water Cup Competition.
- In 2017, for the Satyamev Jayate Water Cup Competition, BJS provided machine support to 350 villages in 30 talukas of 13 districts with the help of 490 machines (Backhoe loaders/ Excavators).
- In 2018, the competition took place across the State in around 4000 villages of 75 talukas of 24 districts. So, the scope for BJS's work of machine support was much more increased this year.
- Since the scope of work was huge, identification and recruitment of human resources, staff training, deployment of heavy earth moving machinery on ground, monitoring the machine performance, fund raising and overall system setup on the field and in Head Office in a very short duration was a great challenge for BJS. BJS fulfilled this role quiet efficiently.
- Timely coordination and communication with the Government officials and Paani Foundation officials was very important for the effective implementation of the project. BJS undertook this crucial task with the strong team work of its officials and BJS office bearers.



Scope of Work for BJS MDFM 2018

Under the MDFM 2018, villages in 75 talukas of 24 districts in Maharashtra took part in the Satyamev Jayate Water Cup Competition 2018 between 8th April and 22nd May 2018. It covered the talukas of Uttar Maharashtra, Paschim Maharashtra, Vidarbha and Marathwada regions as per the areas announced by Paani Foundation for their competition in 2018.

ZONE 1: Uttar Maharashtra	5 Districts: Jalgaon, Nandurbar, Dhule, Nashik, and Ahmednagar	13 Blocks: Amalner, Parola, Shahada, Nandurbar, Dhule, Sindhkhed, Chandwad, Sinnar, Jamkhed, Patharadi, Ahmednagar, Parner and Karjat
ZONE 2: Paschim Maharashtra	4 Districts: Satara, Solapur, Sangli, and Pune	17 blocks: Maan, Khatav, Koregaon, Sangola, Uttar Solapur, Karmala, Barshi, Madha, Magalwedha, Aatpadi, Jath, Khanapur, Kawthemahankal, Tasgaon, Baramati, Indapur and Purander
ZONE 3: Vidarbha	7 Districts: Buldhana, Akola, Washim, Amravati, Yavatmal, Wardha and Nagpur	25 blocks: Motala, JalgaonJamod, Sangrampur, Akot, Patur, Barshitakli, Tilhara, Karanja, MangrulPir, Dharni, Warud, Morshi, Chikhaldara, Nandagaon (K), Ralegaon, Kalamb, Umarkhed, Yavatmal, Ghatanji, Dharva, Arvi, Devli, KaranjaGhadge, Selu and Narkhed
ZONE 4: Marathwada	8 Districts: Aurangabad, Beed, Osmanabad, Hingoli, Parbhani, Nanded, Jalna and Latur	20 blocks: Khultabad, Phulambri, Vaijapur, Kaij, Dharur, Ambajogai, Ashti, ParaliVaijinath, Kalamb, Bhoom, Paranda, Osmanabad, Kalamnuri, Jintoor, Bhokar, Loha, Jafrabad, Ausa, Nilanga and Devni

The type of watershed management work in villages through machines includes the following as per each village's planning and requirement:

1	डीपसीसीटी- Deep Continuous Contour Trenches
2	मानाबां-मातीनालाबांध (नवीन)- Earthen Dam (New)
3	मानाबां-मातीनालाबांध (दुरुस्ती)- Earthen Dam (Strengthening)
4	नाला रुंदीकरण व खोलीकरण- Nala Widening and Deepening
5	शेततळे- Farm Ponds
6	पाझरतलाव (दुरुस्ती)- Percolation Tank (Strengthening)
7	कम्पार्टमेंटबंडिंग- Compartment Bunding
8	कंटूराबांध- Contour Bunding
9	सीसीटी- Continuous Contour Trenches
10	विहीरपुनर्भरण- Well Recharge
11	Other Works- नदी/ओढापात्र खोलीकरण-रुंदीकरण- River /Rivulet deepening and widening, शोषखड्डे- Water harvesting pits, वनतळे, C.N.B (Cement Nala Bund)- गोळेकाढणे, शेतबांध- Farm Bunds, वृक्षलागवडखड्डे -Tree plantation pits, गाळकाढणे- De-silting etc.

Planning and Implementation by BJS

- BJS started working extensively before the announcement of Paani Foundation's Satyamev Jayate Water Cup Competition 2018 and has worked meticulously during the competition period from 8th April to 22nd May 2018.
- BJS highlighted the role of villagers in the MDFM 2018. The village community has a major role to play in this project in collaboration with Paani Foundation. It is the villagers' self-drive for capacity-building and the set of people selected by them that drives the project. After contextual analysis and thorough technical inputs, a watershed management plan was drawn. The villagers participated actively in this planned work through shramdaan. Finally, it was the villagers' consensus to request for machine support with the preparedness to bear the diesel cost.
- In the initial phase of the BJS MDFM project, Shri. Shantilal Muttha held various meetings with Paani Foundation, government officers and BJS volunteers across the state. He appealed to the BJS network of volunteers from various talukas to take on the initiative. He also motivated the BJS volunteers and villagers for their proactive participation in the project along with the government officials, various NGOs, public representatives and the media.



Amaravati-Warud planning and implementation

- Work of this magnitude was not possible without a strong volunteer network. BJS's network of volunteers participated in the advocacy, communication, government liaisoning, vendor tie-ups and logistic support.
- Government officers and various public representatives from the respective talukas were taken into confidence for the smooth functioning of the project.
- Compared to last year's Water Cup Competition, stronger mobilization and increasing popularity were being observed this year in 2018.
- To ensure effective project management, BJS appointed state level, district level and taluka level volunteer committees to oversee the work under the able leadership and guidance of Shri. Shantilal Muttha.
- Appointments of State Project Director, Assistant Project Director, Senior Manager, Project Supervisor and Taluka Coordinators were completed.
- An exclusive handbook listing all the roles and responsibilities of the appointed team was printed for internal circulation to get clarity on the work to be done by each team member.
- The following tasks were handled at the head office in Pune –

- o Program management and coordination
 - o Technology development and support
 - o Machine procurement
 - o Government liasoning
 - o Documentation
 - o Monitoring and evaluation
 - o Finance management
 - o Photography, videography, audio-video (AV) editing
 - o Social media and print media promotions and publications
 - o Fund raising
- The on-ground team was trained to address the emerging challenges and mitigate field-level issues.
 - An advanced, technology-based monitoring and reporting system was deployed for the project and it generated real-time data from the field.
 - Various protocols for WhatsApp usage, Mobile App, and Code of Conduct were drawn up for effective project management.
 - Systematic documentation of the entire project was also executed.



Planning and Discussions at the Head Office

Training Programmes

The training of Taluka Coordinators - Two-day training program for BJS Taluka Coordinators was held at Pune Head Office on 24th and 25th March 2018.

Training of BJS office bearers - One-day training for BJS office bearers was held at Pune Head Office on 25th March 2018.

Training of Project Supervisors - One-day training of Project Supervisors who lead five taluka coordinators each was held on 2nd April 2018.



Training of TCs, Supervisors and BJS Office Bearers

Tasks done by Taluka Coordinators (TC)

- Each of the taluka coordinators took charge of their respective talukas and made visits to their respective villages, interacted with the village Sarpanch, and established a good rapport with the Paani Foundation's coordinators for their talukas.
- The list of the villages that have completed shramdaan was obtained in coordination with Paani Foundation.
- The taluka coordinators also attended various meetings in the villages participating in Satyamev Jayate Water Cup Competition 2018, meeting government officials and other stakeholders to explain the objective and scope of BJS's work.
- The taluka coordinators reported the information obtained from the villages in the prescribed format to their supervisors.
- A letter informing the nature of work that BJS was to undertake in every village participating in the Water Cup Competition was given to every Sarpanch.
- The TCs ensured that the village generates funds for the diesel required for the machine.
- The machine requirement form was updated in the system. An MoU was signed with the machine owners after completing the agreement with the Sarpanch.
- The coordination between all the villagers, government officials and the representatives of Paani Foundation was successfully achieved



Machine Procurement Process

Based on its previous experience, BJS drew up a protocol for the terms and conditions for contracts with machine vendors. The district coordinators, supervisors and taluka coordinators made all efforts to procure machines for the villages. As the project duration was April-May, when many Govt. and private pre-monsoon projects are underway, machine availability in this peak season was a huge challenge. BJS managed to overcome this challenge by procuring heavy earth moving machines not only from Maharashtra but also from neighbouring states such as Gujarat, Telangana, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh.

BJS addressed the challenge by:

- Involving the BJS office bearers in the procurement of the machines
- Taking the data of the machines available from the JCB Company and contacting the vendors
- Requesting the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Maharashtra to ask for support from the District Collectors in providing the data of machine owners in their districts
- Taking data from the Collector's office about the machines available in their tehsil and then contacting the vendors



Dhule-Shindkheda, Machine procurement

Conditions for Machine Deployment

- The villages participating in the Satyamev Jayate Water Cup Competition 2018 could get machine support only after the completion of the shramdaan target in the respective villages (3 cubic meters per person) or attendance of Paani Foundation's training and completion of the watershed management plan for the village. (This is to obtain the initial 15 marks in the competition.)
- Initially BJS decided to provide JCB machine for minimum of 250 hours of work and Poclain machine for minimum of 100 hours work without diesel. However, this machine usage period was very short. More and more villagers were actively completing shramdaan. Considering the need of the work and the demand from the villagers, BJS decided to provide earth moving machines to villagers beyond the above mentioned limit of machine usage hours.
- Villagers arranged for the diesel expenditure through community contribution, government schemes, donations from voluntary organizations, NGOs, individuals, etc.
- BJS offered maximum machine support to villages that undertook massive shramdaan activities.

Building a People's Movement

As the Water Cup Competition picked up the momentum, the villagers showed an increased willingness to participate in shramdaan and watershed management tasks. Shramdaan helped the people take ownership of the work and play an active role in making their village drought-free. Government officers from the respective talukas were working day and night to facilitate the movement. Many government officers, political leaders and public representatives were willingly participating in shramdaan at various talukas across the state.

Social media platforms were actively used for the promotion of this people's movement. Media and press also played a key role in spreading a positive word about this initiative to fight the drought in Maharashtra.

Monitoring

- Paani Foundation ensured a systematic process of capturing pre-machine and post-machine work status through a mobile app. This specially designed mobile app was used to monitor and record the progress of work on a daily basis by Paani Foundation.
- The progress of the project as per the schedule was monitored daily. The issues and risks, if any, were identified at the earliest for effective and timely resolution and optimum mitigation.

- A system of continual improvement through feedback was built and obtained at multiple levels and multiple facets of the project.
- BJS's office bearers from the respective talukas visited the field to monitor the progress of work.
- The BJS Head Office team has also made field visits and conducted review meetings with all stakeholders during the project period as per the defined milestones in the project plan.
- Shri. Shantilal Muttha visited different talukas across the state during the period of 19th April to 4th May 2018. He met government officials, public representatives, BJS volunteers, taluka coordinators of BJS and Paani foundation, the villagers, and local media in respective talukas. Detailed discussions were held with the villagers, government officials and all the stakeholders to address the challenges faced during Satyamev Jayate Water Cup Competition.



G. Shrikant (Collector, Dist. Latur) addressing a meeting held at Dist. Latur for procurement of machines.

- BJS coordinated with Paani Foundation to cross-check and cross-share the data from the field.
- Reports were prepared and shared with the donor organizations.

Highlights of the Work Progress

- In April-May 2018, BJS steered a massive movement for watershed management work in collaboration with Paani Foundation in 1,500 villages of Maharashtra, deploying 1,624 earth-moving machines (940 Poclain and 684 JCB) across 75 talukas in 24 districts of Maharashtra. In a record-breaking execution, the machines worked for 8.52 lakh JCB machine hours, building 5,100 crore litres of water storage capacity till 22nd May 2018.
- The intense human endeavour with many villagers working day and night prompted BJS not to let geographical terrain or limited competition time become road-blocks for the people.
- BJS provided heavy earth moving machines to every village completing shramdaan. Machines were procured across the states like Gujarat, Telangana, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh.
- Machine procurement and deployment was one of the major project challenges, demanding strategic planning, coordination and gruelling field-work.
- BJS appointed 100 taluka coordinators (TCs) to oversee the work in the 75 talukas. Multiple training sessions were organized for taluka coordinators so that they can perform their job effectively. Along with over 1,000 BJS volunteers, the TCs untiringly worked for two months, meeting Sarpanchs, villagers and machine owners. The TCs kept records of machine deployment, bill payment and monitored ongoing work. In the blazing summer, with temperatures soaring above 45 degrees, the taluka coordinators travelled for more than 10,000 km on two-wheelers to prevent ground-level difficulties from affecting the movement.
- From the Pune Head Office, 16 project supervisors and two managers regularly coordinated with all the TCs. Certain document formats were designed to collect all the required data from the field and these documents were rigorously audited at head office. Systematic documentation of the project was done at different levels.
- After the deployment of the machines, another monumental task lurked in the vicinity: the cost of diesel. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Mr. Devendra Fadnavis strongly supported the movement and also performed shramdaan in Sangali and Nanded Districts of Maharashtra. He generously granted Rs. 1.5 lakh per village towards the diesel cost. In the true spirit of an unprecedented people's movement, the villagers worked together to raise the remaining amount.
- BJS also received donations for the cause from Pan-India. An online payment gateway was opened to facilitate this. Nothing was more heart-warming than beholding

contributions as small and yet as momentous as Rs. 100, sent in by students, the elderly, and people with little dispensable income but hearts of gold.

- BJS head office established a system to communicate with funding organizations. Funding organizations were deeply involved in monitoring project progress throughout the project period and they were extremely happy about the project success.
- Many conglomerates also came forward to help, joining forces with BJS for their CSR initiatives. This included the Tata Trusts, Reliance Foundation, Paani Foundation, HT Parekh Foundation, Enam Financial Consultants Private Limited, Smiti Holding and Trading Company, Optimum Stock Trading Pvt Ltd, Mr. Pradeep Rathod (Cello), Mr. Chenraj Jain, ATE Philanthropic Foundation, Jain University Bangalore, Motilal Oswal Securities Limited, United Shippers and Mehta Foundation Mumbai, etc among the others.
- “Persistent Systems”, an IT company developed payment gateway which helped in receiving donations for the project.
- The project benefitted immensely from the Jalayukt Shivar Abhiyan started by the government of Maharashtra. Government officials from Maharashtra contributed in multifarious ways. The district collectors, tehsildars, block development officers, and taluka- and district-level agricultural officers worked in tandem, proving that government machinery is not an impediment in the way of important societal work.
- A total of 1,624 machines were used during the competition which ended on May 22 at midnight. By then, around 300 villages had been unable to receive machines even after completing shramdaan. BJS decided that these villages should not stay behind and provided machines to 304 villages for five days after the competition. Upon the request of the government of Maharashtra, BJS provided more than 100 machines to even more villages in eight districts until June 5, 2018. It included Ahmednagar, Nanded, Akola, Amravati, Nandurbar, Wardha, Nashik and Yavatmal Districts.
- All the political parties agreed upon actively supporting the mission irrespective of their differences and it resulted in creating a positive wave about the work.
- Mr. Aamir Khan, Ms. Kiran Rao and Mr. Satyajit Bhatkal from Paani Foundation lent constant support all through the project. They reviewed the work from time to time. Aamir Khan through Paani foundation’s TV serial, “Tuphan Aalaya” urged people to donate to BJS for this cause.
- Social media platforms have been actively used for the promotion of this people’s movement. Media and press also played a key role in spreading a positive word about this initiative to fight the drought in Maharashtra.

*Hon. Chief Minister
Mr. Devendra Fadnavis
contributing in Shramdaan
during his Sangali Visit*



BJS

भारतीय जैन संघटना

२४ जिल्हे

७५ तालुके



BJS MDFM 2018 TALUKA-WISE DATA TILL 22ND MAY

Name of the District	Name of the Taluka	No of Villages Covered	No of machine (backhoe) hrs. Completed (a)	No of machine (excavator) hrs. Completed (b)	No of excavator hrs. Converted to backhoe hrs. (1 excavator hr. * 2.5 = backhoe hrs.) (c)	GRAND TOTAL - No. of backhoe hrs. Completed (a + c = d) (d)	Increased Water Storage Capacity in Cubic Meters	Increased Water Storage Capacity in Liters
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	14	2,524	6,396	15,990	18,515	1,110,878	1,110,878,400
Ahmednagar	Jamkhed	13	2,815	1,381	3,453	6,268	376,050	376,050,000
Ahmednagar	Karjat	13	1,193	2,877	7,193	8,386	503,149	503,149,200
Ahmednagar	Parner	13	1,272	4,165	10,412	11,684	701,034	701,034,000
Ahmednagar	Pathardi	16	622	7,713	19,283	19,905	1,194,315	1,194,315,000
Ahmednagar Total		69	8,427	22,532	56,331	64,757	3,885,427	3,885,426,600
Akola	Akot	20	2,349	1,354	3,386	5,734	344,046	344,046,000
Akola	Barshitakli	23	4,275	3,411	8,527	12,802	768,140	768,139,500
Akola	Patur	10	2,419	2,598	6,495	8,914	534,839	534,838,941
Akola	Telhara	12	484	2,442	6,105	6,589	395,339	395,338,500
Akola Total		65	9,526	9,805	24,513	34,039	2,042,363	2,042,362,941
Amravati	Chikhaldara	11	1,577	-	-	1,577	94,608	94,608,000
Amravati	Dharni	14	1,818	1,037	2,592	4,410	264,601	264,600,600
Amravati	Morshi	17	1,985	932	2,329	4,314	258,843	258,843,000
Amravati	Nandgaon (Kh)	11	3,206	550	1,375	4,581	274,860	274,860,000
Amravati	Warud	13	2,650	721	1,802	4,452	267,102	267,102,000
Amravati Total		66	11,237	3,239	8,097	19,334	1,160,014	1,160,013,600
Aurangabad	Khultabad	16	1,121	4,683	11,707	12,828	769,695	769,695,000
Aurangabad	Phulambri	14	2,675	3,456	8,641	11,316	678,933	678,933,000
Aurangabad	Vaijapur	31	1,869	4,941	12,352	14,221	853,284	853,284,000
Aurangabad Total		61	5,665	13,080	32,700	38,365	2,301,912	2,301,912,000
Beed	Ambejogai	16	3,320	3,458	8,645	11,966	717,933	717,933,000
Beed	Ashti	27	6,403	12,992	32,479	38,882	2,332,929	2,332,929,000
Beed	Dharur	25	9,380	10,712	26,781	36,160	2,169,606	2,169,606,000
Beed	Kaij	20	3,401	6,001	15,002	18,403	1,104,180	1,104,180,000
Beed	Parali Vajinath	10	2,082	1,975	4,938	7,020	421,194	421,194,000
Beed Total		98	24,587	35,138	87,844	112,431	6,745,842	6,745,842,000
Buldana	Jalgaon Jamod	17	2,355	452	1,131	3,486	209,133	209,133,000
Buldana	Motala	12	2,258	895	2,238	4,496	269,745	269,745,000
Buldana	Sangrampur	21	2,437	949	2,372	4,809	288,555	288,555,000
Buldana Total		50	7,050	2,296	5,741	12,791	767,433	767,433,000
Dhule	Dhule	18	2,531	3,502	8,754	11,285	677,097	677,097,000
Dhule	Sindkheda	11	1,822	300	750	2,572	154,338	154,338,000
Dhule Total		29	4,354	3,802	9,504	13,857	831,435	831,435,000
Hingoli	Kalamnuri	23	740	3,385	8,463	9,203	552,189	552,189,000
Hingoli Total		23	740	3,385	8,463	9,203	552,189	552,189,000
Jalgaon	Amalner	12	3,079	109	273	3,351	201,072	201,072,000
Jalgaon	Parola	12	1,785	1,464	3,660	5,444	326,659	326,659,400
Jalgaon Total		24	4,864	1,573	3,932	8,796	527,731	527,731,400
Jalna	Jafrabad	19	250	5,487	13,717	13,967	838,035	838,035,000
Jalna Total		19	250	5,487	13,717	13,967	838,035	838,035,000
Latur	Ausa	10	1,868	2,476	6,191	8,059	483,558	483,558,000
Latur	Devni	24	4,273	4,482	11,205	15,478	928,680	928,680,000
Latur	Nilanga	11	2,260	2,718	6,795	9,055	543,270	543,270,000
Latur Total		45	8,401	9,676	24,191	32,592	1,955,508	1,955,508,000

Nagpur	Narkhed	11	1,005	1,530	3,825	4,830	289,805	289,804,941
Nagpur Total		11	1,005	1,530	3,825	4,830	289,805	289,804,941
Nanded	Bhokar	6	1,094	864	2,161	3,255	195,315	195,315,000
Nanded	Loha	20	2,856	3,645	9,112	11,968	718,092	718,092,000
Nanded Total		26	3,951	4,509	11,273	15,223	913,407	913,407,000
Nandurbar	Nandurbar	18	3,838	1,788	4,470	8,307	498,420	498,420,000
Nandurbar	Shahada	22	3,915	2,883	7,208	11,123	667,350	667,350,000
Nandurbar Total		40	7,753	4,671	11,677	19,430	1,165,770	1,165,770,000
Nashik	Chandwad	20	1,018	3,620	9,049	10,067	604,005	604,005,000
Nashik	Sinner	11	2,989	2,547	6,367	9,356	561,333	561,333,000
Nashik Total		31	4,007	6,166	15,416	19,422	1,165,338	1,165,338,000
Osmanabad	Bhoom	10	2,557	3,761	9,403	11,960	717,581	717,580,500
Osmanabad	Kalamb	18	1,273	3,360	8,400	9,673	580,359	580,359,000
Osmanabad	Osmanabad	23	628	4,964	12,409	13,036	782,175	782,175,000
Osmanabad	Paranda	7	1,223	1,839	4,598	5,821	349,230	349,230,000
Osmanabad Total		58	5,680	13,924	34,809	40,489	2,429,345	2,429,344,500
Parbhani	Jintur	34	8,197	6,851	17,128	25,325	1,519,503	1,519,503,000
Parbhani Total		34	8,197	6,851	17,128	25,325	1,519,503	1,519,503,000
Pune	Baramati	18	2,577	5,800	14,500	17,077	1,024,635	1,024,635,000
Pune	Indapur	16	323	5,945	14,862	15,185	911,085	911,085,000
Pune	Purandar	12	661	2,437	6,091	6,752	405,105	405,105,000
Pune Total		46	3,561	14,181	35,453	39,014	2,340,825	2,340,825,000
Sangli	Atpadi	27	2,153	3,649	9,122	11,275	676,479	676,479,000
Sangli	Jat	26	4,991	3,643	9,106	14,097	845,835	845,835,000
Sangli	Kavathemahankal	15	2,319	1,485	3,712	6,030	361,824	361,824,000
Sangli	Khanapur	22	5,376	2,301	5,753	11,128	667,701	667,701,000
Sangli	Tasgaon	25	3,623	4,842	12,106	15,729	943,749	943,749,000
Sangli Total		115	18,461	15,919	39,799	58,260	3,495,588	3,495,588,000
Satara	Khatav	46	8,859	6,845	17,113	25,971	1,558,270	1,558,269,600
Satara	Koregaon	30	7,125	6,262	15,655	22,780	1,366,808	1,366,807,500
Satara	Maan	52	9,884	23,133	57,832	67,716	4,062,951	4,062,951,300
Satara Total		128	25,868	36,240	90,599	116,467	6,988,028	6,988,028,400
Solapur	Barshi	24	745	5,417	13,541	14,286	857,157	857,157,000
Solapur	Karmala	27	683	5,544	13,860	14,543	872,580	872,580,000
Solapur	Madha	23	4,535	5,267	13,167	17,702	1,062,105	1,062,105,000
Solapur	Mangalvedha	10	1,815	2,265	5,662	7,478	448,656	448,656,000
Solapur	Sangola	20	2,964	3,677	9,193	12,157	729,390	729,390,000
Solapur	Uttar Solapur	19	5,168	5,026	12,565	17,733	1,063,980	1,063,980,000
Solapur Total		123	15,910	27,195	67,988	83,898	5,033,868	5,033,868,000
Wardha	Aarvi	10	250	3,163	7,908	8,158	489,450	489,450,000
Wardha	Devali	8	906	426	1,065	1,971	118,272	118,272,000
Wardha	Karanja-Ghadge	4	-	917	2,293	2,293	137,550	137,550,000
Wardha	Selu	9	327	1,225	3,063	3,390	203,394	203,394,000
Wardha Total		31	1,483	5,731	14,328	15,811	948,666	948,666,000
Washim	Karanja Lad	15	1,842	2,697	6,741	8,583	514,969	514,969,200
Washim	Mangrul Peer	17	1,171	2,574	6,434	7,605	456,306	456,306,000
Washim Total		32	3,013	5,270	13,175	16,188	971,275	971,275,200
Yawatmal	Darvha	13	423	2,411	6,026	6,450	386,979	386,979,000
Yawatmal	Ghatanji	8	841	1,144	2,861	3,702	222,090	222,090,000
Yawatmal	Kalamb	13	1,402	896	2,240	3,642	218,520	218,520,000
Yawatmal	Ralegaon	14	2,971	733	1,832	4,803	288,162	288,162,000
Yawatmal	Umarkhed	21	1,803	3,087	7,718	9,521	571,236	571,236,000
Yawatmal	Yawatmal	19	1,320	3,474	8,686	10,006	600,336	600,336,000
Yawatmal Total		88	8,759	11,745	29,363	38,122	2,287,323	2,287,323,000
Grand Total		1312	192,746	263,946	659,865	852,610	51,156,630	51,156,629,582

BJS MDFM 2018 TALUKA-WISE DATA TILL 5TH JUNE

Name of the District	Name of the Taluka	No of Villages Covered	No of machine (backhoe) hrs. Completed (a)	No of machine (excavator) hrs. Completed (b)	No of excavator hrs. Converted to backhoe hrs. (1 excavator hr. * 2.5 = backhoe hrs.) (c)	GRAND TOTAL - No. of backhoe hrs. Completed (a + c = d) (d)	Increased Water Storage Capacity in Cubic Meters	Increased Water Storage Capacity in Liters
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	14	2,688	7,419	18,547	21,235	1,274,087	1,274,087,400
Ahmednagar	Jamkhed	13	2,840	1,581	3,953	6,793	407,550	407,550,000
Ahmednagar	Karjat	13	1,274	2,796	6,990	8,264	495,859	495,859,200
Ahmednagar	Parner	13	1,397	4,143	10,358	11,754	705,261	705,261,176
Ahmednagar	Pathardi	16	622	8,473	21,183	21,805	1,308,315	1,308,315,000
Ahmednagar Total		69	8,821	24,412	61,030	69,851	4,191,073	4,191,072,776
Akola	Akot	20	2,349	1,354	3,386	5,734	344,046	344,046,000
Akola	Barshitakli	23	4,275	3,411	8,527	12,802	768,140	768,139,500
Akola	Patur	10	2,419	2,598	6,495	8,914	534,839	534,838,941
Akola	Telhara	12	681	1,910	4,774	5,455	327,284	327,283,500
Akola Total		65	9,723	9,273	23,182	32,905	1,974,308	1,974,307,941
Amravati	Chikhaldara	11	1,577		-	1,577	94,608	94,608,000
Amravati	Dharni	14	1,971	1,037	2,592	4,562	273,748	273,748,029
Amravati	Morshi	17	2,286	809	2,021	4,308	258,453	258,453,000
Amravati	Nandgaon (Kh)	11	3,206	550	1,375	4,581	274,860	274,860,000
Amravati	Warud	13	2,650	721	1,802	4,452	267,102	267,102,000
Amravati Total		66	11,690	3,116	7,789	19,480	1,168,771	1,168,771,029
Aurangabad	Khultabad	16	1,121	4,783	11,957	13,078	784,695	784,695,000
Aurangabad	Phulambri	14	2,675	3,610	9,024	11,699	701,943	701,943,000
Aurangabad	Vaijapur	31	1,869	4,963	12,409	14,278	856,674	856,674,000
Aurangabad Total		61	5,665	13,356	33,390	39,055	2,343,312	2,343,312,000
Beed	Ambejogai	16	3,669	4,155	10,388	14,057	843,423	843,423,000
Beed	Ashti	27	6,653	14,406	36,015	42,668	2,560,089	2,560,089,353
Beed	Dharur	25	9,840	11,137	27,844	37,683	2,260,992	2,260,992,000
Beed	Kaij	20	3,427	6,501	16,252	19,679	1,180,740	1,180,740,000
Beed	Parali Vajinath	10	2,082	1,975	4,938	7,020	421,194	421,194,000
Beed Total		98	25,672	38,174	95,436	121,107	7,266,438	7,266,438,353
Buldana	Jalgaon Jamod	17	2,432	375	939	3,370	202,212	202,212,000
Buldana	Motala	12	2,258	895	2,238	4,496	269,745	269,745,000
Buldana	Sangrampur	21	2,437	949	2,372	4,809	288,555	288,555,000
Buldana Total		50	7,127	2,219	5,549	12,675	760,512	760,512,000
Dhule	Dhule	18	3,342	3,217	8,042	11,384	683,025	683,025,000
Dhule	Sindkheda	11	1,822	300	750	2,572	154,338	154,338,000
Dhule Total		29	5,164	3,517	8,792	13,956	837,363	837,363,000
Hingoli	Kalamnuri	23	740	3,469	8,673	9,413	564,789	564,789,000
Hingoli Total		23	740	3,469	8,673	9,413	564,789	564,789,000
Jalgaon	Amalner	12	3,079	109	273	3,351	201,072	201,072,000
Jalgaon	Parola	12	1,985	1,564	3,910	5,894	353,659	353,659,400
Jalgaon Total		24	5,064	1,673	4,182	9,246	554,731	554,731,400
Jalna	Jafrabad	19	250	5,487	13,717	13,967	838,035	838,035,000
Jalna Total		19	250	5,487	13,717	13,967	838,035	838,035,000
Latur	Ausa	10	1,868	2,476	6,191	8,059	483,558	483,558,000
Latur	Devni	24	4,273	4,482	11,205	15,478	928,680	928,680,000
Latur	Nilanga	11	2,360	2,618	6,545	8,905	534,270	534,270,000
Latur Total		45	8,501	9,576	23,941	32,442	1,946,508	1,946,508,000

Nagpur	Narkhed	11	1,205	1,355	3,387	4,592	275,537	275,537,294
Nagpur Total		11	1,205	1,355	3,387	4,592	275,537	275,537,294
Nanded	Bhokar	6	1,196	1,093	2,732	3,929	235,730	235,729,588
Nanded	Loha	20	2,856	4,108	10,270	13,126	787,542	787,542,000
Nanded Total		26	4,053	5,201	13,002	17,055	1,023,272	1,023,271,588
Nandurbar	Nandurbar	18	4,789	2,294	5,734	10,523	631,377	631,377,000
Nandurbar	Shahada	22	3,915	2,883	7,208	11,123	667,350	667,350,000
Nandurbar Total		40	8,704	5,177	12,941	21,645	1,298,727	1,298,727,000
Nashik	Chandwad	20	1,258	4,126	10,314	11,572	694,305	694,305,000
Nashik	Sinner	11	2,989	3,334	8,335	11,324	679,452	679,451,647
Nashik Total		31	4,247	7,460	18,649	22,896	1,373,757	1,373,756,647
Osmanabad	Bhoom	10	2,557	3,909	9,773	12,329	739,766	739,765,500
Osmanabad	Kalamb	18	1,812	3,802	9,505	11,317	678,999	678,999,000
Osmanabad	Osmanabad	23	628	5,064	12,659	13,286	797,175	797,175,000
Osmanabad	Paranda	7	1,473	1,938	4,845	6,318	379,080	379,080,000
Osmanabad Total		58	6,469	14,712	36,781	43,250	2,595,020	2,595,019,500
Parbhani	Jintur	34	8,359	6,689	16,722	25,081	1,504,878	1,504,878,000
Parbhani Total		34	8,359	6,689	16,722	25,081	1,504,878	1,504,878,000
Pune	Baramati	18	2,707	5,742	14,354	17,061	1,023,660	1,023,660,000
Pune	Indapur	16	323	6,045	15,112	15,435	926,085	926,085,000
Pune	Purandar	12	661	2,437	6,091	6,752	405,105	405,105,000
Pune Total		46	3,691	14,223	35,557	39,248	2,354,850	2,354,850,000
Sangli	Atpadi	27	2,153	3,649	9,122	11,275	676,479	676,479,000
Sangli	Jat	26	4,991	3,643	9,106	14,097	845,835	845,835,000
Sangli	Kavathemahankal	15	2,519	1,385	3,462	5,980	358,824	358,824,000
Sangli	Khanapur	22	5,490	2,187	5,467	10,957	657,414	657,414,000
Sangli	Tasgaon	25	4,528	4,187	10,468	14,997	899,790	899,790,000
Sangli Total		115	19,681	15,050	37,625	57,306	3,438,342	3,438,342,000
Satara	Khatav	46	11,188	7,310	18,275	29,463	1,767,760	1,767,759,600
Satara	Koregaon	30	7,878	6,891	17,228	25,106	1,506,380	1,506,379,500
Satara	Maan	52	12,067	25,673	64,181	76,249	4,574,911	4,574,910,794
Satara Total		128	31,133	39,874	99,685	130,817	7,849,050	7,849,049,894
Solapur	Barshi	24	1,226	5,425	13,564	14,790	887,370	887,370,000
Solapur	Karmala	27	683	5,834	14,585	15,268	916,080	916,080,000
Solapur	Madha	23	4,246	5,272	13,181	17,427	1,045,605	1,045,605,000
Solapur	Mangalvedha	10	1,815	2,265	5,662	7,478	448,656	448,656,000
Solapur	Sangola	20	2,987	3,727	9,318	12,305	738,270	738,270,000
Solapur	Uttar Solapur	19	5,197	5,126	12,815	18,012	1,080,720	1,080,720,000
Solapur Total		123	16,154	27,650	69,124	85,278	5,116,701	5,116,701,000
Wardha	Aarvi	10	250	4,059	10,148	10,398	623,850	623,850,000
Wardha	Devali	8	1,031	426	1,065	2,096	125,772	125,772,000
Wardha	Karanja-Ghadge	4		1,017	2,543	2,543	152,550	152,550,000
Wardha	Selu	9	327	1,801	4,503	4,830	289,819	289,818,706
Wardha Total		31	1,608	7,303	18,258	19,867	1,191,991	1,191,990,706
Washim	Karanja Lad	15	1,842	2,697	6,741	8,583	514,969	514,969,200
Washim	Mangrul Peer	17	1,171	2,574	6,434	7,605	456,306	456,306,000
Washim Total		32	3,013	5,270	13,175	16,188	971,275	971,275,200
Yawatmal	Darvha	13	423	2,411	6,026	6,450	386,979	386,979,000
Yawatmal	Ghatanji	8	989	1,222	3,054	4,043	242,550	242,550,000
Yawatmal	Kalamb	13	1,500	840	2,099	3,599	215,963	215,962,941
Yawatmal	Ralegaon	14	2,971	733	1,832	4,803	288,162	288,162,000
Yawatmal	Umarkhed	21	1,803	3,189	7,972	9,775	586,521	586,521,000
Yawatmal	Yawatmal	19	1,320	3,574	8,936	10,256	615,336	615,336,000
Yawatmal Total		88	9,005	11,968	29,920	38,925	2,335,511	2,335,510,941
Grand Total		1312	205,738	276,203	690,507	896,246	53,774,750	53,774,750,270

*Note: The data includes machine working hours after the Water Cup Competition period till 5th June 2018 on request from District collectors of 8 districts of Maharashtra.



Senior Political Leader Mr. Sharad Pawar's contribution in BJS MDFM 2018 Project

Mr. Sharad Pawar, a senior political leader on National level, National President of NCP has vast experience of more than 25 years in disaster management. He was the Vice Chairman of National Disaster Management Authority in India and has played a crucial role in disaster management after Latur earthquake. Mr. Pawar set a brilliant example by participating in shramdaan in the Satara District of Maharashtra. He contributed Rs. one crore through his personal trust for the diesel cost. Due to his appeal, Zilha Parishad, Satara contributed 1.5 crore rupees and District Cooperative Bank, Satara offered one crore rupees for the project. His proactive support lifted the machine utilization in Satara District to the top. Approximately 70,80,000 cubic meters of water storage capacity has been built in Satara District alone in just 45 days due to this.

Future Plans of BJS

Bharatiya Jain Sanghatana (BJS) started the project “Sujalam Suphalam Buldhana” (Abundance of clean water and prosperity in Buldhana) in March 2018 under its Sujalam Suphalam Maharashtra initiative to make an entire District of Buldhana drought free in one year by restoring the water storage capacity of dams and water bodies in the district by desilting the structures. The estimated scope for desilting the water structures was around 3.8 crore cubic meters. BJS formulated a strategy to deal with this intimidating challenge and elicited a plan to fight against drought. In this endeavour, BJS decided to purchase and deploy 134 heavy earth moving machinery in the District. This seemingly difficult project was implemented by continuous follow up and coordination with the Government of Maharashtra and the District Administration. The District Collector understood the vision and mission of the project and its importance for the District and took the ownership of the project. BJS got valuable support from Tehsildars, BDOs, agriculture officers, structure owners and other government officials. Throughout this period, the zeal of farmers and their desire to get water has transformed this project into a people’s movement. Farmers were very happy when JCB / Poclain machines reached their villages. Farmers were transporting silt to their farms with their own expenditure.

The project is running smoothly because each of the stakeholder takes ownership of the work and responsibility of making the District drought free. The collective efforts of all the stakeholders have resulted in excavation of 51 lakh cubic meters of silt in just a span of three months. The silt has been spread on 9000 acres of land increasing the water storage capacity in the district by 510 crore litres. After reviewing the quarterly work in Buldhana, BJS strongly believes in the scalability of the project in other Districts of Maharashtra like Washim, Akola, Osmanabad and Latur in its fight against drought.



BJS

MDFM 2018

24 Districts, 75 Talukas





[illegible]

Head Office:

BHARATIYA JAIN SANGHATANA

Level 3, Muttha Chambers II, Senapati Bapat Marg,
Pune-411016 (Maharashtra), India

Contact: +91 20 66050220 | **Website :** www.bjsindia.org