

## CONSTRAINTS IN ADOPTION OF WELL RECHARGING PRACTICE

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### **INTRODUCTION**

The groundwater plays an important role in irrigated agriculture in our country. The well is the most suitable structure to utilize the groundwater in Saurashtra region of Gujarat state. Government and voluntary organizations motivate the farmers for recharging well through diverting the runoff water into the well (Joshi, 1996). As a result of missionary and dueled work of government and voluntary organizations, several farmers are motivated to follow well recharging practice.

The farmers are very much eager to get the maximum benefit from well recharging practice. However, many of them could not do so, since large number of constraints are coming in the way. This study was undertaken primarily to identify the constraints faced by the respondents and

develop strategies to overcome them with the following specific objectives:

1. To identify the major constraints perceived by the farmers in adoption of well recharging practice.
2. To invite suggestion from the farmers for effective use of well recharging practice.

### **METHODOLOGY**

The study was conducted in Junagadh district of Gujarat state, because this district has occupies maximum number of recharged wells in the state (Nandvana, 1998). Using multistage random sampling technique a sample of 200 well rechargers representing 10 villages and five talukas was drawn. The enlisted constraints were offered to be rated by the respondents in any of the four response categories ranging

**Table 1: Constraints faced by the respondents in well recharging practice**  
N = 200

Sr. No.	Constraints	Mean score	Rank
1	Adverse effect on drainage	0.60	XI
2	Damage to well wall	0.98	VII
3	Sedimentation of impurity at bottom of the well	2.36	I
4	Natural flow of water is disturbed	0.84	IX
5	Financial problems	1.12	VI
6	Indifferences among family members	0.40	XIV
7	Conflicts create with neighbors	0.92	VIII
8	Difficulties in getting technical know-how	1.38	III
9	More expenses in getting water flow against the slope	0.68	X
10	Frequent cleaning of filtration tank	0.48	XIII
11	Water of well is deteriorated	0.52	XII
12	Lack of collective efforts	1.45	II
13	Lack of training	1.31	IV
14	Removal of deposited silt/clay from bottom of the recharged well	1.14	V

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**Table 2: Suggestion to overcome the constraints in well recharging practice  
N = 200**

Sr. No.	Suggestions	Per cent	Rank
1	Ideal demonstration should be organized at each village	70.0	III
2	Inner will should be created among farmers to follow this practice	61.0	IV
3	NGOs and Govt. should come forward to campaign intensively	45.50	V
4	Training should be imparted to farmers	77.0	I
5	Collective efforts should be made for obtaining maximum benefits	72.0	II
6	Enough financial help should be provided by Govt./NGOs to mitigate big expenses	19.0	VII

from most important to not important. The mean score was work out for each constraint and on the basis of mean score, ranks were assigned. The suggestions to overcome the constraints were invited openly from respondents. The frequency and percentage were calculated and ranked were assigned. The data were collected by personal interview and analyzed in the light of objectives.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **CONSTRAINTS**

The constraints perceived by the farmers with respect to well recharging practice are presented in form of mean score and rank in Table 1.

It is obvious from Table 1 that the major constraints faced by the respondents include sedimentation of impurity at bottom of the well, lack of collective efforts, difficulties in getting technical know-how and lack of training.

### **SUGGESTIONS TO OVERCOME CONSTRAINTS**

To overcome the constraints in adoption of well recharge practice, suggestions were invited openly from well recharges. The suggestions received are presented in Table 2.

The data in Table 2 indicate that the major suggestions to overcome the constraints in adoption of well recharging practices offered by the respondents were that 'training should be imparted to farmers' and 'collective efforts should be made' for obtaining maximum benefits. It was also been suggested that 'ideal demonstration should be organized at each village'.

### **CONCLUSION**

The farmers perceived the sedimentation of impurities in well and lack of collective efforts of well recharging as the key constraints. It was suggested by the respondents to impart training on the aspect and to put collective efforts for well recharging to be effective.

### **REFERENCE**

- Joshi, B.H. 1996. Innovation towards resource utilization - recharging of Well in Saurashtra region, thesis (Ph. D.), Saurashtra University, Rajkot.
- Nandvana, S. N. 1998. A study on farmers knowledge about well recharge practice, Special problem (unpublished), Department of Extension Education, College of Agriculture, GAU, Junagadh.

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