

SURVEY OF WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

People and their environment are interdependent Any change in the surrounding environment directly affect the people living therein. A degraded environment results in a degraded quality of life of the people. Thus efforts to reduce poverty & improves the standard of living of the people must aim at improving the environment they live in. The environment does not recognize people determined administrative boundaries. A watershed management provides a natural environmental unit for planning a developmental initiative.

KEYWORDS: drinking water, watershed development, watershed management system

INTRODUCTION

Watershed can be defined as the drainage basin or catchment area of particular stream or river simply it refers to the area from where the water to a particular drainage system, like a river or stream, comes from. Watershed development refers to the conservation regeneration and the judicious use of all the resources natural (land, water, plants, animals).

Components of watershed development.

- Human Resource development
 - Soil & land management
 - Water management
 - Crop management
 - Afforestation
 - Pasture / fodder development
 - Livestock management
 - Rural energy management
 - Form and non – form value addition activities
- All these components are inter dependent & interactive

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The paper examines the importance of watershed development & some successive water management stories in India. The paper based on the survey of secondary data which is published by government research institutes, Journals, books etc.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

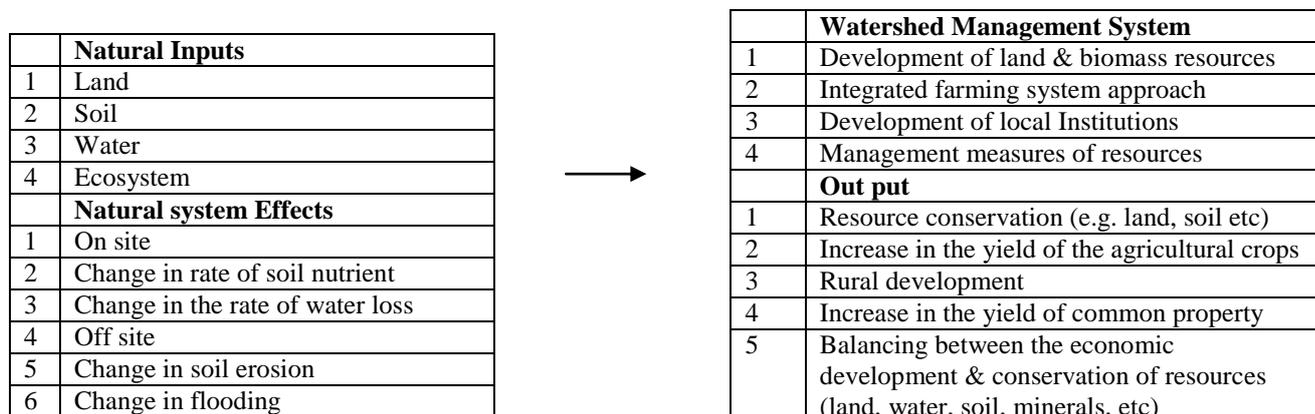
Watershed development program ones in India

Conservation of raw water and checking soil erosion is central to the attainment of economic as well as financial sustainability of dry land and agriculture. Integrated watershed development programme is the major policy instrument for achieving the goal.

The importance of watershed development as a strategy of agricultural and overall rural development in rained areas has been recognized in India for the past several decades. It dates back to the establishment of four dry farming, research stations at Rohtak, Solapur, Hyderabad and Bellaryin

Watershed development programme which has been increasingly emphasized for dry land plain region in India, is a manifestation of the shifting priorities in agricultural sector which till recently had concentrated mainly on crops regions with assured irrigation. Figure 1. Shows the generalized Watershed Management System.

Figure 1. Schematic diagram showing Generalized Watershed Management System.



The four major projects which have generate much controversy are

- a) Sardar Sarovar project Grujarat
- b) Narmada Sagar project M.P.
- c) Bodhghat project M.P
- d) Tehri dam project in U. P.

Watershed development project have been taken up under different programme, launched by the government of India. The drought prone Area programme (DPAP) The Desert Development Programme (DDP) adopted the watershed approach in 1987. The Integrated wasteland development project scheme (IWDP) taken up by the national wasteland development Board in 1989 also developing wastelands a watershed basis. Some success stories of watershed

Development :-

With adopting watershed approach, some villages in India made progress. In the development of village & implement the watershed approach the local people has been given their active participation

1. Jhabua, M.P.
2. Ralegan siddhi (MH)
3. Sukhomajri watershed (Haryana)
4. Recplicability of Sukhornajri model
5. Devpimpalgaon watershed project (MH)
6. Adgaon (Maharashtra)
7. Shivani watershed project (Maharashtra)

Some of the points of development to be kept in mind are :-

1. Growth of yield among irrigated crops & regions attained during the initial phase of the green revolution.
2. Frequent future of rainfall especially since 1980's has resulted into highly fluctuating productivity in dry land region.
3. The immediate solution of tapping ground water
4. With increasing human & livestock population with the uncertain crop yield

CONCLUSION

A watershed with catchment or basin, is made up of the natural resource in a basin esp, The water, solid & vegetative factors. The compressive development of a basin as to make productive use of all its natural resources & also protect them is termed watershed managements This includes land improvements, rehabilitation & other technical work as well as the human consideration.

The watershed management essentially involved the following principles;

- Land and water resources are interactive parts of natural ecosystem and should be managed as catchment basis.
- Catchments are continually changing & need to be managed by considering these changes.
- Management of land & water resources must be coordinated, with decision based on the best available information
- Sound land & water management is best achieved through the information action of individual users and managers of these resources
- A balance of economic development & conservation of land & water resources must be maintained.

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