



**EXPERIMENTS OF WATER CONSERVATION AND IMPACT OF CONTRACTORS DESIGNING
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ABSTRACT :

In our Maharashtra water to the tap should be forgotten. Tankers are arranged for water .During this year no Rabbi sowing in the farm at different places.From metrological department water fall is about 400mm recorded. A drop of water should be conserved in our Maharashtra to avoid the famine.Marathwada ,Vidarbha and North Maharashtra facing the problem of water scarcity.In our Maharashtra from 52 years lakh/ arbor rupees fund are spend on water facility then also only 18% agriculture is under irrigation.For drinking water thousands of crores are utilized then also 10000 villages from 70 taluka are without water.Water is the life .Water is fundamental need. Water is essential for the all types of development.Hence there is a need of conservation and management of water.Due to non availability of water for drinking no of villagers are migrated to other places to meet the demand of water.

We know well that there is lot of scarcity of water in the year 2012-2018 in Marathwada region. Due to these adverse effects on the life style of animals and human beings. To fulfill the demand of water there is lot of expenditure of Government of Maharashtra though there are no of dams, it is due to the non-management of rain water. No of discussions was arranged on T.V.Channels for the water management. Due to this scarcity of water yield of crop production become less which affect the economy of nation, rises of daily needs becomes very high for ex. Onion – 80 Rs/Kg. Criminal events increased which is not convenient for healthy life. Water is essential for drinking, washing, cleaning agriculture, building purposes etc. Hence there is a need to harvest rain water to fulfill the water related demands by implementing process like microaerigation,Settale,PaniAdvaPaniJirva, for this a need of awareness in the people regarding water harvesting.

Keywords: Dam, Scarcity, Harvesting,Conservation,Micro irrigation etc

INTRODUCTION

To fulfill the demand of water in Maharashtra,no of structures are organized from about 59 years. Structure are like NalaBandh, Dhalichibandhbasti, PazarTalav, Laghusinchan Talav, Vasant Bandhara, Kolhapuri Bandhara,ShetTali,to increase the deepness(length) and width of rivers and streams are worked out.No planning for to take care of old resources and create hopes from canals was the rule off record.From 1980 PazarTalav was main issues,due to this it was believed that water perforates in soil and increase the water level.But it is necessary to take care properly, i.e. if we cant drawn the soil from the bottom of PazarTalav then how water will be perforated in soil.

If we are not properly attention towardsPazarTalav then it converted in to evaporated Dams. In case of Dam also no attention towardsdoor and not properly closed then how water will be stored.From fully advertised JalyuktShivar Scheme canals, streams and rivers are increased with width and depth,but due to soil is at the edge of them such soil is again back to the bottom of bed.Hence how water is perforated.Due to over depth at the top of river then water will be less toward bottom,and increase the chances of

flood. Factually if we implemented method like Matha to Payatha soil banding, due to this both soil and water is conserved. Such type of rule is not followed in our Maharashtra except Solapur. If we had taken a remark of officers from Dept of Geography, Dept of Agriculture, Water management then Jalyukta Shivar Scheme will be Successful.

Methodology:

When there is hard work then there should be water conservation. Life style becomes a challenge due to famine. Hands fight for food and gets the solution from water conservation. In Nanded district Cultural conservation committee works from last 25 years and results about 30 hectares benefit from water conservation. These villages are now independent for water in such a famine also. They created 70 lakh litter water storage capacity which is beneficial for 100 of farmers. They had drawn soil from bottom of dam and benefitted for thousands of farmers. Water conservation is in progress in Raigad, Thane, Palghar, district through constructing cement, soil Bandhara, Agricultural survey, forest, Minor canals, different departments schemes. It is observed in Raigad district peoples participation is poor. Pure drinking water is supplied by Jalalkheda Grampanchayat Chairman in Nagpur district. He lifted water from dam to the filter media well and supplied to the villagers in less expenses. He also filter wastage water from village and used for the garden plantation. Water conservation movement is in progress in Dhule district through Javahar trust and Manju Gupta Foundation. In this area Sirpur pattern for water conservation is famous and becomes Tanker free. Galmukta Dharan Jalyukta Shivar Scheme is implemented in Gangapur of Aurangabad. In this area Jankidevi Bajaj Gramvikas Institute is working for water conservation. Government also provided funds for this famine area. Rocked agriculture is converted in to fertile agriculture in Satara district by Ramchandrajadhav in village Jadhavvadi. He used soil from bottom of dam and cultivated tomato, potato, wheat, sorghum and become independent. It should be inspiration for farmers and avoid suicide.

Result and Discussion:

Now a day we are not applying a design like to use less amount of energy of Engineer philosopher Moxagundum Vishvaswarya, who had given a importance of drinking water, domesticated water, water perforation and gravitational attraction. From 1994 contractors are dominated in Maharashtra. Now a day master plan for water conservation is designed by contractors. No consent is taken from the Department like less expenditure and utility of electricity, which was told by a senior Engineer. Well decorated, well expended contractors design is in progress. In such atmosphere Tanker loring is in good position. On the basis of changing environment we are trying to guess about probable effects. According to the review of International Water Management institute up to 2025, 1/3 Indian should face water stress. It results in to migration for water from one place to another place. In the last year in North Africa Captown (45 lakh population) water bodies completely dried, such type should be happen anywhere. We have a strong will power to face famine. Due to famine in Australia and California from last nine years, they aware about water conservation and strictly follow it. In this region conducted several meetings with all experts related to environment, water, agriculture, and engineer's town planners. Also the members of industry, educational institute and social workers are participated in the training for water conservation planning. Recycling of water, minimum utility of water, avoid wastage of water without any reason is implemented seriously. Peoples get the Water awareness Certificate, who conserved water and those who use extra water than the need they should be fined, punished as a disconnect permanent water supply. At the time of Aulompic in Australia industrialist saved 25 lakh litter water in Dam, for this they get special award. Such type of activities must be implemented in our India.

Rivers are the constant flow of water, but now a day it is just like dream. We had learned at primary level, when no dams were constructed at that time we use water of annually flowing rivers. But today is dried picture of river. Radhanagari Dam is constructed in 1908 in Kolhapur district. Farmers had constructed a Bandhara on river bed as a co operative basis in Sangrul village and stored water. This water is used for

agriculture. It was first Kolhapuri Bandhara. Rajarambandhara is constructed at Kasba Bawada. During construction of Bandhara raw material is used as stone pillar with furrow, wooden plates and soil. In our area Yeldari Dam is constructed at less cost. Recent survey of Anti Sapli Dharan Committee told that no of medicinal plants should be disintegrated. We get water for our farming due to construction of Bandhara in river bed and water is stored for whole year. But now a day villages or towns which are on the bank of river, they release wastage water, sewage in river. Hence water become polluted, which is harmful to the pond ecosystem. Food Chain become disturbed. According to study of 1972, 70 type of fish species was available but during 2009, there are 30 species of fish are available. It means that 40 species are disintegrated due to water pollution. According to National Water Policy 16% water should be remain in river for constant flow for aquatic life. In foreign countries dams are constructed in such a way that, water should be flow from bottom.

Conclusion:

Water is the life. Water is fundamental need. Water is essential for the all types of development. Hence there is a need of conservation and management of water. Living System and Agriculture is impossible without water though we had constructed Bandhara in river beds then also no enough drinking water. Hence we reflect carefully. Solution of problems should be on the polluted and dried river. When we implement new experiments for water conservation, at the same time we should take care of environmental conservation. Rivers structure is in such a way that it should be flow constantly otherwise plenty of water not in use. If such not happened then we want to face polluted water.

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