

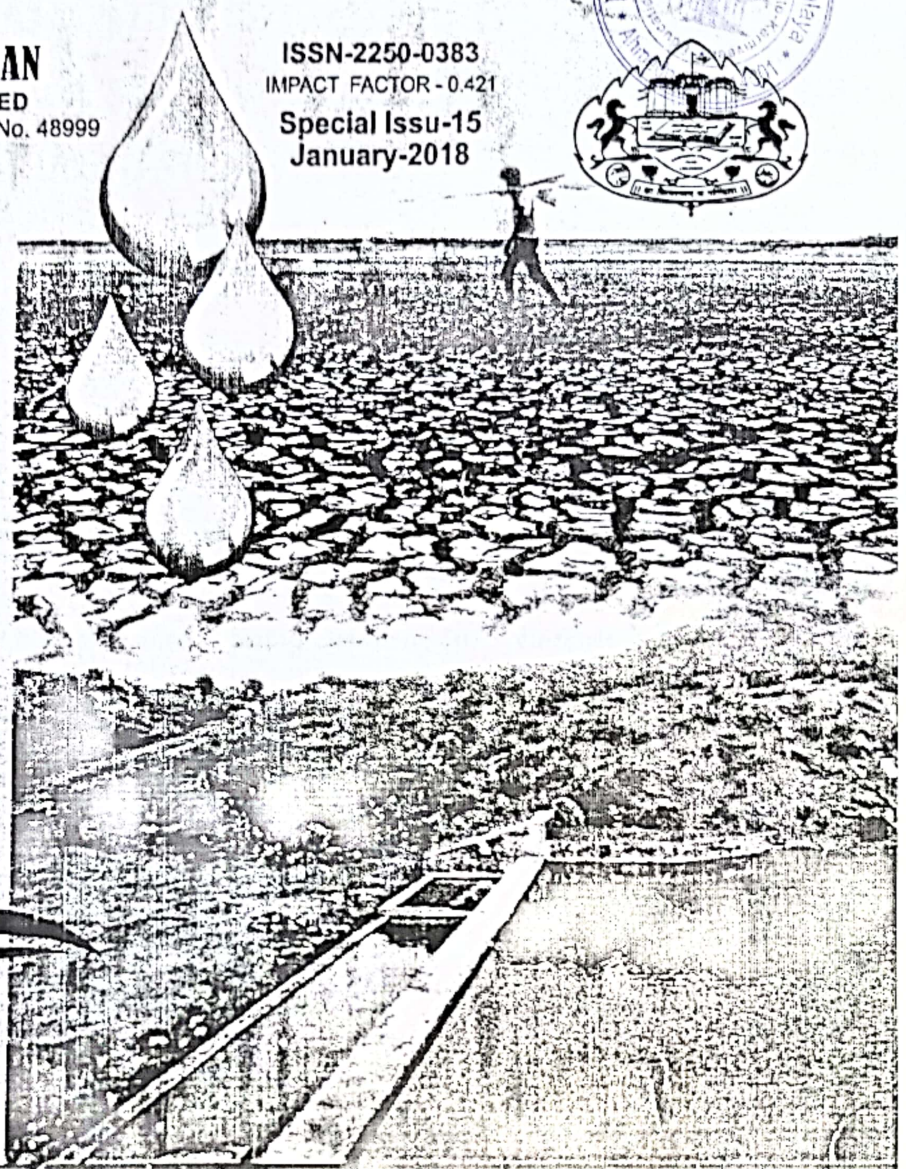


SHODHANKAN
UGC APPROVED
(SL No. 2630) Journal No. 48999

ISSN-2250-0383
IMPACT FACTOR - 0.421
Special Issue-15
January-2018



A State Level Workshop on
**RECURRING
DROUGHTS &
WATERSHED
DEVELOPMENT**



10th and 11th January 2018,
Ahmednagar, Maharashtra

- Organized By -

**Ahmednagar Jilha Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj's
NEW ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE, AHMEDNAGAR**



DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

- Sponsored By -

Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune



**CONCEPT OF DROUGHTS SITUATION AND AN
APPLICATION OF "JALYUKT SHIVAR ABHIYAAN" IN
MAHARASHTRA, A SPECIAL REFERENCE TO
AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.**

06

Prof. Dr. Raviprakash Thombre

Head, Department of Geography,

Radhabai Kale Mahila Mahavidyalaya,

Ahmednagar 414001, India

Abstract:

Droughts can occur in any area regardless of the amount of rain fall the area may receive or irrespective of its scientific and social advancement. It can occur in small pockets or over a large area. Drought have been discussed in term of frequency of occurrence in India and probability of occurrence in metrological sub division of India. As per Indian metrological department data India has experienced many droughts in past century

Key Words: Droughts, types, Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyaan.

Introduction:

Drought can occur at any time cause scarcity of water for drinking, irrigation, industry and urban needs. Droughts cause deficiency in soil moisture and make the land unproductive. This caused damage to the crops. Droughts are caused due to failure of monsoon or withdraw without giving rain. These circumstances have produced a counting expansion India's drought prone areas. Droughts is no longer a natural disaster it is a direct consequence of human activity. The resulting human suffering is enormous and growing.

Data base and methodology:

Data have been acquired variety of source such as Indian metrological Department (IMD) pune. National Disaster guideline service Government of India, Ministry of agriculture various department of agriculture in govt. of Maharashtra. Various article and websites.

Types of Drought:

1. Metrological Drought
2. Hydrological Drought
3. Agricultural Drought
4. Soil Moisture Drought
5. Socio-Economics Drought
6. Famine



Causes of Drought:

Drought occurs in the event of a weak south-west monsoon. A weak monsoon results in deficient rainfall and drought occurs. Drought also occurs due to late arrival or early withdrawal of the monsoon. A drought may occur at any time and in any part of the country, most of the drought-prone areas are those having marginal rainfall and high variability of rainfall.

These are the indicators of a Drought with respect to monsoon rainfall.

Rainfall Vagaries and Drought Condition

1. Deficient rainfall	A drought occurs when the rainfall is less than 75%
2. Delay in onset	Maximum of three weeks from the normal date of arrival for a given region.
3. Timely onset and sudden break	A maximum break of two weeks after the timely onset of the monsoon.
4. Early withdrawal	A drought occurs when the monsoon withdraws from north-west India by the last week of August.

Effects of Drought:

1. Physical Impact
2. Impact on Agriculture
3. Social and Economic Impact.

Drought Management:

The various natural disasters the one which has received the greatest attention is the occurrence of droughts. A Drought often leads to total loss of crops or sharp drop in the production of food grains and creates conditions of famine. Droughts lead to scarcity of food grains (Akal), water (Jalkal), fodder (Tinkal) and often all of these (Trikal). The administration decided to promulgate Famine codes from last century onwards which ushered in the modern policy of relief administration.

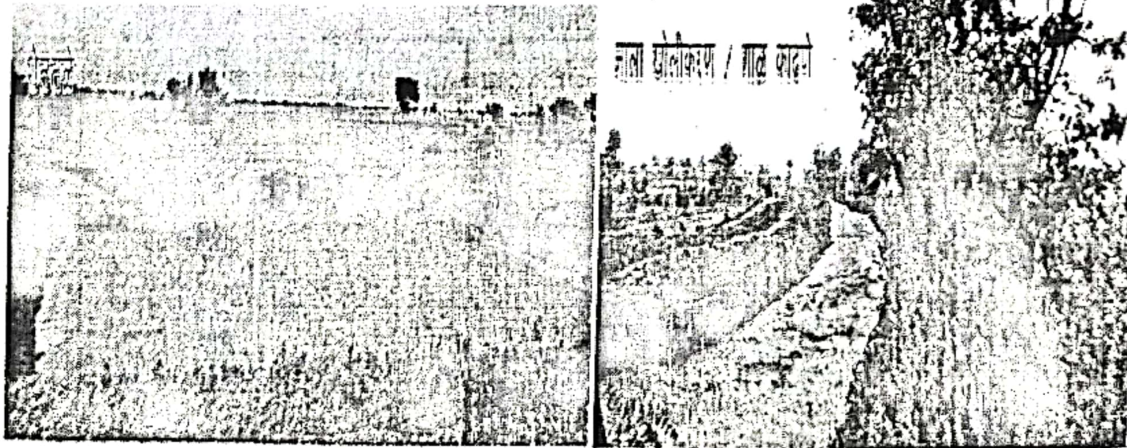
1. Moving from Drought relief to Drought Management.
2. Drought-prone area Programmes (DPAP)
3. Establishment of Crop-weather watches Group.
4. Integrated watershed Management.

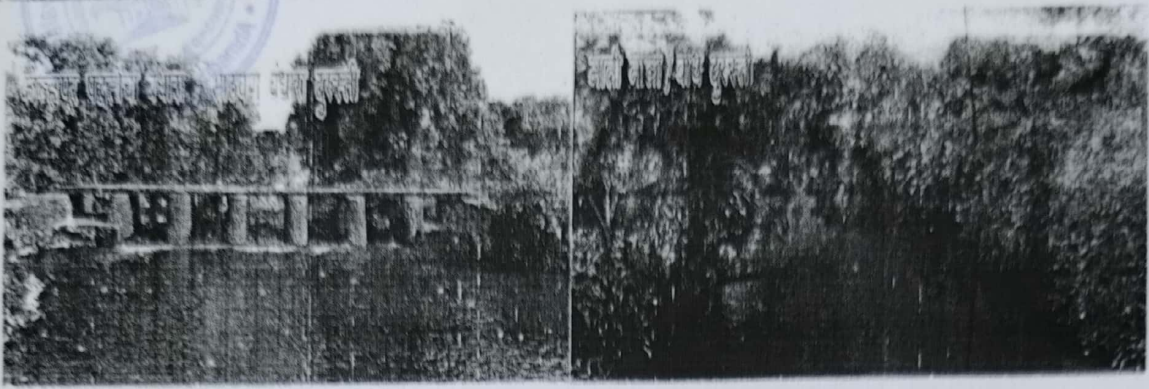
Drought Reducing Programmes in Maharashtra:

Maharashtra government has launched the project "Jalyukt Shivar Abhiyaan" in a bid to make Maharashtra a drought-free state by 2019. The project involves deepening and widening of streams, construction of cement and earthen stop dams, work on nullahs and digging of farm ponds. The mobile app, developed by MRSAC, is being used to map these locations. The mapped location can be monitored through this web page. The user will be able to download the application, view instruction manual and view mapping locations along with photographs. District-wise, taluka-wise, work-wise statistics is also available both in tabular and graphics form. The project aims to make 5000 villages free of water scarcity every year.

The Maharashtra government in India has launched a water conservation scheme named 'Jalyukt Shivar Abhiyan' to make Maharashtra a Drought -free state by 2019. The programme aims to make 5000 villages free of water scarcity every year. The key aim of Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyan is to establish belief in a farmer that "every drop of rainwater is owned by me and it should percolate in my land". The flagship programme launched by Chief Minister Devendra Fadnavis, Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyan aims to bring water empowerment to 25,000 drought-affected villages in Maharashtra within next five years. With the passing time, the scheme has been going strong with villages building infrastructure and making the programme one of the largest Government initiatives in terms of public participation.

Highlights of Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyan.





Highlights of Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyan.





(Photo civility by Water Conservation Department, Government of Maharashtra)

Data Analysis by various Project of "Jalyukt Shivar Abhiyaan" in Ahmednagar District.

Conclusion:

Drought is not frequent phenomenon, the drought is not severe or moderate it has mixed effect. The key aim of Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyan is to establish belief in a farmer that "every drop of rainwater is owned by me and it should percolate in Farmland.

Reference:

1. D.R.Khuller (2000, 2006) India A Comprehensive Geography.
Kalyani Publisher New Delhi Environmental Awareness
2. India: Physical Environment National Council of educational Research and Training.
3. Lokrajya November 2017, Government of Maharashtra.
4. Lokrajya September 2017, Government of Maharashtra.
5. www.mrsac.com.gov.in