

SUMMARY

The present Research project Title “Tank irrigation and agriculture Development in Sangli district of Maharashtra” Sangli District is known as the most chronic drought prone district. Irrigation is the prerequisite for dry land agriculture in particular and socio economic development of the region in general. Simultaneously it is essential for adoption of new technology in agriculture. As the rainfall is the only source of irrigation, it enables the drought people to use it. In a proper manner for protecting the crops. Tank irrigation is most suitable for the dry land agriculture. The role of tank irrigation is crucial particularly in 8 tehsils in Sangli district.

SUMMARY OF project :- In Sangli district it was observed that gross irrigated area was increased 68859.85 hectare during the period 2009-10 to 2014-15, Moreover of the total agriculture area nearly 610840.45 hectare. Irrigation was made tank irrigation.

Analysis of the 10 tehsils of Sangli district is as follows.

1) Tasgaon -Tasgaon tehsil has 63 villages. This city has Yerla River flowing beside it. Because of this river the farmer in this area gets water supply for at last 8 months. Also because of Krishna Khore Canal Scheme, and Arfal canal scheme. Tasgaon tehsil is developed grapes, bananas, rose are cultivated here. In 1985 on Yerla River near Balvadi a dam was build named Baliraja dam with people participation and with the help of Lok Vigyan Group and Agri and water expert. This research has surveyed randomly selected 24 villages and 119 beneficiaries this tehsil.

2) JAT; - There are 144 villages in Jat tehsil. This tehsil is declared that Drought prone area by government. This is the largest tehsil in Sangli district. There are 12 lake in this tehsil and Krishna Khore canel project there are 14 village under it also undertake Karnataka canal area there are 16 villages. 37 percolation tanks are there in this area. There are also 800 farm tanks in this tehsil & one co-operative sugar factory in this tehsil, this study has survey 80 farm tanks of this area.

3) KAVTHE MAHANKAL; - This tehsil has 60 villages and 5 lakes. Apart from this large quantity of water is available through Krishna Khore canal project. Also in the western region of this tehsil. Water is available through Arfal canal project. Therefore Grapes as a cash crop is take in large quantity. There is also a co-operative sugar factory in this area .This study has survey 44 farm tanks in this area.

4) MIRAJ;--This tahsil has 63 villages. This tahsil is famous for Krishna River flowing through this region. This tahsil has 8 lift irrigation schemes belonging to let Shree Vasantrao Dada Patil Shetkarie CO-Operative sugar factory. Also in the western region water from Krishna Khore project canal available. Also many farmers have their own well and tube wells because of this large quantity of crops. Mainly sugarcane cotton turmeric grapes tobacco & vegetables are taken. Also betel nut crop is taken in the eastern region we have studied 22 Beneficiaries of farm tanks.

5) KHANAPUR- (Vita); - This tehsil has 53 villages and it is given Nagar Palika status. Grapes as a cash crop are taken. Because of Krishna khore valley, Arfal canal in this region. This tehsil has benefited from Yerla River flowing through this region. Because of the efforts of Dr. V. M. Dandekar, Dr. Deauskar & comrade, Datta Deshmukh and their plan in water conference held in 1985 There was a dam build near village Balwadie on Yerla river. This benefited the tehsil very much. Yerla & Agarnie Rivers started getting water from Tembhu, Takarie & Krishna Khore canal project. This study has survey 23 farm tanks in this area.

6) ATPADI; -- Atpadi has 60 villages. It is a declare drought prone area and considered Backward area of Sangli district. According to government list of 2010 this area has 26 farm tanks, so therefore in this area organic and compost farming is done in large quantity. Graps is main crop take here. This study has taken only 4 farm tanks for survey and study.

7) KADEGAON; - This tehsil was formed in 2010. This tehsil has 53 villages. This tahsil has water coming from Takarie, Arfal, Tembhu canal projects. Although this tehsil is drought prone still it is developed in agriculture, Because of use of farm tanks.

8) PALUS; - This tehsil was also formed in 2010. This tehsil is along the banks of Krishna River. Because of this sugarcane and banana are cultivated in large quantity. We have studied only one farm tanks from this area.

9) WALWA TAHSIL & SHIRALA TAHSIL; - Both these tehsils are situated on the banks of Krishna river. We have taken only one farm tank for study, farm tanks area. Sugarcane, grapes, turmeric, Banana vegetables is cultivated as main crops in this .area.

CONCLUSION; - Eastern part of Sangli District is Drought area. There for the tank Irrigation is practised. In order to study tank Irrigation 300 beneficiaries were selected at random. It was observed that 286- individual farm tanks community farms tanks are effectively working in Sangli district. Farmers understand both food crops and commercial crops. By adopting by Drip and Sprinkling Irrigation. The techniques of drip Irrigation helped to use of fertilizers and pesticides, hence production increased. The surplus agricultural production is taken to market through various Intermediate.

In this way farm tanks directly benefit and Increase the agricultural production of the farmers. Maharashtra government through its Jalyoukt Shivar programme is heavily and seriously promoting Farm tanks. Instead of depending on ground water and rainwater siphon method traditional canal system. In this way through the use of farm tanks along with other techniques like percolation tanks, Tube wells and wells, the underground water level is maintained as well as increased. And hence agricultural is developed in innovative and Modern way of water supply in Maharashtra state.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY; - Drought prone area of agriculture is much handicapped due climate conditions seasonal fluctuations and unstable income. As a result of which more concentration is being given in order to maintain the socio economic balance of the study area. Technically it is worth to follow the rain harvesting techniques for the general welfare of the masses. It is extremely favourable to strengthen the physiological feeling of uncertainties raised by irregular rainfall. To harvest the rainfall is the immediate source to increasing the feasibilities in the dry land agricultural region. The use of land and water resources can be optimised by identifying the special units know as water heads which is delineated on the basis of land rainfall and Irrigation flowers. The concept of watershed development therefore, covers the natural endowment of land and water resources and their uses.

6. CERTIFICATE

It is certified This is certified that the executive summary of Minor Research Project
"Tank awarded to Mr. Y.D. Hartale entitled "Tank Irrigation & Agricultural
File Development in Sangli District of Maharashtra". (Ref.: File No.23-031/12(WRO)
on 31 dated 05/02/2013 has been uploaded on the college website, URL Link is
www.vivekanandcollege.org/uploads/research/final_web_ydh.pdf as per
requirement under minor research project guidelines..

Signature of the Principal Investigator
(Mr. Y.D. Hartale)

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