

## **Chapter V**

### **Conclusions and Suggestions**

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5.1 Conclusions

5.2 Suggestions

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This study is made to examine the relationship between Watershed Development and Agriculture in the drought prone area of Sangli District. This study examines the certain changes in Crop Productivity, Intensive Farming, Mixed Cropping, Diversification, amount of paramount importance in the study area. From the preceding analysis the following findings have emerged.

#### 5.1 Conclusions :

1. The Watershed Development Programme is very much beneficial in drought prone area.
2. Due to Watershed Development Programme cultivation of cash crops has been increased in the study area.
3. Watershed Development Programme make people literate about water use.
4. Watershed Development Programme has been responsible for improvement of Socio-Economic status of peoples.

5. Another significant aspect of the present work is to examine the influence of increased irrigation facilities on major inputs used in agriculture. The wooden ploughs are replaced by iron ploughs and oil engines by electric pumps.
6. The influence of Watershed Development on land use is assessed by considering the changes in land use categories and cropping pattern.
7. Faulty construction of watersheds is causing for leakage of stored rain water immediately after rain, instead of percolating into the soil.
8. Quality of living as indicated by the agriculture profile was relatively better after watershed development programme. Commercialization of agriculture was also found under process.
9. No Administrative structure is set to monitor and evaluate the watershed development programme.
10. Peoples participation is yet not at the satisfactory level.
11. Although, Excessive Irrigation and Inadequate Drainage has responsible for water logging problem particularly in sugarcane area.

## 5.2 Suggestions :

In the context of the findings stated above some viable recommendations for improving irrigation facilities and agriculture have been made as under.

1. Water User Association can be established at every watershed commands so as to activate proper water management and maintenance of the watersheds. People involvement can be increased through this.
2. Technically trained people in WDP's will help to increase further water resource potentials for the development of the economy. Government should initiate in establishing the training institute in the dry zone to train the people in WDP's. NGO's may also be encouraged to establish such training institute.
3. The region has a good promise for watershed technology and it is essential to arrest the speed of degradation of this area.
4. Use of water is rationalized. Flow water to agriculture crops should be banned. Every farmer should be complied to use drip irrigation.

5. The water distribution system can be developed by the Water Users Association and that should be strictly being followed.
6. The beneficiaries should be taxed. The tax amount can be used for maintenance and management of watersheds through Water User Association.
7. Regular maintenance of watersheds is essential, because the structure of watershed have been covered with bushes and trees.
8. Although, the scientific methods of irrigation (Sprinkle, Drip) for checking water loss is relatively very expensive this may be adopted considering the need of water in the region.