

Chapter – V

Role Of Dam In Improving In The Environment Condition Of The Area

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ROLE OF DAM IN IMPROVING IN THE ENVIRONMENT CONDITION OF THE AREA.

5.1 Introduction :

Natural resources constitute a key factor in the economic development of a country. Proper and optimum utilization of natural resources is important for maximizing natural output or 'Gross Domestic Product' (GDP) and for raising the level of development. After independences India adopted new development strategy and launched a number of economic plans for attaining the economic development at a quicker pace. As a result substantial expansion in agricultural and industrial sector along with infra-structural facilities have been made. But due to the ruthless exploitation of natural resources, there has been a degradation of the physical environment of the country leading to ecological imbalance, i.e. total destabilization of soil, water, climate and biotic factors. The nature balance of plants, animals and human population has been upset in recent year due to increasing encroachment of forest by human population there by causing destruction or degradation of trees, depiction of marine and animal life and desecration agricultural, forest and mineral well. This has resulted in Global warming, ozone depletion, environment pollution and different disease.

The intended side effect should be avoided or controlled. They include poor planning and mismanagement of natural resources, large scale deforestation, unplanned discharge of residues and waste, handling

of toxic chemicals, growth of slums etc. Thus, it is high time that our planners and policy maker should review the entire position of development and environmental crisis and evolve a new process or balanced and rational development and also preserve the environment. Environment protection should form a part of any comprehensive programme or industrial development and emphasis should be given on the concept of sustainable development, which can only be achieved, if the environment is conserved and improved.

5.2 Tree In Farm Of Surveyed Area :

Trees in farm of respondent is shown in the following table.

Table No : 5.1
Tree In Farm Of Surveyed Area

Sr.No	Trees in Farm	Category of farmer			Total
		Small	Medium	Large	
1	No Trees	28	2	0	30
		(29.2%)	(2.1%)	(0%)	(31.3%)
2	Yes	32	25	9	66
		(33.3%)	(26%)	(9.4%)	(68.7%)
	Total	60	27	9	96
		(62.5%)	(28.1%)	(9.4%)	(100%)

Source : Field work

Figure in the bracket shows percentage of trees in form of total farmer.

The above table shows that there were trees in farms of sample farmers. Out of the total farmers there were no trees in the farms of 30

farmers, the proportionate was 31.3 percent. While there were trees in farm of 66 farmers.

If we analyze the table on category basis out of small farmers.. 28 farmers do not had trees in their farm, while 32 farmers had trees in their farm. In case of medium farmer. 2 farmers have no trees in their farm, while 25 farmer have trees in their farms. All farmers of large category did have trees in their form.

5.3 Category Wise Animal Husbandry Of Studied Area :

The following table shows the category wise animal husbandry of studied area.

Table No : 5.2

Category Wise Animal Husbandry Of Studied Area

Sr. No.	Particular	Quantity	Small	%	Medium	%	Large	%	Total	%
1	Buffaloes	0	10	16.7%	1	3.7%	0	0	11	11.5%
		1-5	50	83.3%	26	96.3%	9	100%	85	88.7%
2	Cow	0	42	70.0	19	70.4%	4	44.4%	65	67.7%
		1-5	18	30.0	8	29.6%	5	55.6%	31	32.3%
3	Bullock	0	48	80.0%	27	100%	8	88.9%	83	86.5%
		1-5	12	20.0%	0	0%	1	11.1%	13	13.5%
4	Buffaloes calf	0	32	53.3%	8	29.6%	4	44.4%	44	45.8%
		1-5	28	46.7%	19	70.4%	5	55.6%	52	54.2%
5	Cow calf	0	54	90.0%	25	92.6%	5	55.6%	84	87.5%
		1-5	6	100%	2	7.4%	4	44.4%	12	12.5%
	Total		60	100%	27	100%	9	100%	96	100%

Source : Field work

The above table shows the animal husbandry of sample farmers. Out of total respondent 11 farmers did have no buffalos, where as 85 farmers have their own buffalos. In case of cow out of total farmers only 32.3 percent farmers have their own cows out of total farmers only 13.5 per cent farmers keep the bullock. It means very few have their own bullock. The animal husbandry has increased due to this dam. Irrigation is useful for farm yard manure to the farmer It is useful for neutral farming and environment protection.

5.4 Cateorywise Use Of Farm Yard Manure :

Use of farmyard manual of command area is shown in the following table.

Table No :5. 3
Cateorywise Use Of Farm Yard Manure

Sr. No.	Particulars	Category of Farmers			Total
		Small	Medium	Large	
1	Not use of farm yard manure	28	12	0	40
		70%	30%	0	100%
		46.7%	44.4%	0	41.7%
2	Use of farmyard manure	32	15	9	56
		57.1%	26.8%	16.1%	100%
		53.3%	55.6%	100%	58.3%
	Total	60	27	9	96
		62.5%	28.1%	9.4%	100%
		100%	100%	100%	100%

Source : Field work

Above table shows the use of farm yard manure of studied area. out of total farmers 56 farmers make made use of farm yard manure in their field, the proportionate was 58.3 percent where as 40 farmers do not made use of farm yard manure in their field, the proportionate was 41.7 percent. If we analyze the above table on category basis, out of total farmers of small category 53.3% farmers make use of farm yard manure in their farm. In case of medium category farmers 55.6% farmers make use of farm yard manure in their farm, while as 44.4% medium farmers do not made use of farm yard manure in their farm. In case of large farmers make use of farm yard manure in their farms. It means more than half of surveyed formers made use of farm yard manure in their field made use of protects environment degradation of land.

Conclusion :

Natural resources is very important for the economic development. The expansion of agriculture and industrial sector along with infrastructure facilities has exploitation of natural resources. So natural farming important for maintaining of environment. There are very few small and medium farmer use farm yard manure in their farm. Out of total farmers 30 farmers were no tree in their farm. It means if we maintain environment balance there should be need to increase trees plantations.