

## 1: What is Watershed Development

*Watershed Development (WSD) in India has been a part of the national approach to improve agricultural production and alleviate poverty in rainfed regions since the s.*

This is one of the less developed regions in the state. The total area of the region is 29, Sq. Total population of the region is The composition of schedule castes and tribes is Agriculture and allied activities are the primary sources of the livelihood in the area. Agriculture in the region is largely rain fed. Soil erosion and ravine formation are two very critical problems of the region. Banda, Hamirpur and Jalaun districts are the worst affected by ravine formation. The average land holding size in the region is 1. Situation in Bundelkhand The topography and extreme climatic conditions has isolated the region of Bundelkhand. The region has also been victimised by political and economical exploitation. The region has one of the lowest levels of economic and human development in the country. Lack of availability of basic infrastructure like roads, electricity, water and sanitation, transportation and communication facilities, etc. The last kharif season is reported to be a total failure and several newspapers have reported that the Rabi sowing has also been abandoned. As a result there has been large scale migration from the region. The Bundelkhand region is a semi-arid region and has quite a number of water bodies like the perennial rivers of, the Pahuj, the Betwa, the Dhasan, the Ken, the Baghein, the Paisuni and the Tons and their tributaries. In addition there are about 6, kms of canals for carrying irrigation water irrigating app. However, as per UP Planning Commission reports, the Bundelkhand region has the lowest proportion of net irrigated area 8. Most of these water bodies and canals are silted up and dry while the tube wells are in various stages of disrepair. Lakes like the yr. Newspapers in the region have reported that farmer suicides are taking place due to the crop failure and likely to rise with the impending failure of the ensuing Rabi season. Posted by nimbus at 9: During the s, several successful experiences of fully treated watersheds, such as Sukhomajri in Haryana and Ralegaon Siddhi in Western Maharashtra, came to be reported. With experience gained from all these, the concept of integrated watershed development was first institutionalised with the launching of the National Watershed Development Programme of Rainfed Areas NWDPR in , covering 99 districts in 16 states. The committee was initially headed by Dr. Alagh and later by Shri L. Jain who took over as Member, Planning commission in charge of the subject. The committee submitted its report in August In , a Technical Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Except in a few places, in most of the programme areas the achievements have been dismal. It recommended that sanctioning of works should be on the basis of the action plans prepared on watershed basis instead of fixed amount being allocated per block as was the practice at that time. It called for introduction of participatory modes of implementation, through involvement of beneficiaries of the programme and non-government organisations NGOs. The Committee recommended suitable institutional mechanism for bringing about coordination between different departments at the central and state levels with a view to ensuring uniformity of approach in implementing similar programmes for the conservation of land and water resources. Ministry of Agriculture Department of Agriculture and Cooperation 1. Reclamation of Alkali Soils. Investment Promotional Scheme 8. Integrated Afforestation and Eco-development Projects Scheme.

### 2: watershed india | watershed development in india

*Watershed development in India Watershed development is not a new concept in India and a peek into history shows that the people of India have adapted by either living along river banks or by harvesting, storing, and managing rainfall, runoff and stream flows.*

According to statistics a net sown area of Watershed Development as a means for increasing agricultural production in rainfed, semi-arid areas. There are nearly 85 million hectares of land as rainfed area in the country. These areas were bypassed by the Green Revolution and so experienced little or no growth in agricultural production for several decades. By capturing the Water Resources Management and improving the management of soil and vegetation, Watershed Development aims to create conditions conducive to higher agricultural productivity while conserving natural resources. Objectives To mitigate the adverse effects of drought on crops and livestock. To encourage restoration of ecological balance and To promote economic development of village community. Water shed development originally managed by national wasteland development board under Ministry of Environment and forest. The main objective of this programme for development of waste lands in non-forest areas, checking of land degradation, putting such waste land into sustainable use and increasing bio mass, availability of fuel wood, fodder and restoration ecology etc. Thus concept of watershed development is a integrated nurture with multi disciplinary activities in the area. Through various watershed development programmes, about 30 million ha. During X Five Year Plan about Besides, an area of 1. Implementing Agency The watershed programme is being carried out in desert, drought prone and rain fed areas. Beneficiaries i Local resident inside the of the watershed area. The people have to form a watershed association and watershed committee for each watershed project. Watershed association, comprising all adults residing within a watershed project area. The committee is responsible for planning and development of watershed project for its area while developing the plan for the area, the committee has to take technical assistance from project implementation agency. Adding the state governments contribution under these centrally sponsored schemes it is expected that substantial funds would be available for watershed development projects. The funds are being made available at the rate of per hectare for the development of the area. Land Treatment a Soil and Moisture Conservation: Land leveling, graded binding, contour bonding, vegetative bonding, contour cultivation, drainage line treatment, gullies stabilization, gully plugging, percolation tanks and farm ponds. Tree plantation in degraded forests, Panchayat lands, community lands, private lands etc. In village community lands, pasture lands with suitable grass and fodder species. Production Activities Introduction of suitable crops, improved crop varieties, inter-cropping, contour cultivation and crop management practices; Sericulture; Live stock development fodder cultivation, milch cattle distribution, establishment of milk co-operatives Integration of other activities such as sheep rearing, fisheries, piggery, poultry, bee-keeping etc. Employment Generation Activities Creating more employment through land based and productive activities; Raising backyard nurseries; Wage earning through community assets creation such as community buildings, village roads etc. Cottage industries based on bamboo, wood craft, cane craft etc. Role of Panchayats Planning: The Panchayats can extend their organizational help in providing adequate information about the local resources and the requirement of the people of proper planning of watershed programme for the area to project implementing agency. With practical solutions and helping the agency in smooth implementation of the project in the area, Panchayats can put their influence over beneficiaries to remain present in their respective fields at the time of land treatment activities. This will help the beneficiaries in the follow- up activity in maintaining the assets created and developing their lands with future prospects. Local Panchayats, as per the terms and conditions should transfer the land and other common properties resources to the agency in advance for timely implementation of the conceived development programme. With regard to afforestation and pasture development activity in community lands, Panchayats can help the agency in selecting the species, of their choice for plantation and pasture development. Formation of Watershed Committee: Maintenance and Protection of Assets Created:

## 3: Watershed management - Wikipedia

*In recent years India has looked to watershed development as a way to realize its hopes for agricultural development in rainfed, semi-arid areas. These areas were bypassed by the Green Revolution and have experienced little or no growth in agricultural production for several decades.*

Controlling pollution[ edit ] In agricultural systems, common practices include the use of buffer strips , grassed waterways, the re-establishment of wetlands , and forms of sustainable agriculture practices such as conservation tillage , crop rotation and inter-cropping. After certain practices are installed, it is important to continuously monitor these systems to ensure that they are working properly in terms of improving environmental quality. In urban settings, managing areas to prevent soil loss and control stormwater flow are a few of the areas that receive attention. A few practices that are used to manage stormwater before it reaches a channel are retention ponds , filtering systems and wetlands. It is important that storm-water is given an opportunity to infiltrate so that the soil and vegetation can act as a "filter" before the water reaches nearby streams or lakes. In the case of soil erosion prevention, a few common practices include the use of silt fences, landscape fabric with grass seed and hydroseeding. The main objective in all cases is to slow water movement to prevent soil transport. Governance[ edit ] The 2nd World Water Forum held in The Hague in March raised some controversies that exposed the multilateral nature and imbalance the demand and supply management of freshwater. While donor organisations, private and government institutions backed by the World Bank , believe that freshwater should be governed as an economic good by appropriate pricing, NGOs however, held that freshwater resources should be seen as a social good. Also, the implementation of any common vision presents a new role for NGOs because of their unique capabilities in local community coordination, thus making them a valuable partner in network governance. Although these groups share a common ecological space that could transcend state borders, their interests, knowledge and use of resources within the watershed are mostly disproportionate and divergent, resulting to the activities of a specific group adversely impacting on other groups. Examples being the Minamata Bay poisoning that occurred from to , killing over 1, individuals and the Wabigoon River incidence of Furthermore, while some knowledgeable groups are shifting from efficient water resource exploitation to efficient utilization, net gain for the watershed ecology could be lost when other groups seizes the opportunity to exploit more resources. This gap in cooperative communication among multilateral stakeholders within an interconnected watershed, even with the likely presence of the usually reactive and political boundary-constraint state regulations, makes it necessary for the institutionalisation of an ecological-scale cooperative network of stakeholders. Moreover, the need to create partnerships between donor organisations, private and government institutions and community representatives like NGOs in watersheds is to enhance an "organisational society" among stakeholders. Also, it explicates the concept of network governance , which is "the only alternative for collective action", [8] requiring government to rescale its role in decision making and collaborate with other stakeholders on a level playing field rather than in an administrative or hierarchical manner. Several riparian states have adopted this concept in managing the increasingly scarce resources of watersheds. These include, the nine Rhine states, with a common vision of pollution control , [9] the Lake Chad and river Nile Basins, whose common vision is to ensure environmental sustainability. For instance, essential local coordination and education are areas where the services of NGOs have been effective. Environmental law Environmental laws often dictate the planning and actions that agencies take to manage watersheds. Some laws require that planning be done, others can be used to make a plan legally enforceable and others set out the ground rules for what can and cannot be done in development and planning. Most countries and states have their own laws regarding watershed management. Those concerned about aquatic habitat protection have a right to participate in the laws and planning processes that affect aquatic habitats. By having a clear understanding of whom to speak to and how to present the case for keeping our waterways clean a member of the public can become an effective watershed protection advocate.

## 4: Watershed Development in India

*With experience gained from all these, the concept of integrated watershed development was first institutionalised with the launching of the National Watershed Development Programme of Rainfed Areas (NWDPRAs) in , covering 99 districts in 16 states.*

### 5: Watershed development projects in India: an evaluation | IFPRI

*The main knowledge product was a peer-reviewed high-quality report that outlined the evolution of watershed development policy and practice in India. The report consolidated lessons learned from best practices and contributes to improved policies and programs for watershed development and management.*

### 6: Watershed Development in India : An Approach Evolving through Experience

*Watershed India is a pioneer in the field of Domestic & Commercial Water Purifiers & Plants, water treatment & filtration plants. The company was established in the year Since past one decade the company has been providing leading edge services and products in the field of Water purifiers and plants.*

### 7: Watershed development in India : an approach evolving through experience (Inglás) | Banco Mundial

*reform related to watershed development at the national and state level, and the design of new watershed programs in India. Further, the lessons learned in this report can guide watershed program development in other regions.*

### 8: Major Areas :: Watershed Management :: Development Programme

*This report analyses the experiences and lessons from three World Bank-Supported watershed development projects in the Indian states of Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand.5 The primary reason for the analysis was to guide the development and execution of new watershed programs in India, including new Bank-supported state-level operations in Uttarakhand and Karnataka, and a proposed.*

### 9: World Bank Approves Neeranchal National Watershed Project, India

*Abstract. This paper recommends a revision of watershed development policy in India in relation to the planning of development interventions involving agricultural intensification and rainwater harvesting following biophysical and societal impact studies carried out on two watershed development projects in Karnataka.*

*Restructuring organizations Drivers leading to higher food prices : biofuels are not the main factor Paul Armah, Aaron Archer, and Gr Hell and the problem of evil John Hatfield, the imposter. Timber duties, &c. Pigwig and the pirates Appendix B. Losses in Some Ancient Battles. Barbara Baumgartner Janine Mileaf Catherine Lord Isabelle Graw Jodi Kovach, Claire Ruud, Claire Vancik. Strategic leadership and media portfolio development Ethel Brundin and Leif Melin The Tub That Became a Boat (Gill, Janie Spaht. Predictable Word Book. 1a, Beginner.) Battle of Symbols Problem of divine foreknowledge and future contingents from Aristotle to Suarez Boston Red Sox (Baseball (Mankato, Minn.)) Childrens names and horoscopes Mental health bill 2017 Frontier of control Total Book of House Plants An essay on morals for modern man. Printer in three republics Yashica mat em manual Jura populi Anglicani, or, The subjects right of petitioning set forth Torts and personal injury law Michael w ford books Ford station wagons, 1929-1991 Celebrate feelings Wisdom and incommensurability The Lunatic Express V. 3, Seville, 1600-1650. The Gospels in the Schools, C. 1100-C. 1280 (History Series (Hambledon Press), V. 41.) Principles and results of family therapy in schizophrenia Kurt Hahlweg and Georg Wiedemann. The history of trains Automotive Internal Auditor Pocket Guide: Process Auditing to Iso/ts 16949:2002 Ubuntu 12.04 tutorial Where the Mountain Casts Its Shadow Providing management for childrens property The Magic music man Binding the Strong Man Java servlet programming book Social significance of the duel in seventeenth century French drama Psychotherapy with sexually abused boys*