"Knowledge Scholar"
An International Peer Reviewed E-Journal Of Multidisciplinary Research
Volume: 03, Issue: 05, Sept. – Oct. 2016 eISSN NO. 2394-5362
Impact Factor (IIFS) - 0.776

REMOTE SENSING AND ENVIRONMENT

Dr.G. M. Pathare

Assistant Professor

Department of Botany

Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji College-

KadaTal- Ashti Dist. Beed

Maharashtra, India

Abstract : *The earth's growing population along with its multifaceted activities demanding fresh water is now putting this vital resource under increasing pressure. According to World Bank estimates by the year 2025, one person in three will live in conditions of water shortage. Much of the world's fresh water is consumed by the domestic agriculture land industrial sectors. The failure in efficiency managing this resource to meet the increasing water demands of these sectors has resulted in a situation of crisis in many parts of the world. With only 1% of water available for human consumption, we must treat our water supply with more respect. Water conservation should not be considered an option any longer but is an inescapable necessity. Therefore, it is extremely important to seek out, find and start using all the innovative water conservation solutions and methods that are available today. Hence the objectives are to study the water conservation practices, to study the need and types of rain water harvesting and to suggest policy implications for water resource management in India.*

Key Words: water conservation, Rain water harvesting, Water Audit

Introduction:

Water is the most valuable resource for life on earth. It is the life and blood of entire creature of earth without which none can survive. 97 % of water on the earth is salt water, leaving only 3% as fresh water of which slightly over two thirds is frozen in glaciers and polar ice caps. The reigning unfrozen fresh water is mainly found as groundwater, with only a small fraction present above ground or in the air.

Uses of water include agricultural, industrial, households, recreational and environmental activities. Fresh water is a renewable resource, yet the world's supply of clean, fresh water is steadily decreasing. Water demand already exceeds supply in many parts of the world and as the world population continues to rise, so too does the water demand. Thus, water is the most valuable requirement for sustaining life of human, animal and plant. Water is undoubtedly a precious national asset.

Objectives

I . To study the Sensing of Environment practices.

2. To study the need and types of Sensing Environment.

3. To suggest policy implications for Sensing management.

Research Methodology:

This paper purely depends on secondary data. To collect the statistical data researcher has used various sources like Maharashtra development report of planning commission of GOI, Report on Benchmarking irrigation Projects in Maharashtra State 2007-08" Water resources reports of Maharashtra Government, research articles from e-journals, reference books, research articles from newspapers and off-line journals and sources from Internet etc.

Mismanagement of Sensing in Maharashtra

Maharashtra state has an average 143.3 cm precipitation, which is not equal in entire area other state. I (konkan,Mumbai and Mahabaleshwar have highest rainfall, but in Ahmednagar, Solapur districts and various Tallulah of the Maharashtra have only 30 cm rainfall. Problem of water shortage have been facing by citizens because of following reasons:

1. Fail to turn the flow of water from excess rain fall to less rainfall area.

2. Lack of use of optimum proportion of water for various crops in Maharashtra.

3. Lack of use of optimum proportion of water for domestic uses/purpose in Maharashtra.

4. Lack of proper distribution of water between agriculture and industry in Maharashtra.

5. Lack of proper distribution of water between agriculture and industry in Maharashtra.

1. Less utilization of irrigation potential
2. Lack of implementation "River Joint Projects" in Maharashtra.
3. Lack of KT (Kolhapury Type) dams.
4. Lack of use of optimum proportion of water in various industries in Maharashtra.

Inefficiency of Sensing Enviournment in Maharashtra

In last decade, Maharashtra Govt. spent near about Rs. 70,000 corer on irrigation but irrigation ratio was increased by only one percent. It shows inefficiency of water policies in Maharashtra. Following factors are responsible and contributing inefficiency of water policies in Maharashtra.

l. Corruptions in irrigation projects.

2. Less utilization of irrigation potential.

3. Delay to complete the irrigation projects.

4. Inefficiency in water utilization.

5. Lack of proper approach of Government.

6. Less Irrigation potential (6.40 o/o of the country).

7. Lack of Programmers' like "Stop the Water and Soak the Water".

8. Lack of attention and implementation of water policies like "River Joint Projects".

Implications of Inefficiency and Mismanagement of Water in Maharashtra

Effects of Inefficiency and Mismanagement of water in Maharashtra are:

1. Shortage of drinking water in Maharashtra.

2. Decline in Ground Water Level.

3. Slow increase irrigation ratio.

4. Imbalanced distribution of water between rural and urban area.

5. Imbalanced distribution of water between agriculture and industry.

6. Less Irrigation potential (6.40 % of the country).

7. Wastage of water by farmers while giving water for various crops.

8. Wastage of water by industry.

9. Water pollution by industry.

10. Decline in agriculture production.

Efficiency and Mismanagement of water in Maharashtra leads in water scarcity or water problems, which push to suffer by common man, farmers etc.

Suggestions to avoid Sensing Enviournment

1) Government should focus on completion of River Joint Projects in Maharashtra.

2) Fanners should adapt modern methods of irrigation like drip and sprinkle method.

3) Government should complete Irrigation projects in time.

4) Government should complete Irrigation projects without corruption.

5) Farmers should use modem technology in irrigation method.

6) Instead of large dams Government should follow and complete Kolhapur Type dams.

7) Government should distribute water between agriculture and industry in proper

Manner

8) Everyone should use water with care while domestic uses of water.

9) Water harvesting method should follow by Government and people.

Conclusion

On basis of above analysis researcher has come to conclude that to avoid the problem of water scarcity in present and future there is need to avoid corruption, to bring the efficiency and to do proper management of water. It will solve water problems of farmers, industry domestic use by citizens in Maharashtra.

Water resource management in a planned and perspective manner is the only solution prevailing of water crisis in our country. Without proper water management, it is virtually not possible to remove the fundamental constraints and meet the challenges of more faster, inclusive and sustainable growth. The need of the hour is sustainable water management, especially in the context of meeting the demands of an increasing population. One thing that people need to understand is that each one of us can help and save country and the world.

References :

1. Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2011-12
2. Amarasinghe, U.A. Shah, T. Turral, H. and Anand, B.K. 2007. India's water future 2025-2050: Business as usual scenario and deviations. Research Report 123. IWMI
3. Govt. of India 2009. Background note for consultation meeting with Policy makes on review of National water Policy, Ministry of Water Resource GOI.
4. IDSA.20l0. Water Security for India: External dynamics ,IDSA- Task Force Reporr.
5. Savitsmita Chawan (2005): Proceeding, National Conference on water Management Scenario 2025:
6. Problems. Issues and challenges, published by Joshi Bedekar college, Thane,
7. Rakesh Hooja and others (2007): Water Management Rawat publication New Delhi.