

Forest Management and Water Management “: A Case Study in Baripada, taluka Sakri Dist. Dhule

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Abstract

The concept of resource management is very important in today's world. Resources are extremely important in human life. Because of the daily wood chopping, urbanization, shifting cultivation, carelessness and lack of planning etc. Resources are being depleted due to various reasons; this includes forest resources or water resources.

In the present research paper, Baripada is tribal pada in sakri taluka. Under the guidance of shri. Chaitram Pawar, a study has been done on the excellent management of forest and water resources in the environment by creating awareness among the local people.

Keywords: Concept Management, Water Management, Forest Management, Deforestation, Desertification, Urbanization.

Introduction

Humans have been dependent on the environment since ancient time so humans had a very close relationship with the environment. Trying to unravel the mystery of nature, there was a belief that we can change the environment beyond any limit that was the human understanding. This includes deforestation, Desertification, Urbanization etc. In the name of development excessive of water, Soil erosion about information due to incomplete information of environmental studies. Therefore the study of environment has become more necessary and necessary than ever before, so the study of forest management and water management has become necessary.

Study Area

Baripada a remote forest in Sakri taluka of Dhule district Baripada is located on the border of Dhule, Nashik and Dang districts.

Objective of the Study

1. To discover and study forest management techniques.
2. To know and study how water management is done.

Hypothesis

To find out what forest management techniques are used under the guidance of Shri. Chaitram Pawar and with the help of local people.

Research Methodology

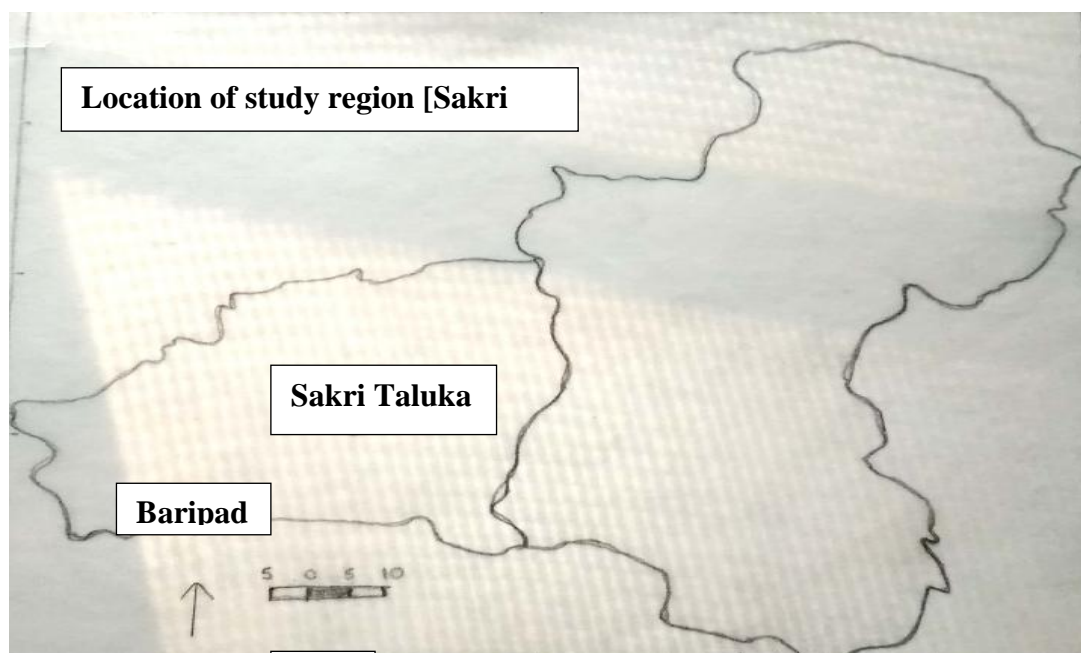
The primary and secondary information is considered in the present research paper.

A deserted village before 1992, in the desert malran, There is not a drop of water in the well, there is no address for green tree up to the hillside, there is no crop in agriculture, and crops do not have water we had to depend on the neighboring village for drinking water. In the village illiteracy addiction family strife, Uncleanliness, Distance between people and terrible poverty. Such in the condition of this village.



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Today, however the pi In km ms to have changed. Shri. Chaitram Pawar was the first post graduate in the village. There is a job opportunity and this job is not accepted. Because they had a mindset to work differently. This person belongs to an illiterate person in the village forest and water management with the help of intellect and hard work. Baripada is a prime ex. Baripada has 94 houses, 713 population. This project was built on 1100 acres of land.

Analysis of Forest Management

Forest is an integral part of tribal life. Since 1990, the village of Baripada has undertaken of the forest conservation through public participation. The axe ban and grazing ban were given priority for this a local forest Ranger was formed. Women were also given priority in this committee. The rules were made. It was a bold decision to implement it from his own home.

They follow the rules:

1. Cutting down a green tree in the forest will be penalized.
2. Bullock carts are strictly prohibited in the forest
3. It is forbidden to cut wood for the forest.
4. It caught stealing a reward will be given.
5. For firewood, once a year a dried tree is cut down and wood is brought to the head.

A fine of Rs 1051 especially if you found cutting down tree. A fine of Rs 751 will be levied for taking a bullock cart through the forest. A fine of Rs 551 is found for breaking and entering, A variety of such fine were imposed. The result was that the tree are in the forest were protected and the chirping of 42 kinds of birds began to be heard. The 50 year old fuel problem of the village has been solved. Deforestation led to a significant increase in supplementary production. For example wax, honey, forest medicine plants etc.

Analysis of Water Management

The people of this village dug 20 feet long and 6 feet deep holes in the land of the forest. It stores water during the monsoon over 300 stone dams

have been constructed by the villagers. Dug flat variables in a row. As the result the water level of the wells in the village increased. Soil erosion is stopped and soil fertility increase. In 1984 the government of Maharashtra has constructed 1 seep pond but today there are big seep lake and 13 small seep ponds for a total of 16 seep lakes. With the participation of the people some cement concrete and some stone das were constructed.

Effective water management has been achieved through this public participation. As result the water level of the wells in the village increased. Today the village supplies water to five villages. Horticulture area increased from 10 acres to 120 acres.

Conclusion

The 450 hectares of deforested forest was restoring. The 50 years old fuel problems of the villages has been solved. The ground water level of the wells increased and the villages became self sufficient in drinking water. The village got its own identity. The concept of education and health took root. A sense of co-operation was created in the village and any festivals are celebrated collectively.

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