



**STUDY OF SALINE LAND PROBLEM IN GAVKHADI VILLAGE  
IN RATNAGIRI DISTRICT**

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**(1) INTRODUCTION: -**

Agriculture has an important place in human life and is dependent on agriculture in terms of urban and rural population, food grains, industrial raw materials, self-employment, etc. in India. Due to misuse of natural resources by human beings, they are heavily polluted. Alkaline land is one such example.

Out of the total land area in India, 264 million hectares are productive and 132 million hectares are of low quality. 110 million hectares of land has become degraded due to erosion. Also 22 million hectares of land has become alkaline due to improper drainage of water. Only when measures are taken can this important asset be nurtured.

**(2) THE PROBLEM : -**

While preparing the proposal of this project report, I have chosen the issue of saline land in Gavkhadi village in Ratnagiri district. The saline lands of the Konkan are formed from the unique geographical conditions of the region and the area of saline lands in the coastal area of about 750 km is about 65,000 hectares. Due to continuous infiltration of brackish water in the creek due to high tide, as well as due to summer evaporation, many efforts are being made by the farmers, government and NGOs to bring the coastal or creek lands under cultivation. Their work, efforts to find out the nature of the problem in the village. This has been done under the project.

**(3) THE REASON FOR THE PROBLEM CHOICE. (HYPOTHESIA)**

The following reasons for choosing this subject are-

(a) The soil becomes saline if proper care is not taken to maintain the texture, quality and quality of the soil. Families that depend on such unproductive land are devastated. So know the real nature of this problem.

B) To know how and what effect these lands have on the social, economic, cultural life of the farm owner.

(B) In order to make these lands productive, the traditional and modern methods are used by the local people to get information about them and to know the successes and failures of these measures.

(E) The government has built a dam in the village under the Kharbhumi Vikas Yojana, and some NGOs are working for the affected farmers.

(E) To draw research conclusions by analyzing the past and present situation of this village.

#### **(4) OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

a) To know the problems of alkaline soils in the village.

B) To get information about the schemes implemented by the government in this village and the work of NGOs.

E) To know the traditional and modern methods for cultivating saline lands.

E) To know the social, economic, cultural life of the affected families.

F) To know the ongoing and future works in this village, and to suggest some new solutions in this regard.

#### **(5) WHY RESEARCH IS NEEDED. (Significance of the study)**

Availability of land in the Konkan area due to neglect of people or infiltration of sea water in the land along the creek is polluting the available land. Also, farmers with the lowest land holdings in the whole of India are in the Konkan. It will have a detrimental effect on the society. Therefore, if we know the real nature of this problem, if we discuss it, concrete and structural measures can be taken on this problem. This requires continuous research and research. This research will definitely benefit the troubled farmers in the village.

#### **(6) THE BENEFITS OF RESEARCH. (RELEVANCE OF STUDY.)**

Development works are being carried out in this village by the government and NGOs. This research will evaluate the work of the government and NGOs. The feedback of the people will be sought. The various reports submitted by the Government Irrigation Department and the Agricultural University will be studied. And finally, by analyzing the available information, the local people will be guided, the information will be available that will be useful to NGOs and government departments.

#### **(7) THE STUDY OF METHODS (METHODOLOGY)**

a) **the information gathering tools.** (TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION) While studying the problem presented, interviews will be conducted with government officials, NGO workers and troubled families and tape recorder VDO filming will be used.

#### **B) Area of Study (THE SAMLE)**

In Ratnagiri district in Konkan, at the southern end of the city, near Purnagad, there is a creek of Muchkundi river, where the river meets the Arabian Sea. The village is situated on the east and north of the river creek, to the west by Arabian Sea and Rajapur taluka. The population of this village is 4065 as per 1991 census and the total land area of the village is 1445.64 hectare. Out of this 670.54 hectare land area is cultivable and 784.11 hectare area is not cultivable.

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**C) obtaining the information**

Sources of Information Many government and semi-government departments have been instrumental inquired for research from various sources. This includes reports of South Ratnagiri Division, Kharbhumi Survey and Investigation Subdivision Ratnagiri, Village Kharadi Kharbhumi Yojana, as well as Dakshin Ratnagiri Kharbhumi Development Department, Kuwarbaw Ratnagiri, Kharbhumi Plan Report of this department, Government of Maharashtra, Irrigation Department, Konkan Region Mumbai, Kharbhumi Mandal Thane , Konkan Agricultural University Dapoli's Agriculture Daily is based on this information source.

**D) Methods of working :** - Apart from the above information sources, this article has been completed on the basis of some simple articles, Government of Maharashtra plans, census booklet, articles in current papers, some research projects, periodicals etc.

**E) Interviews :** - Individuals working for Gawkhadi Kharbhumi Yojana, NGOs and their workers, problem families were interviewed, Assistant Executive Engineer, Branch Engineer, Supervisor, Project Coordinator, Cold Development Officer, Fisheries Conservation / Development Officer, Women It includes development officers, officers of Gavkhadi gram panchayat, and activists of Jnanprabodhini Pune.

**F) Analysis :** - While analyzing the available information, it has been compiled in numerical and qualitative manner. Tables, diagrams, and columns have also been used to recreate the information available in accordance with the study.

**C)** While carrying out this project, it has been concluded that the construction of government dam in the village has definite benefits to the farmers. The establishment of youth circles, women's circles, co-operative credit societies etc. in the village is improving the social, economic and cultural life of the people.

**H) REFERENCE LIST: -**

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- 2) Alkaline soil problem. Ravindra Doshi.
- 3) Alkaline land improvement technology. Thorns, cities.
- 4) Annual report of Ratnagiri District Irrigation Department.
- 5) Agriculture Daily - Dapoli Agricultural University.