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WATER MANAGEMENT & AGRICULTURE

Keerti Anand

ABSTRACT

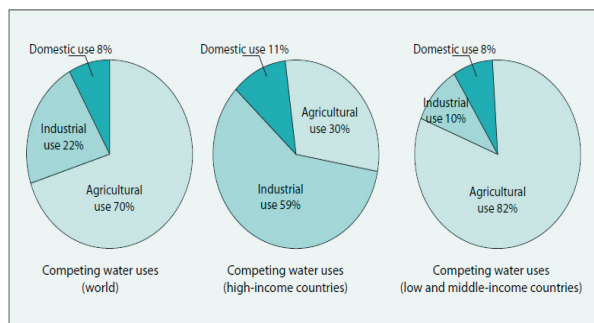
Irrigated agriculture is a vital component of total agriculture and supplies many of the fruits, vegetables & cereal foods consumed by humans, the grains fed to animals that are used as human food and feed to sustain animals for work in many parts of the world. The objectives of this paper to review the irrigation trends, discussion about water policy and conservation for agriculture.

Sustainable management of water in agriculture is critical to increase agricultural production ensure water can be shared with other users and maintain the environmental and social benefit of water systems. Governments and social benefit of water systems. Governments need to improve the economic efficiency and environmental effectiveness of policies that seeks to improve water resource.

KEYWORDS: Water Management & Agriculture, water policy, agricultural production.



INTRODUCTION:



Water in agriculture is largely associated with irrigation. Agricultural represents the first, traditional life supporting economics sector closely linked to established cultural values of land and water on which traditional societies are built.

Water issues have been the focus of increasing international concern & debate. The UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, WMO, UNESCO & UNEP are all coordinating or participation in special programmes related to water resources.

Competition among agriculture, industry and cities for limited water supplies is already constraining development efforts in many countries the largest demand for the world's water comes for agriculture more than two thirds of water with drawn from the earth's rivers, lakes and aquifers is used for irrigation.

Agriculture is becoming an increasing large scale business and as a consequence small holders and

form workers, particularly women are not taking part in the process and are being forced out of work. Water are often subsidized, replacing farm workers and mechanised systems.

WATER POLICY ISSUES AND INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE:-

Policy makers have focused their attention on the supply side water relating problems a rising in many parts of the world, policy makers are increasingly emphasizing non structural approaches to water management.

The investment in the water and land sectors are changing towards increased resource uses participation drawing on indigenous techniques and traditional knowledge.

Small farmers and the rural poor are investing in improved rain fed management and minor irrigation. Social capital has been invested in cropland intensification mainly in rice paddy and irrigated wheat. An indigenous social supply

is actively being invested into drinking water supplies, including multipurpose facilities serving livestock or irrigation.

Water saving and agriculture policy makers involve taking more advantage of the scientific, engineering and technological advances in soils, plants and irrigation. The performance of agriculture projects is disappointing. Evaluation documents wide range of problems, including cost and time overruns, poor management, the non-realization of fall, planned benefit adverse environmental and health impacts.

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT FOR AGRICULTURE:-

Under accountability the financial plan of the agriculture scheme made public and arrangement made to explain them to farmers. Arrangement for training clear legal framework to regulate groundwater abstraction to prevent over pumping of the aquifers. Investment in agriculture management can be an integral component of a productive rural employment policy and resource management can be improved to made development in engineering and science.

Governance issues on water and agriculture are closely focused on ownership with such issues as land tenures, access to water and water uses rights. As in case of standards for drinking water, similar standards for the sense of waste water imported from rich developed countries also have an adverse impact on agriculture use of this important additional water resource.

FUTURE OF WATER MANAGEMENT FOR AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT:-

Sustainable agricultural developments depends on sustainable water use. Economy wide-policies attempt to create a favourable macroeconomic environment while water sector policies seek to encourage resource efficiency among water users. Irrigation as a public sector agency still relies on budget allocations to obtain financing. Private sector disciplines are applied in agriculture, policy makers are finding that agency become more supportive of farmers, own effort and less inclined to make all key decision before informing formers.

Water governance for agricultural water to be effective must be focused at the national level and be based on actual in country political and economical rules and practices.

CONCLUSION:-

Agriculture as the dominate uses of flowing water and rain water and of land and as the first traditional economics sector is closely related to a wide range of social and environmental issues that touch on human behaviour and hard policy production and security and fair distribution of equal opportunities. Agriculture has suffered from changing policies and been guided by changing and conflicting paradigms ranging from high input and natural resources development for increased production under the green revolution through sustainable agricultural development.

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