

# Environment and Its livelihood impact of Jawai Dam in western Rajasthan: Its Perspectives on the sustainable development

Dr. Naveen Kumar - P.D.F. Scholar, Dept. of Geography, J.N.V.U. Jodhpur, India

Dr. Suman Panwar - Asstt. Professor, Dept. of Geography, Adarsh College Jodhpur, India

**Abstract:** "Dam and river valley projects have been known as modern pilgrim-spots" This statement by Pt. J.L. Nehru befits also to Jawai dam in western Rajasthan. Jawai Dam is the largest water reservoir in western Rajasthan. It is constructed with a thick wall between two hills of subsidiary arawalian mountainaries and over Jawai River in sumerpur division in pali district. There many valley projects run under government policies in our country. Our paper deals with to acknowledge that water reservoirs sites also need to be focusing for the sustainable development of Rajasthan state.

**Key Words:** Catchment, Jawai Dam, Livelihood, Environment-friendly, Density.

## Introduction:

"Dam and river valley projects have been known as modern pilgrim-spots" This statement by Pt. J.L. Nehru befits also to Jawai dam in western Rajasthan. Jawai Dam is the largest water reservoir in western Rajasthan. It is constructed with a thick wall between two hills of subsidiary arawalian mountainaries and over Jawai River in sumerpur division in pali district. It is located around 25°6'40" northern latitude line and 73°9'40" eastern longitude line. British officers of Arinpura can't much liked its greenery and vegetation which is hardly 12 km away from the present dam.

## Objective:

Mrs. F.S. Fergusson, the Chief Engineer in Jodhpur state submitted his report about the construction of Jawai dam is 1944 Its was considered better to build it as water reservoir than to develop it as a hydro-electric project construction was started on 13<sup>th</sup> May 1946 and completed in 1957 However since 1951 Four nearby villages were availed irrigation water for 1400 acres land. After than in 1970. Sei Dam with 1106.58 matric cubic feet storage capacity was also completed as a tributory source to Jawai Dam.

Though there has been enough good rise in agricultural production during the second half of last century. Yet on the basis of the facts obtained from departmental reports, news paper cutting as well as catchment area of the dam. Some deviating features like wetly land due to excess seepage. Salinity or alkinisation of soil decrease in its quality in bio-chemistry point of view etc. have been seen by the farmers. In this research proposal an authentic and detailed study for remedies would be arranged.

Jawai Dam has over flown only six times during last 58 years. It means there is less storage against - its actual capacity. After the year 1994. decrease in water level year by year has been decorded up till now and naturally it caste unfavorable effect upon agricultural production. Doing analytical study with geographical survey of water catchment area of Jawai Dam this research proposal intends to discuss over removing the barriers on the other hand there is a better fact also some times that the dam overflows and it becomes necessary to unclothe the "Safety gates" but some village near the river bank

are frightened of being flooded. To pay a heed towards the problem It is also another motto of the research project.

There is good hope for bright future of fisheries in Jawai Dam on an average 8 months out of year are considered useful for the job. There has been 50% growth rate in the first decade of present century yet fisheries in the dam is not operated in scientific manners.

Likewise crocodile rearing and tourism are two points instead of good opportunities. They are barred owing to many factors. This proposal is intended to throw light upon there untouched topics through graphical and environmental view point.

This research proposal desires to attract our wisdom towards, water pollution, soil pollution and other ill impacts by virtue of urbanization industrialization and so-called rural development programme in and around the command catchment area of Jawai Dam.

Keeping in mind the available data of last two decades i.e. (1994-2014) I am intended to present watchful study of the responsible factor for the deteriorated changes in land use pattern of catchment area. These changes would obviously cast long lasting ill impacts upon environment and its livelihood sources of people in catchment area.

I strongly intend to examine and evaluate these futuristic impacts through demo graphical analysis by comparing the past population statics and the present day scenario. Enough good light through regional or provincial geographical torch will be thrown upon socio economic aspect of the catchment area. as well as upon climate, rainfall, flood, drought temperature, soil profile, greenery vegetation Industrialization and population explosion etc.

Jawai Dam stands for its own proud historical social, society to keep it continue it duty of administration and local people for this how much active role is being played by local bodies Municipal Corporation P.R.I. water resources development department and revenue administration to maintain its prestige. What performance and which policies are required for that and such other question will be discussed in it. Our motive is to have sufficient research oriented study over many inter disciplinary approach i.e. cultivation traditions progressive agriculture, scientific management crop systems crop circle (Rabi, Kharif, Jayal) animal husbandry, agro forestry and social forestry etc. By this way some fine conclusion will come in light to develop a permanent model of development in catchment area.

Demographic study is also important for policy making. I will try my best to produce basic facts belonging regional development based on population distribution, growth rate, density, literacy rate, sex ratio, occupational structure (caste or class wise) and so like demographic status of village and towns in the catchment area. This will aid to take democratic decision for balanced distribution of command areas resources. The policy makers will be able to categories these natural wealth into agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, tourism, small scale industries drinking water supply, special economic zone and other livelihood sectors through an environment-friendly management.

Except the above mentioned Jawai pipe line project is also located there which is responsible to provide fresh drinking water to more than 500 nearby villages of the Pali district and neighboring cities.

### **Conclusion:**

Thus, by statistical and analytical study of available departmental information reports the relevant data about Jawai Dam catchment area, keeping in mind environment protection a geographical survey for livelihood development stands for own importance. In spite of Indira Gandhi canal and Narmada canal coming from near states still Jawai Dam is the largest permanent and locally available water reservoir of western Rajasthan. It has been never proper for any socialist, economist or geographical to content its value.

The finding and conclusions found after a good research geographical study for environment friendly integrated development well discussed with its historical cultural social, economical and political background, would surely be helpful in future policy making for Jawai Dam's beneficiaries.

### **References:**

1. Central Library J.N.V.U. Jodhpur.
2. Information Center, Jodhpur.
3. P.H.E.D. Jodhpur.
4. Water Policy 2001.
5. Wikipedia