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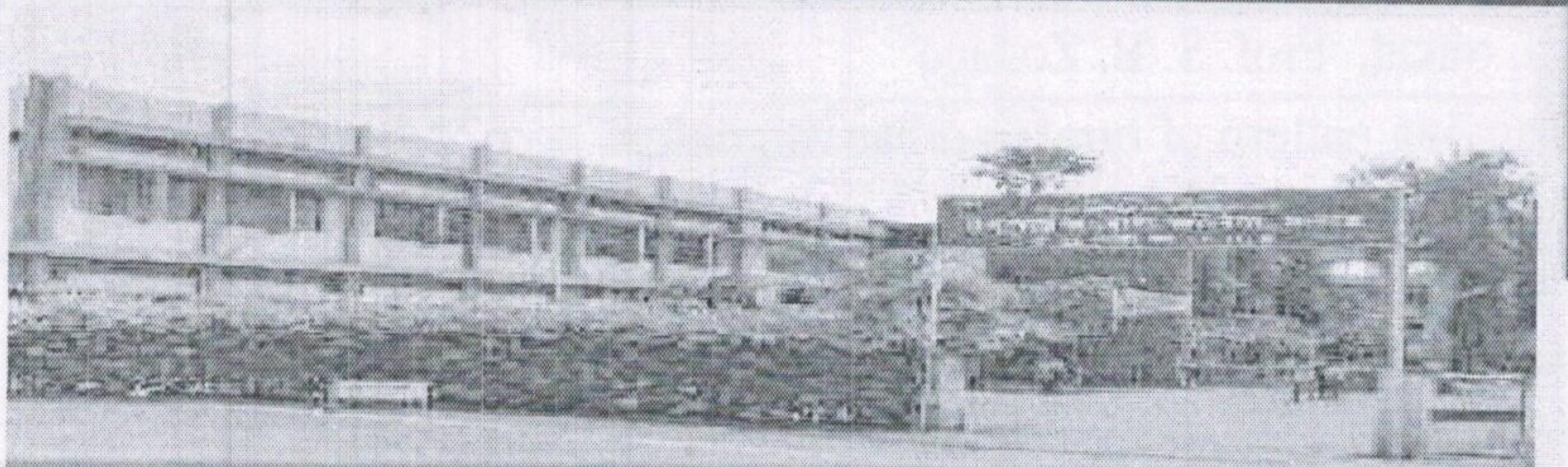
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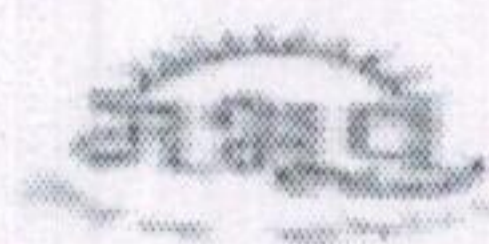
**Two Day National Conference On  
IMPACT OF URBANIZATION ON  
SOCIO-ECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA**

Friday 31<sup>st</sup> January & Saturday, 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2020

Organised By

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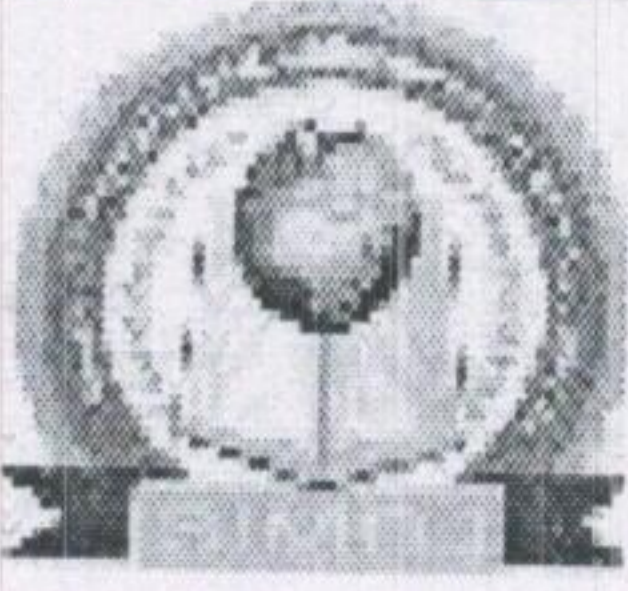
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29	IMPACT OF URBANIZATION IN INDIA Dr. ALKA PATIL, Prof. S. K. MANE	213-218
30	भारतातील शहरीकरणाच्या समस्या निता नागेश बर्गे	219-226
31	Impact of Urbanization on Social and Economic development in Karad City Miss Reshma Shirang Jadhav	227-232
32	ECONOMIC STATUS OF QUARRY WORKERS IN TOAP QUARRY CLUSTER OF KOLHAPUR DISTRICT: A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY Dr Suresh Genurao Salve	233-237
33	A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF LOCAL PROBLEMS IN MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT OF SATARA CITY. P. R. VHATKAR, Dr. A. S. PATIL, Dr. A. S. WAGH	238-247
34	A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF THE MIGRANT SUGARCANE HARVESTING WORKERS OF BHIMASHANKAR SAHAKARI SAKHAR KARKHANA Ltd. AMBEGAON TEHSIL Shital A. Pote, Prof. Veena Vishwanath	248-256
	(MH.) S. J. Sakat, Prof. S. B. Zodage	
36	Changing pattern of rural to urban migration Shobha R. Patil	270-276
37	A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE RURAL ECONOMY OF NANDAL VILLAGE, TAHSIL PHALTAN (SATARA) Mr. Mahadev B. Chavan,	277-283
38	Pattern of Agricultural Land Use Efficiency in Satara District (MS) Dr. Tanaji Magar	284-289
39	Identification of Potential Sites for Watershed Management Structures in Kaledhon Micro Watershed of Maharashtra Dr. Namdev V. Telore	290-399
40	Challenges in front of MFI for achieving Sustainable Development Dr. Vikas W. Ubale	300-306
41	Urban Hierarchy Based on Area in Maharashtra Dr. A. G. Ohal, Mrs. A. S. Pawar	307-315
42	A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF DIARRHEA & JAUNDICE DISEASES IN SATARA DISTRICT (MS) Mr. Santosh Prakash Patil, Prof. C. U. Mane	316-321
43	RIVER LIKENING IN SATARA DISTRICT: A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY Mr. Sandeep Sampat Tadakhe	322-328





**Identification of Potential Sites for Watershed Management Structures in  
Kaledhon Micro Watershed of Maharashtra**

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**Abstract:**

*Geospatial technologies has become an indispensable scientific tool for mapping and monitoring of natural resources and used in identifying potential sites for watershed management. In this paper identified potential sites for watershed management structures in semi-arid Kaledhon micro watershed of the Yerla River basin of Maharashtra using ridge to valley approach. The objectives of the study are to study morphometric parameters and land use land cover classification and to identify suitable sites for watershed management structures in the study area. Toposheet, Google Earth images, rainfall data, GPS, ArcGIS software and technical watershed development guidelines of Soil Conservation and Agriculture Department, Govt. of Maharashtra are followed for identification of suitable sites for various watershed management structures. Based on the field observations, LULC analysis, morphometric analysis and interpretation of maps identified potential sites for loose boulder structures, contour trenches, farm ponds, check dams, percolation tanks are proposed. In Kaledhon micro watershed 36 structures are proposed due to which it is estimated about 56.3 TCM water would be available. Proposed watershed management structures are helpful to reduce soil erosion and recharge waterlevel in this semi-arid micro watershed.*

**Key words:** *Micro Watershed management, Geospatial technologies, Kaledhon, Yerla River basin, Maharashtra*

**Introduction:**

Watershed management techniques are useful to solve water scarcity in the drought prone regions. Proper treatment of micro watersheds provides a solution for meeting the frequent drought situations. The Government of India has been deploying considerable resources in different watershed development programmes since mid 1960s (Sharda et al., 2008). Remote sensing has become an indispensable scientific tool for mapping and monitoring of natural resources (Kasturirangan et al., 1996; Oguchi, 1997). Geographical Information System (GIS) allows user to integrate the database generated from various sources including remotely sensed data on a single platform and analyse them efficiently in a spatio-temporal domain (Braumoh and