Abstract

The present study centres on the geo-economic condition of the Kangsabati basin with reference to water resource utilisation and agriculture. The thesis is divided into eleven chapters and it seems sensible to present a brief note on the respective chapters.

Chapter-I is a general introduction to the subject mentioning the area and location of basin, a brief history of the area during the pre-project stage, previous works done in this field, objective of the present study and methodology.

The next chapter (chapter-II) deals with the physical set-up of the basin. This includes morphometric analysis, study of drainage conditions, geology, soil, climate, natural vegetation and wastelands of the area. Two most serious problems of this part - the occurrence of drought and flood - are also studied in detail.

In the chapter-III, a serious attempt has been made to find out the existing water resource potential both surface and subsurface of the Kangsabati basin and the role of the Kangsabati and other small-scale projects in improving the water resource condition of the area.

Chapter-IV provides a comprehensive discussion on economic set-up of the basin area which includes the working population structure, general land use, the mineral resources, existing industries and the forestry activities prevailing in the area.
Chapter-V presents the agricultural land use prevailing in the area and the agricultural efficiency and land capability of different parts of the basin.

The infrastructural facilities of agriculture are discussed in chapter-VI. This includes availability of irrigation water from different sources, number of irrigation installations, agricultural machinery, availability of agricultural credit, consumption of fertilizers, marketing and storage facilities etc.

Chapter-VII relates to the analysis of crop land use in the basin in terms of cropping intensity, crop combination, share of food crops to non-food crops, index of crop diversification, concentration of crops and crop productivity.

In chapter-VIII, an attempt has been made to correlate different parameters of agriculture with physical as well as economic factors influencing them.

Taking a number of selected variables of agriculture, an endeavour has been made to divide the Kangsabati basin into agricultural regions in chapter-IX.

Five case studies, based mainly on field work, are dealt with in chapter-X to study all the aspects at micro levels discussed in previous chapters.

In conclusion (chapter-XI), the conclusions summed up in every chapter-end have been discussed. A sincere effort has been made to assess the objectives of the study.