

A
Project Report
On
Lift Irrigation of Kagwad

Submitted to

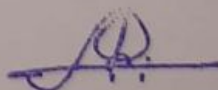
SMAT's
SHIVANAND COLLEGE, KAGWAD
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Guided By

Prof. S.S.Bagane

Dr. M.Y.Bhosale

2018-19




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I/c. PRINCIPAL,
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Kagwad. Dist. Belagavi

DECLARATION

We undersigned hereby declare that the project report entitled **“Lift Irrigation of Kagwad”** is our original work and we assure that the contents in the same has not been copied from any other project Report submitted to Department of Economics, Shivanand College, Kagwad.

Place :- Kagwad

Date : - 4-9-2018


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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT


The success of any endeavor is dependent on the encouragement and support of those around you and I wish to express my sincere thanks to our Honorable Principal Dr. G. G. Karalatti for their encouragement and valuable guidance.

I, would like to thank friends for their continuous support, to drive me on the challenges appeared to be too difficult.

First I take this opportunity to express my deep sense of gratitude to the Archeological Department for my project work **"Lift Irrigation of Kagwad"** for kindly considering my request to undertake this project study in their field. It was a memorable experience to be a part of such big Subject.

We would like to expose our willingness gratitude to for giving spirit and vision towards centre importance to achieve aim and objective of life.

We stand highly indebted for the valuable guidance and timely hints of we guide Prof. S.S.Bagane and Dr. M.Y.Bhosale, We would like to thank our colleagues and friends who indirectly helped us during this project work.



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To,
The Principal,
Shivanand college, Kagwad

Subject : Request to grant permission to undertake Project
work/field visit.

Sir,

We, the under signed **Miss. Shweta V. Patil, Miss. Nagabai Y. Chavan, Miss. Savita D. Kavatekar, Miss. Priyadrashini A. Gane, Miss. Mushkan Mulla, Mr. Sudhir Bedar, Miss. Sunanda Bellanki** have to state that we are undertaking Project work/field visit on the topic **Lift Irrigation of Kagwad** under the guidance of **Prof. S.S.Bagane and Dr. M.Y.Bhosale** Department of **Economics**.

Therefore, we request you to grant the permission and oblige.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully,

- Sudhir
P.A. Gane
[Signature]
S.D. Kavatekar
[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]

[Signature]
Dr. S. O. Halasagi
I/c. PRINCIPAL,
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List of Participation in Project Work

- 1) Ms. Shweta V. Patil
- 2) Ms. Nagabai Y. Chavan
- 3) Ms. Savita D. Kavtekar
- 4) Ms. Priyadrashini A. Gane
- 5) Ms. Muskan Mulla
- 6) Mr. Sudhir Bedar
- 7) Ms. Sunanda Bellanki



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I :- Irrigation:-

1 INTRODUCTION

The process of supplying water to crops by the artificial means is known as "irrigation" Regular water supply to crops along with other inputs goes a long way in increasing production and productivity of the farms. Adequate and continuous supply of water is essential to protect the drought prone areas in India. The Indian monsoons are uncertain, irregular and unevenly distributed throughout the country and throughout the year. So it is affecting the growth of agriculture.

A well-development irrigation network acts as an insurance against inadequate, untimely and inconsistent mansoons. So it is rightly remarked by Sir Charles Trevelyan "Irrigation is everything in India, water is even more valuable than land."

2. IMPORTANCE OF IRRIGATION:-

India is essentially an agricultural country. Agriculture in India depends upon monsoons but unfortunately the Indian mansoons are uncertain and unevenly distributed throughout the year and throughout the country. It affects the growth of agriculture. So the development of irrigation network is an urgent need of the time, without the development of irrigation it is not possible to develop the agriculture, which is the means of an economic development of the country. Hence the irrigation is playing an important role in the development of agriculture as well as country as a whole.

3.CLASSIFICATION OF IRRIGATIONS:-

On April 1st 1978 the central Government revised the classification of irrigation projects on the basis of the Cultivable Command Area(CCA). The main classifications are as below;

- 1) A project having CCA of more than 10,000 hectares are classified as Major irrigations projects.
- 2) A project having CCA of 2000 to 10,000 hectares are classified as Medium irrigation projects.
- 3) A project having a CCA of less than 2000 hectares are classified as Minor irrigation projects.

From among the above classssifications of irrigations projects the miner irrigations projects are attracting the farmers as well as the Government because of their benefits.

Benefits or Characteristics of Minor Irrigation Projects:

- 1) They are capital light.
- 2) Quick yielding
- 3) Quick completion of projects
- 4) No wastage of water
- 5) Quick supervision and control.

Due to the above benefits minor irrigation projects becoming more popular. From among the different sources of minor

irrigation schemes the lift irrigation schemes are selected for the study.

4) OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :

The objectives of the present study are as under;

- 1) To study the role of lift irrigation schemes of kagwad
- 2) To examine the structural changes in lift irrigation schemes of Kagwad.
- 3) To study the problems of the lift irrigation schemes.

5)RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

In order to make assessment of benefits, problems, the success & the failures of the lift irrigation schemes in Kagwad it is necessary to conduct a sample survey.

- 1) Description method: The researcher here has concentrated on secondary data for the purpose of present study.
- 2) Survey method: The researcher in this method has focused on complete enumerative survey method. Field visits Under this method all most all chairmen of the lift irrigation schemes of Kagwad are interviewed.

6)STUDY AREA:

Kagwad is situated at the North western part of the Athani Taluka of Karnataka state. It lies on the boundaries of Karnataka & Maharashtra state. Now it is Talika place

Kagwad is selected for the study of prospects and problems of lift irrigation schemes. Because in recent past Kagwad has installed many of irrigation schemes which have their favourable effects on development of agriculture.

The total population of Kagwad is 13,392 according 2011 census and the total male population is 6753 where – as female population is 6546. Further the total numbers of small formers is about 819 and marginal farmers are about 1092.

The total geographical area of the village is 964436.8 hectares. More over the total cultivable land is 9644.96 hectares. Out of the total cultivable land 5644 hectares of land is irrigated under the helps of lift irrigation schemes. Hence lift irrigation schemes have become major sources of irrigation in Kagwad.

In recent past at Kagwad many of the lift irrigation schemes have been installed. It has helped for the development of Agriculture. The growth of irrigation network of lift irrigation has urged to under take the study regarding the prospects and problems of lift irrigation schemes of Kagwad.

II :- THE LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEMES OF KAGWAD :-

1) Introduction

At Kagwad the lift irrigation schemes are playing an important role in the agriculture development. In recent past many of the lift irrigation schemes have been installed at Kagwad. It helped to increase the agriculture production & productivity in Kagwad. Further it has improved the financial and living standards of the farmers of the Kagwad.

2) Growth of lift irrigation schemes :

At the northwest part of the Kagwad and at south – west at 15 km distance the river Krishna is flowing. It has helped for the growth of lift irrigation schemes at Kagwad.

Before 1980-81 Kagwad was very backward because its agriculture was totally rain fed. Due to the irregular mansooons agriculture remained very backward it caused for the backwardness of Kagwad. FurherKagwad was witnessed a number of great famines which caused Kagwad to remain backward. The fear of famines forced the farmers of Kagwad to develop the irrigation network. It resulted into the growth of lift irrigation schemes. Moreover in the year 1981 the Central Govt. set up the NABARD to help the rural and agricultural development. It has become a boom to the farmers of kagwad to develop the lift irrigation schemes.

Since 1980-81 the farmers of Kagwad started to farm the Co-operatives of lift irrigation schemes to develop the irrigation network. As a result, number of Co-operatives liftirrigation schemes have come into existence.

The development of lift irrigation schemes of Kagwad has been classified into two types they are;

1. Co-operative lift irrigation schemes.
2. Individual lift irrigation schemes.

1)Co – operative lift irrigation schemes:

Co-operative lift irrigation schemes refer to voluntary organizations formed by the villagers for supply of continuous water to the cultivable lands on co-operative lines. In other words it is an

irrigation project, which is collectively owned and managed by the farmers of the village on co- operative lines.

The following table no. 1 will indicate the growth of Co-operative lift irrigation schemes at Kagwad.

Table No. 1

Sl. No.	Names of lift irrigation schemes	Year of Estd.	Total No. Of Members.	Total areas in Acres
1.	BrhamanathNirawariSangh.	1982-83	330	432
2.	Krishna NirawariSangh.	1982-83	260	360
3	BasweshwerNlrwariSangh.	1984-85	360	410
4.	Jai KisanNlrawarisangh.	1986	260	250
	Total		1210	1452

Source: data from each Co-operative Lift irrigation Schemes of Kagwad.

In the above table no, 1 column no 1 indicates total number of Co-operative lift irrigation schemes, column 2 indicates the names of the respective schems. Column no, 3 indicates year of establishment. Further column no, 4 indicates the total members of respective schemes. Column no, 5 indicates the total area irrigated by respective schemes.

From the analysis it is observed that the total members and the total area irrigated is highest in Brhamanath scheme among the different irrigation Schemes on the other hand the Jai KisanNirawari Scheme is very low in its membership and total area irrigated.

Further it is found that lift irrigation schemes in Co-operative lines began to develop from 1982 to 1986 development of irrigation schemes on the basis of Co-operative lines is stopped. It indicates there after 1986 farmers are not to taking interest in the development of lift irrigation schemes on the basis of Co-operative principles.

2)Individual lift irrigation schemes:

Individual lift irrigation schemes are those, which are owned and managed by a private individual. In recent past many of an individual lift irrigation schemes have been installed in Kagwad. Hence Individual lift irrigation schemes have been increasing at kagwad. The following table no, 2 will indicate the growth of individual lift irrigation schemes at Kagwad.

Table No,2

Sl. No	Name of Individuals of Lift irrigation schemes.	Year of Establishment.	Total areas in Acres
1	S.G Patil Nirawari Scheme	1986	65
2	J.A.Patil Nirawari Scheme	1991	60
3	Balasab Chougala Nirawari Scheme	1992	25
4	Kashim Mulla Nirawari Scheme	1994	25
5	B.A.Patil Nirawari Scheme	1995-96	32
6	Ranga Pawar Nirawari Scheme	1997-98	30

7	Vital Somannvar Nirawari Scheme	2014-15	30
8	Bhahusaba Somammvar Nirawari Scheme	2017-18	30
9	Annasaheb B Patil Nirawari Scheme	2016-17	40
10	Mahaveer Bindage Nirawari Scheme	2012-13	20
11	Bhartesh Katare Nirawari Scheme	2018-19	40
12	Ramesh Shindhe Nirawari Scheme	2014-15	30
13	Balagouda B Patil Nirawari Scheme	2018-19	35
14	B.N.Patil Nirawari Scheme	2011-12	25
15	Annasheb Patil	2016-17	40

Source: Data from each Co- operative Lift irrigation Schemes of Kagwad

Column no, 1 of the table No.2 indicates names of the respective individual irrigation schemes and column no,3 of the table indicating the total area irrigated by the respective individual irrigation schemes. From the above table it is observed that Sri: S.G. Patil Nirawari Schemes is the highest in total area irrigated that is 65 Acres. On the other hand Sri Mahaveer Kavatage irrigation schemes is the lowest in total area irrigated that is 20 Acres. Further it is observed that, the individual irrigation schemes have come into existence in the year 1986. Since 1986 individual irrigation Schemes have been developing at Kagwad Now the total numbers of individual irrigation Schemes at present is TEN (10).It indicates that the farmers of Kagwad are interested in the development of individual irrigation Schemes rather than the Co-operative irrigation Schemes

From the analysis of the Co-operative Lift irrigation Schemes and individual irrigation Schemes at Kagwad it is observed that earlier the farmers of Kagwad were interested in the formation of the Co-operative Lift irrigation Schemes but now they are moving towards the formation of an individual irrigation Schemes .

It is because of defects of the Co-operative Lift irrigation lift irrigation and rigid rules and regulations of Co-operative lift irrigation and lack of Co-operative among the farmers Hence the individual lift irrigation Schemes have becoming popular so their formation has been increasing.

III :- Problems of Lift Irrigation Schemes:-

The 100% of the Chairmen of lift irrigation Schemes of Kagwad responded at the time of interviewed that they are suffering from the following problems.

1. Irregular Supply of Power:

The lack of supply of power or irregular supply of power has become a major obstacle in the path of the growth of lift irrigation schemes . Moreover lift irrigation schemes are suffering from the problems of under utilization of capacity, which is the result of supply of Power. Hence it to increase in the cost of irrigation schemes .

2. Illiterate farmers:

Most of the farmers are uneducated and illiterate, so that they are not able to develop their communication skill, unable to adopt the modern methods of the cultivation. Hence it Leads to the problem of wastage of water, which is affecting growth of the schemes.

3. Lack of Co-operation:

Basically farmers are illiterate and uneducated. So they are unable to understand the principles and importance of the Co-operation .Hence there is non- Co-operation among the members of Co-operative lift irrigation. It is affecting the growth of the Co-operative lift irrigation schemes.

4. Rigid rules and Regulation:

The Government rules and regulations regarding the formation of the Co-operative lift irrigation, regarding the permission of lifting the water from the river road crossing permission etc are rigid. The rigid rules and regulations of Govt are hindring the growth of co-operative lift irrigation schemes.

5. High rate of interest :

The co-operative lift irrigation schemes are funded by Bank loans, which are raised by the farmers against the security of their own land. On this loan the banks are charging high rate of interest. Again farmers are not easily getting the loans in time, from the banks. This is affecting the development of co-operative lift irrigation schemes. Recently banks reduced the rate of interest to 12%

6. Low rate of Subsidies:

The Government subsidies regarding the co-operative lift irrigation are very low. in case of Sprinkler and drip irrigation schemes so the low Rates of subsidies are affecting the growth of co-operative lift irrigation schemes.

IV:- Conclusions and Suggestions:-

Conclusions:-

From the analysis of Co- operative lift irrigations of kagwad , the following conclusions are derived and some suggestions are given for the development of irrigation schemes:

1. It is realized that the Co- operative lift irrigations schemes are acting as a major source of irrigation in Kagwad

2. It is observed that recently farmers are interested in the formation of individual lift irrigation schemes rather than Co-operative lift irrigation schemes
3. The study reveals that individual lift irrigation schemes are more effective than the Co-operative lift irrigations schemes
4. It is found that Sugarcane is the only commercial crop, which is dominating in irrigated areas of kagwad
5. It is observed that growth of lift irrigation schemes have improved the standard of living of the farmers.

Suggestions:

The following are the suggestions ,which are made for the growth of lift irrigation schemes.

1. There should be regular supply of power at concessional rates
2. There should be easily and timely availability of credit facilities at low rate interest.
3. To provide essential information to the farmers about use of water.
4. There should be proper Co-operation and Co-ordination among the members of Co-operative lift irrigations schemes
5. Govt and NGO's should arrange the Seminars, Discussions regarding the lift irrigation schemes at village level
6. The rigid rules and regulations regarding water permission, Road crossing should be minimized.
7. There should be use of modern technology in irrigation network
8. There should be development of Commutation skill among the farmers...

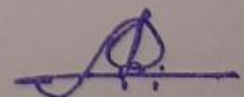
STUDENT FIELD VISIT PHOTOS



Visit to lift irrigation units of kagwad



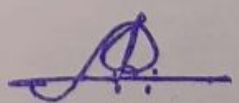
Prof s s bagane and Dr M Y bhosale with student discussing



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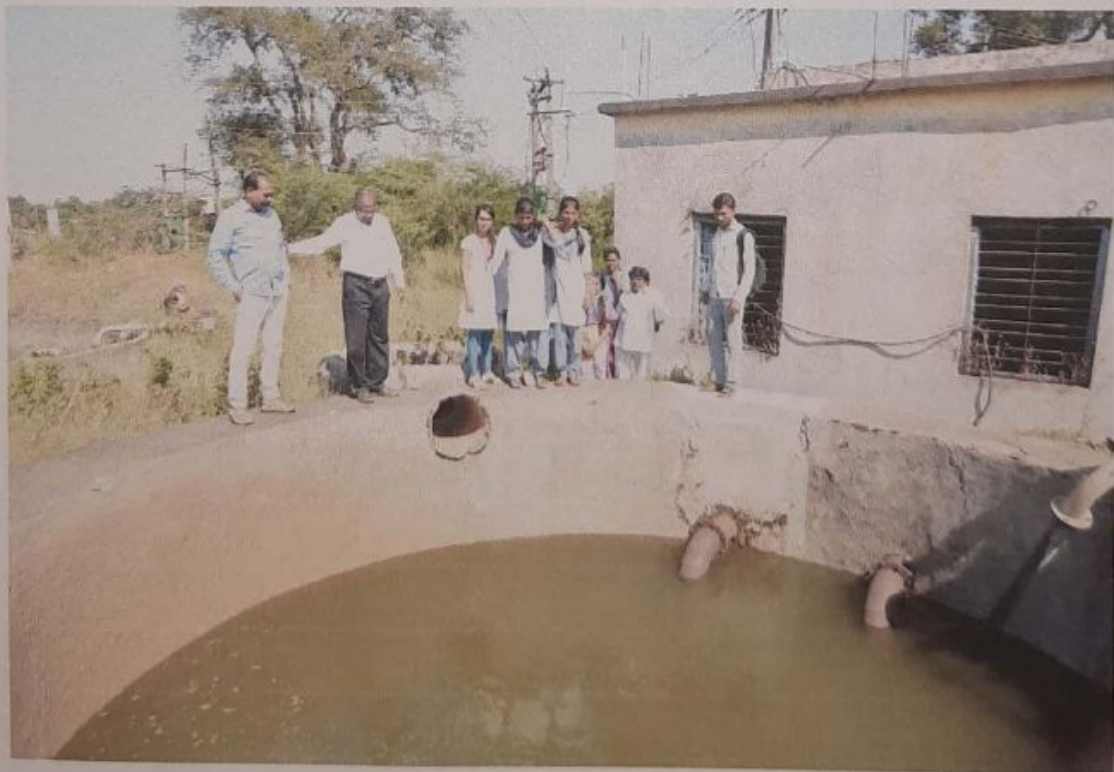
lift irrigation pump house

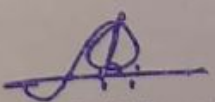



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Lift irrigation pump house




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