

PREFACE

Minor irrigation development programmes play an important role in increasing agricultural production to meet the needs of growing population. In the States these schemes having culturable command area upto 2000 hectare are being implemented by many departments/organisations like Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Social Welfare, etc. At the Central level also, a number of departments have been implementing schemes having minor irrigation component. The Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment launched a Million Wells Scheme (MWS) in 1988-89. Till 1997-98, a total of 12,63,090 wells were constructed under MWS with an expenditure of about Rs. 4700 crore. Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) on watershed basis is another important scheme being implemented by the Government. The Ministry of Agriculture have been instrumental in providing credit to farmers for the development of minor irrigation through Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Co-operatives and National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD). Ministry of Water Resources also promote development of ground water structures, sprinkler and drip irrigation system through subsidy to small and marginal farmers under the centrally sponsored Command Area Development Programme. The Minor Irrigation Division of the Ministry of Water Resources is also implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Statistics (RMIS)". Under this scheme 100% cost of statistical Cells is provided to the State/Union Territory Governments by the Ministry of Water Resources. These Cells monitor the progress of development of irrigation through Minor Irrigation Schemes on quarterly basis and conduct census of minor irrigation structures on quinquennial basis, do sample survey of Minor Irrigation schemes went into disuse between two Censuses and reasons there of.

The Ministry also assist the State Governments in preparation of schemes for posing to external funding agencies for attracting external assistance for minor irrigation schemes. So far as Ground water development is concerned it is primarily done through individual and co-operative efforts of the farmers with the help of institutional finance and their own savings. Surface water minor irrigation schemes i.e. surface lift schemes and surface flow schemes are generally funded from the public sector outlay. NABARD provides finance to the banks for taking up the minor irrigation schemes in the States and Union Territories. In addition, the Land Development Banks provide credit to the farmers under their normal programmes also.

The need of carrying out Census of Minor Irrigation schemes have been felt on account of many reasons. Many old schemes have gone out of use due to one reason or the other. The irrigation potential created and utilised through ground water as well as surface water minor irrigation schemes are not being recorded systematically in most cases as these schemes are implemented and monitored by individual farmers. Further, the norms being adopted for assessing the irrigation potential of minor irrigation schemes are also not uniform. It was therefore, considered essential to carry out a census of minor irrigation schemes to have a sound database for further planning purposes.

The first census of minor irrigation works with reference year 1986-87 was conducted in all the States/UTs, except Rajasthan and the census report was published in November, 1993. This is the second census report with reference year 1993-94.

To conduct the census work, the Head of the nodal department was declared as Minor Irrigation Census Commissioner and was made responsible for conducting the entire census operation. The primary work of collection of data was carried out by Village Level Workers (VLWs)/Patwaries/Village Accountants etc. at the village level. Their work was supervised by Block Development Officers (BDO)/Tehsildars and was reviewed by District Level Officers. Training-cum-workshops were organised for explaining schedules/formats/procedures and instructions to the primary enumerators and supervisors, by the Minor Irrigation Census Commissioners at the State headquarters, while District Level Officers conducted such workshops at the district headquarters.

A two-day workshop attended by Minor Irrigation Census Commissioners of the States and their representatives was organised by the Ministry of Water Resources in collaboration with National Informatics Centre (NIC) in October, 1995. These data so generated through Census have now been computerised with the help of computer facilities available in the Ministry of Water Resources and necessary software developed by NIC which are presented in this report. This Report on minor irrigation census (1993-94) is being presented in following six parts:

Part-I: It gives the historical background, the methodology adopted for census operation, salient features, limitations, miscellaneous tables, data contained in the village schedule along with various statistical charts based on census data in respect of each State/UT and detailed Statistical tables giving State-wise Census data on various types of M. I. works.

Part-II: It gives District-wise Statistical Tables on Dug-wells.

Part-III: It gives District-wise Statistical Tables on Shallow Tube-wells.

Part-IV: It gives District-wise Statistical Tables on Deep Tube-wells;

Part-V: It gives District-wise Statistical Tables on Surface Flow Irrigation Schemes;

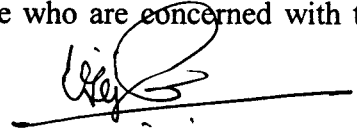
Part-VI: It gives District-wise Statistical Tables on Surface Lift Irrigation Schemes, census data contained in the village schedule & District-wise details of number of various types of minor irrigation works.

The report covers information in respect of 21 States and 4 Union Territories (UTs). Information in respect of States of Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu and UTs of Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep is not covered in the report due to various reasons. The census work was originally proposed to be completed by August 1995, but due to initial difficulties in nominating the enumerating agencies by the States/UTs, and the involvement of officials in preparation of voters identity cards, elections, etc. along with various administrative difficulties and other problems, most of the States could not complete the work within the stipulated time. The implementation of the scheme, therefore, had to be extended on a year to year basis up to 1999-2000. Even then, the State governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra have not been able to complete the census work, the information in respect of some districts of Tamilnadu was found to be incorrect and the Government of Karnataka though completed the census work yet the scrutiny of data revealed that there are discrepancies in the data. Hence the census report contains the Census data in respect of only 21 States and 4 UTs.

The report in this form could be possible on account of able and regular guidance of Secretary (WR) and Additional Secretary (WR). I express my gratitude to them. I do express my sincere thanks to Dr. D. K. Chadha, Chairman, CGWB, Dr. S. K. Sharma and Dr. S. P. Sinha Ray both Members, CGWB for the help rendered by them in finalising this report.

In the end, I may like to state that this gigantic work could have not been completed but for the strenuous efforts made by Shri O. P. Misra, Director (Stat.) and Shri Khazan Singh, Senior Evaluation Officer of the Ministry. Miss Chandrakala, Assistant Engineer (Stat.), Smt. Kanika Pandya, P.A., Sh. M.C. Das, Sr. Computer and Mrs. Mukta, UDC of Minor Irrigation Wing and Dr. Kishor Kumar, Director (Technical), and Shri A. K. Gupta, Senior Analyst of National Informatic Centre also helped in compilation, analysis and publication of this Report. I wish to place on record my sincere appreciation for the work done by them.

I hope this publication would be useful to all those who are concerned with the subject.



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