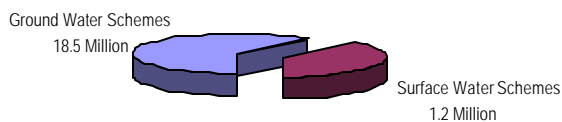


RESULTS & FINDINGS

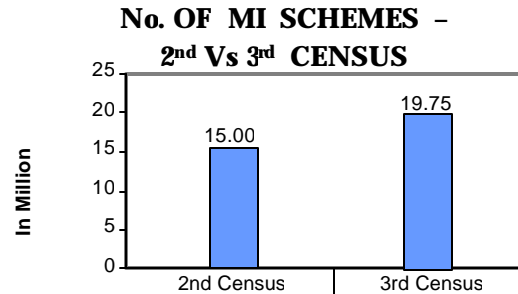
The 3rd Minor Irrigation Census with reference year 2000-01 has been conducted in 33 States and UTs of India (Daman Diu & Lakshadweep) covering total 6,37,611 villages in 586 districts. The massive work of collection of data from around 20 million minor irrigation works in the country has been completed by State primary workers under the overall supervision of State Nodal Departments. Some of the key results of the Census are highlighted in the following paragraphs.

MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES IN INDIA

Number of Minor Irrigation Schemes in the Country as per 3rd M.I. Census has been enumerated as 19.7 Million, of which 18.5 Million are Ground Water Schemes (GW) and 1.2 Million are Surface Water Schemes (SW).



Predominance of Dugwell and Shallow Tubewell as the main source of irrigation has been observed through the Census. In North-Eastern States, however, GW Schemes are negligible due to hilly topography. Compared to 2nd M.I. Census the number of schemes have gone up by around 5 million.



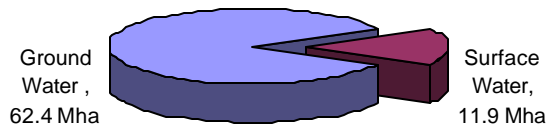
MI Schemes are in general in Private Sector and very few (6%) are owned by Public Institutions. In few States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Karnataka, Kerala & Tamil Nadu hardly 2% schemes are owned by Government Departments. Ownership of Schemes by Tribal community is observed to be 7% at all India Level, Small & Marginal farmers own 63% of total schemes at the country level.

FINANCING OF M.I. SCHEMES

A sizable portion of the Minor Irrigation schemes are privately owned as per the information collected in the Census. The findings bring out that around 80% dugwells are constructed by farmers own saving, 4% Dugwells are observed to be constructed through bank loan. In case of Tube wells i.e. Deep & Shallow Tube wells, 60% are self financed and 2% are Government funded, 14% through bank loans and other loans and 3% from other sources

IRRIGATION POTENTIAL

As per the MI Census, 62.4 Mha of Irrigation Potential is created through Ground Water Schemes & 11.9 Mha through Surface water schemes. 72% of the Potential created in GW is utilised while the percentage utilisation in respect of SW is 58%.



With reference to All India average the percentage utilisation of GW potential in respect of Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab is high. Similarly, Percentage utilisation of SW Potential is high in Goa, Haryana and Punjab.

States where the percentage of utilisation of GW potential is 90% or more

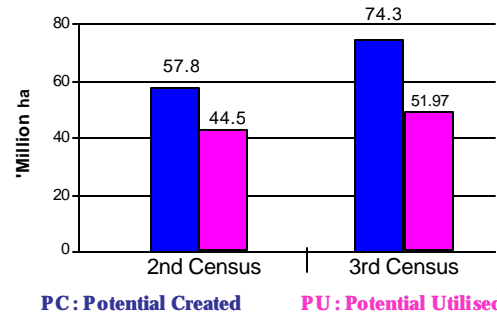
S. No.	States	Potential Created (000 ha.)	Potential utilised (000 ha.)	%age
1	Haryana	2424.13	2267.17	93.53
2	Jammu & Kashmir	29.81	26.89	90.20
3	Punjab	6287.15	5747.62	91.42

States where the percentage utilisation of SW potential is quit high

S.No.	States	Potential Created (000 ha.)	Potential utilised (000 ha.)	%age
1	Goa	11.57	10.53	91.01
2	Haryana	9.30	8.19	88.06
3	Punjab	17.99	16.61	92.33

The gap in Potential Created and Potential Utilised has almost doubled in 3rd MI Census.

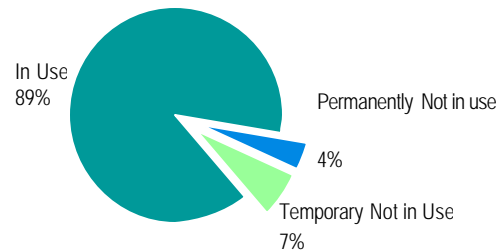
IRRIGATION POTENTIAL - 2nd Vs 3rd CENSUS



STATUS OF UTILIZATION: SCHEMES "IN USE", - "NOT IN USE"

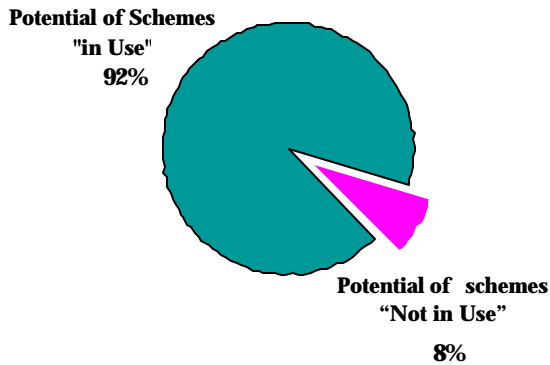
A good number of MI Schemes after construction go out of use due to one or other reason causing loss of irrigation potential that these schemes would have provided. The census reveals that around 11% schemes were not in use during reference year, of which 4% were permanently out of use and 7% were temporarily out of use. As a result around 8% of created Irrigation Potential was lost.

USE OF MI SCHEMES



CORRESPONDING IRRIGATION POTENTIAL

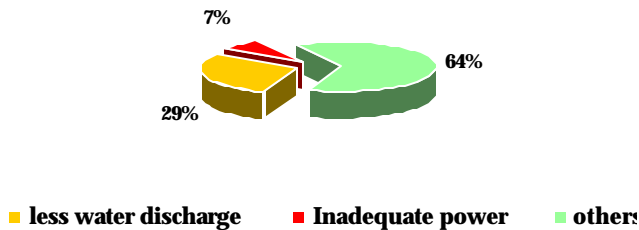
Potential of Schemes "in Use" – 68 Mha
 Potential of Schemes "not in Use" – 6 Mha



UNDER UTILISATION OF SCHEMES

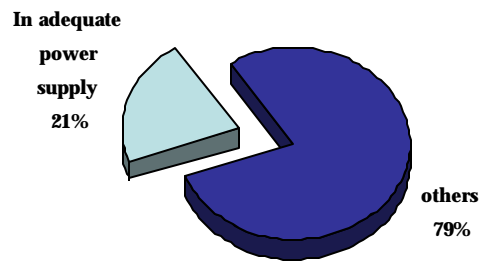
Loss of Irrigation Potential was also recorded due to under utilisation of Schemes as observed through the difference of IPC & IPU. The information on reasons of under utilisation has been collected through the Census to help in evolving schemes to reduce the loss in potential.

Out of 17.5 Million "in Use" schemes, 7% are under utilised due to inadequate power, 29% due to Less water discharge and 64% scheme are under utilised due to other reasons such as mechanical breakdown, channel breakdown and siltation.

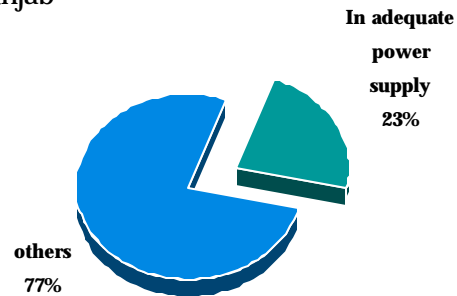


In case of Ground Water, 31% schemes have been observed to function without any constraint and therefore there was no loss of irrigation potential. Less water discharge has been the main reason of under utilisation of ground water and surface water schemes. Among the States, inadequate power supply has been one of the main reason for under utilisation in Karnataka, Punjab, Bihar and Tripura.

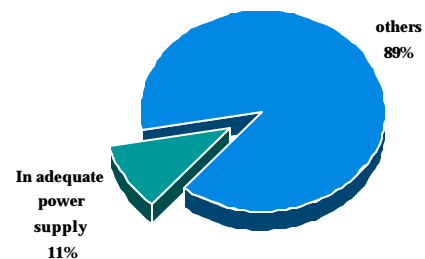
Karnataka



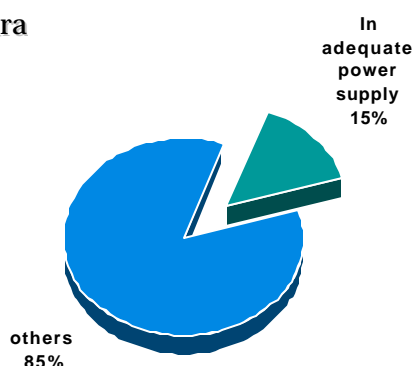
Punjab



Bihar



Tripura

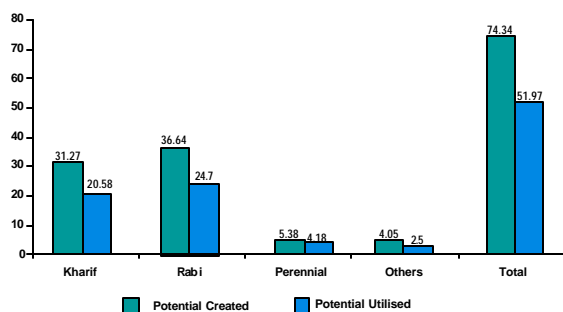


channel. It is observed that in case of MI Schemes, water is mostly distributed in the field through open channel. Sprinkler and drip irrigation system is not very widely used in most of the States. In around 4 % cases only sprinkler is used whereas Drip Irrigation System is found in 1% of Minor Irrigation Schemes.

Sprinkler Irrigation System is observed to be popular in Chhattisgarh with 43% of the schemes using sprinkler in the State.

CROPWISE UTILIZATION

Study has been undertaken to analyse the utilisation of irrigation potential of MI Schemes during different crop season. The Census data reveals that although the Irrigation potential created for Rabi is more, the utilisation of irrigation potential has been more in Kharif (65%) as compared to Rabi (62%).



WATER DISTRIBUTION DEVICE

Data has been collected through the Census regarding the device being used in MI Projects for distribution of water in the field. Four specific devices are sprinkler, Drip irrigation, open channel and underground

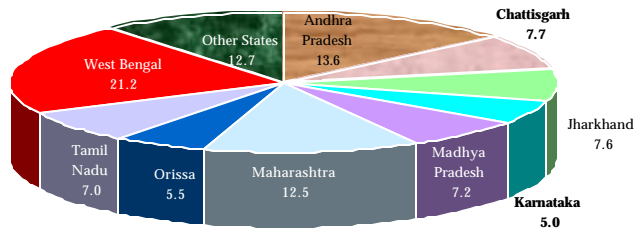
Water distribution device

Name of State	Percentage of Schemes using				
	Sprinkler	Drip Irrigation	Open Channel	Under Ground Channel	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
ANDHRA PRADESH	2.17	0.61	83.10	10.06	4.07
BIHAR	0.92	1.62	85.89	0.96	10.61
CHHATTISGARH	43.73	0.36	40.39	0.33	15.18
GOA	7.98	0.57	65.40	1.21	24.84
HARYANA	10.89	1.01	84.06	2.33	1.71
KARNATAKA	9.18	4.09	54.70	23.79	8.24
KERALA	3.65	1.36	61.56	5.16	28.27
MADHYA PRADESH	5.12	2.03	68.98	13.51	10.36
MAHARASHTRA	4.68	1.83	51.90	31.33	10.26
RAJASTHAN	13.62	1.52	74.23	3.14	7.49
TRIPURA	0.97	0.94	67.64	16.37	14.08
UTTAR PRADESH	0.57	0.84	97.00	0.67	0.92
A&N ISLAND	0.06	0.00	13.67	1.17	85.09
CHANDIGARH	0.43	0.00	81.70	17.87	0.00
Country Total :	4.31	1.22	80.64	8.07	5.77

IRRIGATION THROUGH TANKS AND STORAGES IN INDIA

3rd Minor Irrigation Census has counted 5.56 lakh tanks and Storages in India under Surface flow and Surface Lift schemes as Minor Irrigation source creating 6.27 million ha. of Irrigation potential. West Bengal has the largest number of tanks/storages followed by Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

States wise Percentage distribution of tanks in the country

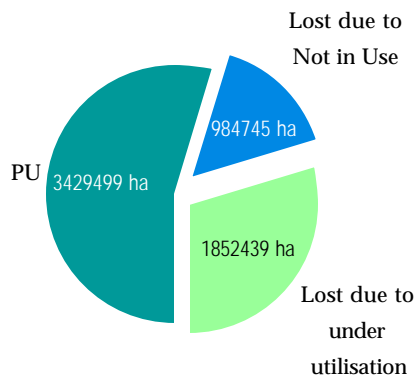


UTILIZATION OF TANKS

Out of 5.56 lakh Tank, 4.71 lakh are in use. Remaining 0.85 lakh Tanks are not in use due to one reason or the other.

Due to non use of these 15 % tanks nearly 1 million ha. of Irrigation potential is lost. Another, around 2 million ha. of potential is lost due to under utilisation of tanks in use.

Irrigation Potential through Tanks



Loss of potential due to non use is more pronounced in Meghalaya, Rajasthan and Arunachal Pradesh (above 30%), whereas loss of potential due to under utilisation is more than 50% in case of Gujarat, Nagaland, Rajasthan, A&N Island and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

SUPPLEMENTARY IRRIGATION THROUGH M.I. SCHEMES

Minor Irrigation schemes in many cases are source of supplementary irrigation, in the Command of major and medium schemes. According to the data collected in 3rd Census, it is found that 11.83% schemes in the country are inside the command of Major and Medium Schemes and 7.48 % irrigation is through such schemes. Among the States, Punjab and Haryana have the highest percentage of Minor Irrigation Schemes inside the Command of Major and Medium (34 % in Haryana and 32 % in Punjab).

State wise aggregate tables on important characteristics of the MI Schemes are given in Annexure.