GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE SHADNAGAR

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

A PROJECT WORK ON

MISSION KAKATIYA

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DECLARATION

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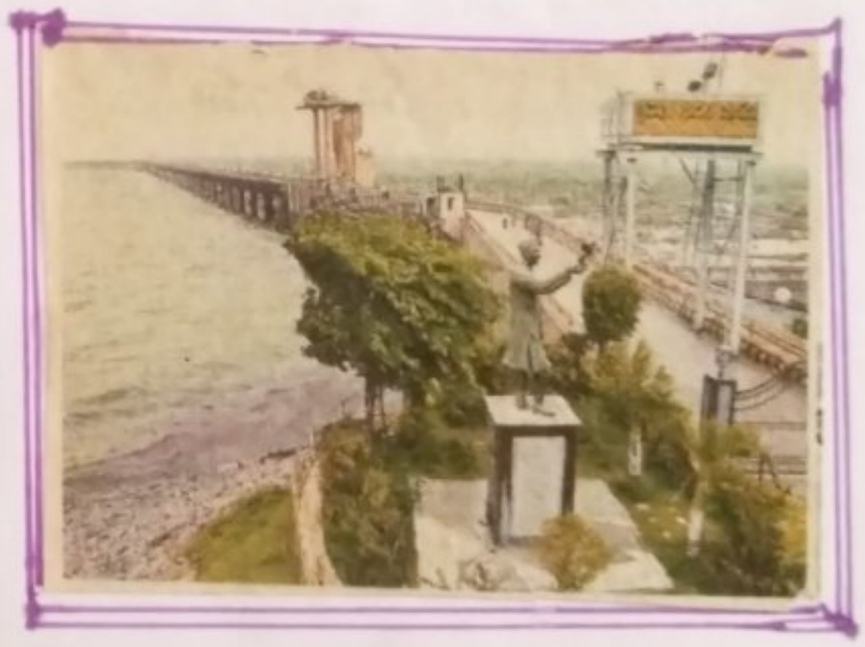
MISSION KAKATIYA



Types of project :- Restoration of 46,000 Tanks and Lakes.

Location :- Telangana, India.

Founder :- Government of Telangana.

chief Minister :- K. Chandrashekhar Rao.

Ministry :- Ministry of Irrigation.

Established :- 12 March 2015

* The Project

The project was taken up in five phases.

* Phase one – 8003 tanks
* Phase two – 8927 tanks
* Phase three – 5886 tanks
* Phase four – 6000 tanks
* Phase five – Remaindr and New tanks creation.

Big tanks and lakes, with higher ayacut, were taken up first. By March 2018, 27,713 lakes work was completed, Spending ₹ 8700 crores, stabilizing and water for 20 lakhs acres.

* Storage of Water

46,531 tanks and lakes, storing 265 TMC water across the State in five years.

* This is the first program to be taken up the Government of Telangana after

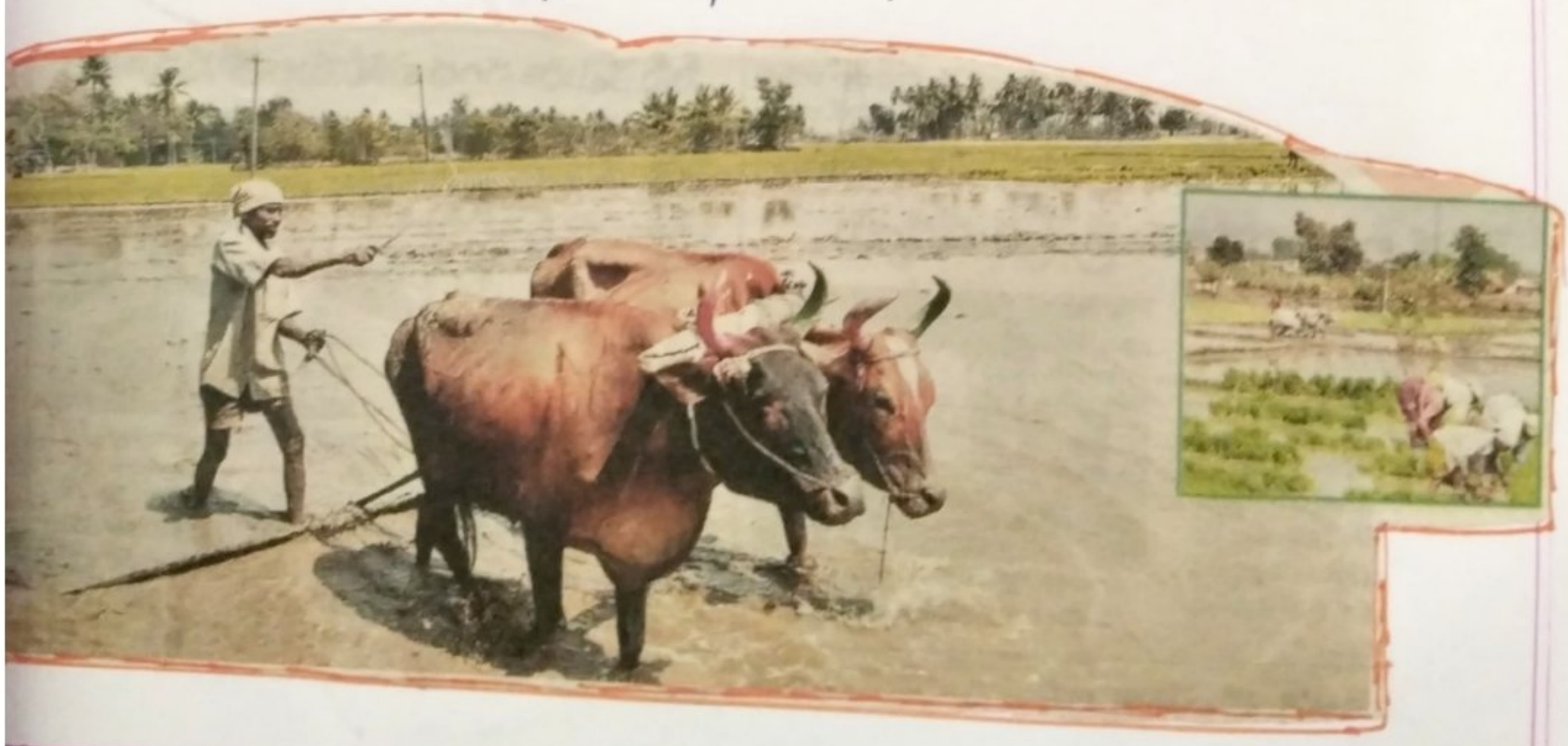
coming into power in June 2014.

The tanks and lakes are dug to remove silt for increasing wate storage capacity. The household agricultural income has also increased by 78.50 % in the tank ayacut area.

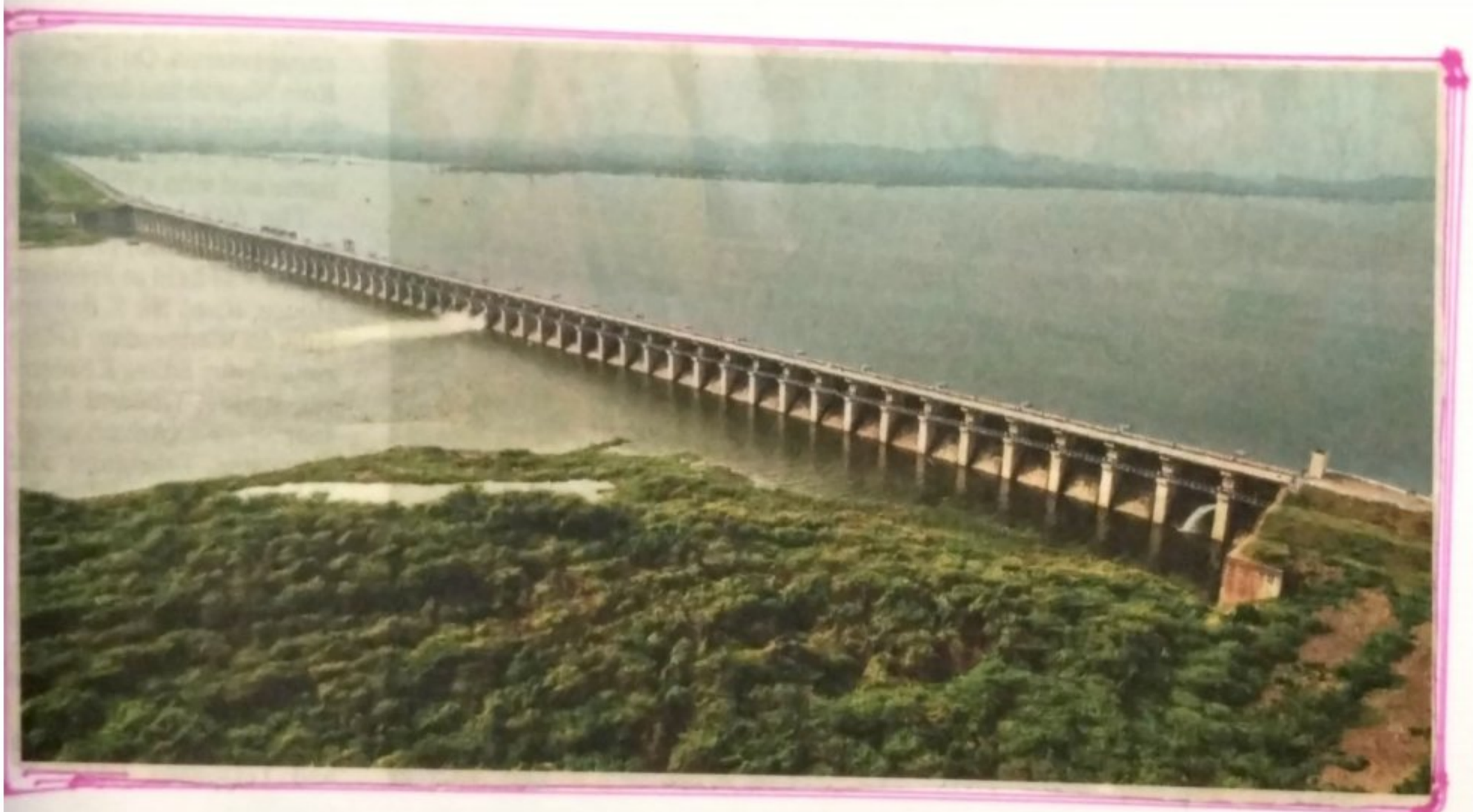
Report on Best Practics being followed in Water Resources / Irrigation – Mission Kakatiya, Telangana.

1) Introduction

Tanks have been the life line of Telangana owing to the states geographical positioning. The people of the states are highly dependent on the tanks which are spread across all the 10 districts. The topography and rainfall pattern in Telangana have made taken irrigation an ideal type of irrigation by storing and regulating water flow for agricultural use.

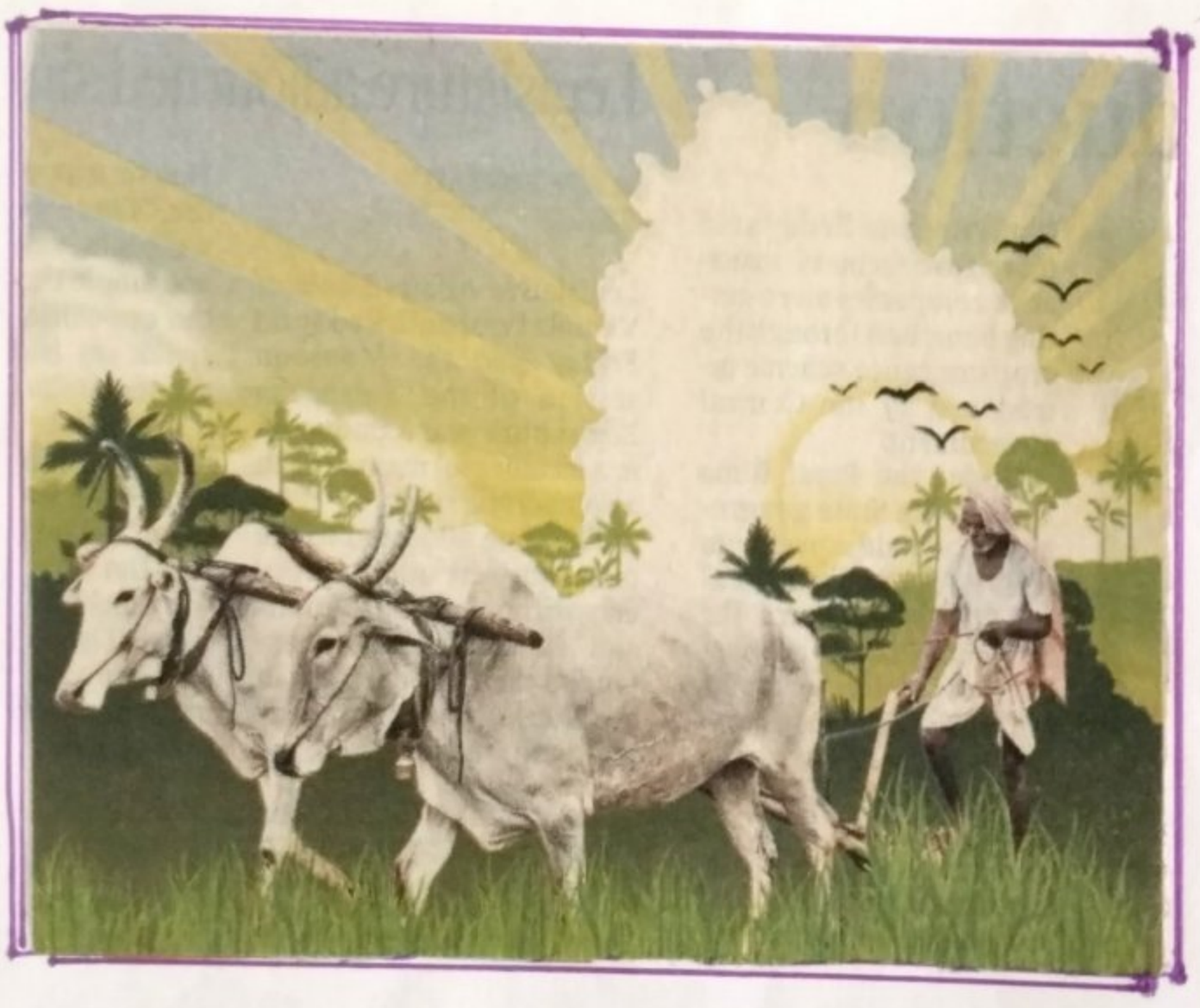


onstruction of tanks in Telangana has been an age old activity since pre satavahana era. During the Kakatiya era, the construction of tanks was carried out with utmost technical expertise. Tanks such as Ramappa, Pakhala, Laknavaram, Ghanapuram, Bayyaram which were built by Kakatiyas resemble seas and they greatly helped agriculture and overall development and prosperity of the Kakatiya Kingdom.



This Vision and legacy of Kakatiyas were carried forward by Qutubshahis and Asaffahis who ruled this region for centuries. Hundreds of big and small tanks were built in Telangana region during their rule.

Tank irrigation thus has huge bearing on generation of rural employment, poverty reduction and agricultural growth. The sheer size of command area under tank irrigation makes it a large center of agri-cultural production and provides a critical opportunity for commercial agriculture through market linkages.



Government of Telangana State desires to up-hold the vision of Kakatiyas which envisages revival and restoration of Minor Irrigation Sources in Telangana State. The Government has taken up the massive programme of

restoring all the 46,531 minor irrigation sources under the name "Mission Kakatiya" (manaoorru - manacheruvu) in a decentralized manner through Community involvement. The Government is aiming to complete the restoration of all the tanks in five years @ 20% of the tanks each year.

a) objective

The objective of Mission Kakatiya is to enhance the development of agriculture based income for small and marginal farmers through sustainable irrigation resources by accelerating the development of MI infrastructure, Strengthening Community based irrigation

Management, adopting a comprehensive prog-ramme for restoration of tanks.

Restoration of the tanks would involve the following Components.

i) Silt Removal & Silt Application.
ii) Restoration of Feeder channel to the tank (Part of chain of tanks).
iii) Repairs to Bund, Weir & Sluices
iv) Re-Sectionning of Irrigation channels & Repairs to CM & CD Works.
v) Raising of FTL, wherever possible/necessary.

5) Advantages of Silt Removal and silt Application.

As Per Studies carried out by ICRISAT the following advantages are observed.

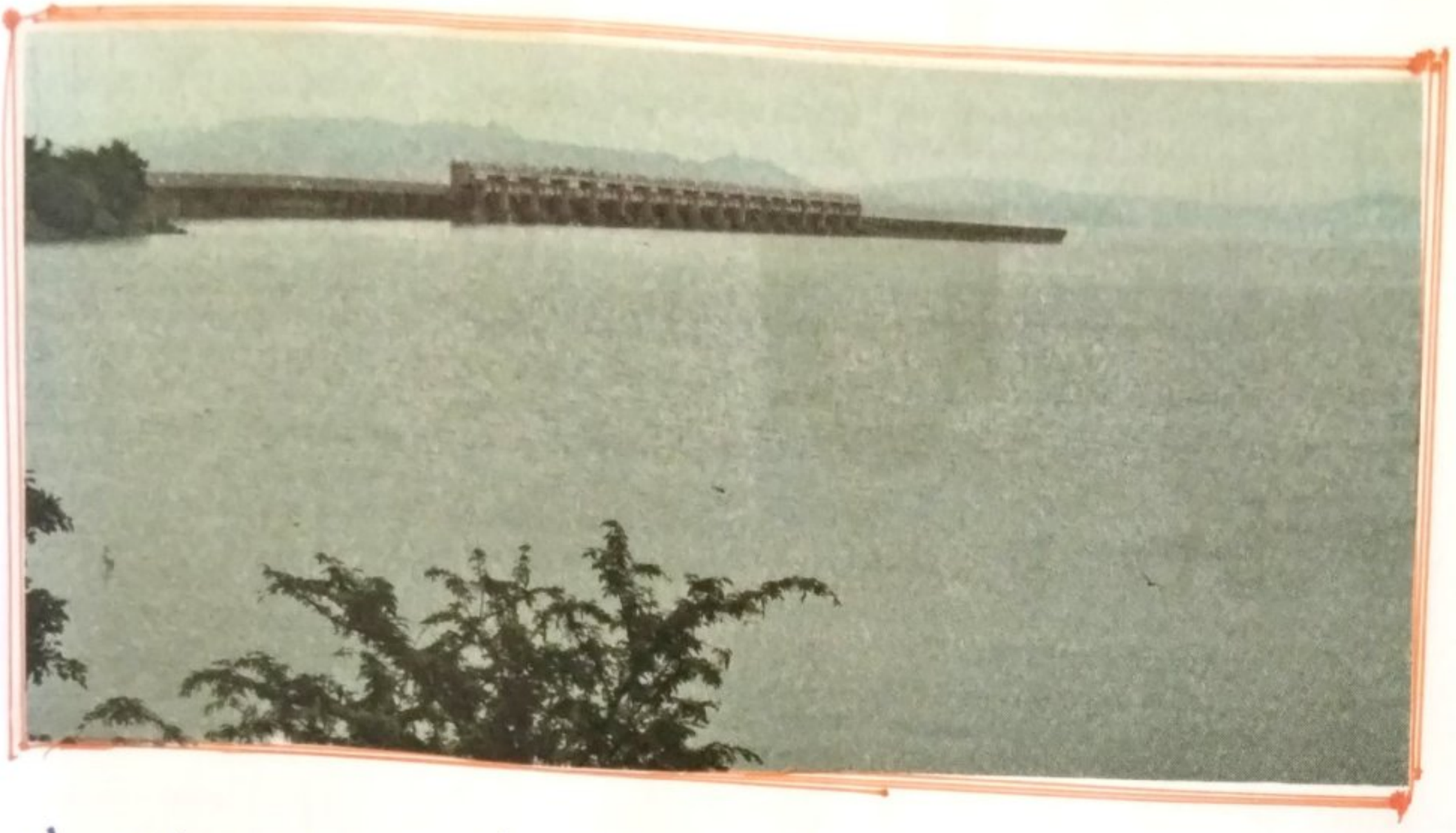
i) The water retention capacity of the Soil will increase there by decreasing the number of wettings.

ii) De-silting can improve ground water recharge and drinking water facility to cattle in the Summer.

iii) Due to de-silting, it is observed that the fluoride content is reduced considerably in the ground water as per studies conducted.

iv) Silt can be used as nutrient / fertilizer to the plan which generally reduces the usage of fertilizers as well as pesticides

v) The Yield of the crop will be increased.



4) Shedule of The Project.

It is proposed to restore all the 46531 thanks in 5 years 20.1. of Tanks each year with a tentative cost of Rs 20000.00 crores.

So far restoration of tanken up under three phases Mission kakatiya — I, II & III and Mission kakatiya IV is under grounding stage. The District wise & phase wise tanks taken up are as follows.

Sl No	District	No of Tanks Taken up				Total Tanks taken up under MK
		MK-I	MK-II	MK-III	MK IV	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1)	SANGAREDDY	359	426	450	496	1731
2)	SIDDIPET	858	682	338	221	2099
3)	MEDAK	560	665	393	182	1800
4)	RANGA REDDY	310	384	217	96	1007
5)	MEDCHAL (MALKAJGIRI)	88	67	23	23	201
6)	VIKARABAR	243	267	129	98	737
7)	MAHABUBNAGAR	406	523	431	167	1527
8)	WANAPARTHY	163	296	249	241	949
9)	JOGULAMBA (GADWAL)	111	93	99	42	345
10)	NAGARKURNOOL	277	428	515	255	1475

Sl No	District	No of Tanken up				Total Tanks taken up under MK
		Mk-I	Mk-II	Mk-III	M-KIV	
11)	NALGONDA	377	499	330	165	1371
12)	YADHADHRI BHONGIR	195	273	316	136	920
13)	SURYAPET	236	297	220	130	883
14)	ADILABAD	103	70	22	38	233
15)	KOMARAM BHEEM	184	123	54	66	427
16)	MANCHERIAL	150	155	113	51	469
17)	NIRMAL	121	120	63	100	404
18)	KARIMNAGAR	223	290	299	148	960
19)	PEDDAPALLY	118	235	134	174	661
20)	JAGITYAL	199	218	162	133	712
21)	SIRCILLA	103	120	69	45	337
22)	WARANGAL URBAN	126	137	70	58	391
23)	WARANGAL RURAL	224	200	162	159	745
24)	JAYASHANKAR BHUPALLY	415	434	191	90	1130
25)	JANGAON	180	159	147	100	586

26)	MAHABUBAD	335	388	188	158	1069
27)	KHAMMAM	292	304	172	119	887
28)	BADRCHALAM	431	516	219	164	1330
29)	NIZAMABAD	275	279	192	95	841
30)	KAMAREDDY	381	367	185	158	1091
	Total	8043	9015	6152	4108	27318

out of 8043 tanks taken up under Mission kakatiya I about 8,003 No·of works amounting to Rs. 1568.40 crores are completed. Under the above Complited tanks an ayacut of 6.71 lakhs acres has been Stabilxed. The balance works are targeted to be Complete by March 2018

Under MISSION kakatiya phase -II a total of 9015 tanks are taken up for restoration and out of wich 7060 work amounting to Rs. 224.1152.20 Cores are completed. The The ayacut stablixed under the completed tanks taken up under MK-II is about 360 lakh acres.

Under Mishion kakatiya Phase III a total of 6152 tanks are taken up for restoration and out of which 1521 works amounting to Rs.224.57 Cores are completed.

Administration Approvals under Mission Kakatiya phase IV are under process and as on date 410 Workers are Sanctioned.

5) Impact OF MISSION KAKATIYA PROGRAME

To have a Transparent Impact assessment of Survey the MISSION kakatiya by third party, The Government have entrusted the task to M/s NABCONS a sister concern of NABARD.

FINDINGS OF THE IMPACT ASSESSMENT MADE BY THE CONSULTANTS.

1) Tank Silt Application :-

The impact assessment survey shows a decrease in Consumption of chemical fertilizers by 35-50%.

which resulted in reduce expenditure of fertili-zers by 27.60% over the base year. The decrease in expenditure ranges from Rs 1500 to Rs. 3000 per acre per season, depending on the crops. Futher the tanks silt application contributed to increase in crop yields, reduction on soil erosion, increase in soil moisture retention, levelling of plot sizes etc.

ii) Ground water:-

Another good impact of Mission kakatiya is increase in ground water levels in the tank influence areas. Though the rainfall during the baseline year (i.e. 2013-14) is similar to 2016, the rise in groundwater levels is more in the impact year (2016) ~~the~~ rise in ground water levels is more in the impact year. Due to large and longer storage of water in the tanks. In base year the average rise in ground water level was 6.91 m where in the it is 9.02 m in the year 2016 from September to February.

iii) Irrigation Intensity :-

Irrigation Intensity (total cropped acre kharif & Rabi in aycut) has been increased by 45.60% over the base year, it is mainly due to the improved water retention capacity in the tanks. In the base year, the irrigation intensity was 88.40% and it is increased to 134 t. with implementation of Mission Kakatiya.

iv) Crop Yield :-

Increase in withnessed in the Yields of Paddy, Cotton and Jowar after Mishion Kakatiya isfield Phase-1 over the base year. The Increase is more significant in Kabi Paddy (19.60% and cotton (11.60%)

v) Fisheries :-

Apart from the farmer's the other major beneficiary of Mishionkakatiya is the fishermen

community. Longer stronger period of water in the tanks has resulted in increase of 36-39%. yield, particularly in the Rohu katla and Mrigal types of fish.

viii) There is an increase of house hold agricultural Income by 78.50%. in the tank ayacut area. The reason for increase can be attributed to increase in irrigated area and also the yields.

6) ACHIEVEMENTS OF MISSION KAKATYA :-

The ayacut stabilized under three phases of Mission KAKATYA are as follows.

S.No	phase	Ayacut stabilized in Lakhs acress.
1	phase.-I	6.71
2	phase.-II	3.80
3	phase.-III	1.01
	Total	11.61

7) Public Participation of Mission Kakatiya Programme.

So far in 3 Phases of Mission kakatiya about 20 crore cubic meters of slit transport from tanks to apply on the fields by the farmers themselves voluntarily duly engaging about 8 crores tractor trips. In this way farmers spent on their own about Rs 900 crores. It shows the huge public participation for this programme.

Advantages of Mission Kakatiya

The uses of mission kakatiya was to enhance the development of agriculture based income for small and marginal farmers, by accelerating the development of minor Irrigation for small farmers.
Strengthening community based irrigation management also adopting a comprehensive program for restoration of tanks.

Disadvantages of Mission kakatiya.

The hapless digging of bore wells in desperation for irrigation water by the farmers in almost the entire Telangana area has resulted in heavy over draft of ground water ever year. The over-draft and the drastic lowering of water table from thereon is the reason for the large number of failure of bore wells.

Conclusion :-

The conclusion about the mission of kakatiya also the people got benefited from drinking water irrigation of field as well as also provi -ded livelihood. Tanks have been the life - line of Telangana owing to the state's geographical positioning. Mission kakatiya.