



Geographical study of progress and achievements of Bisalpur Irrigation Project

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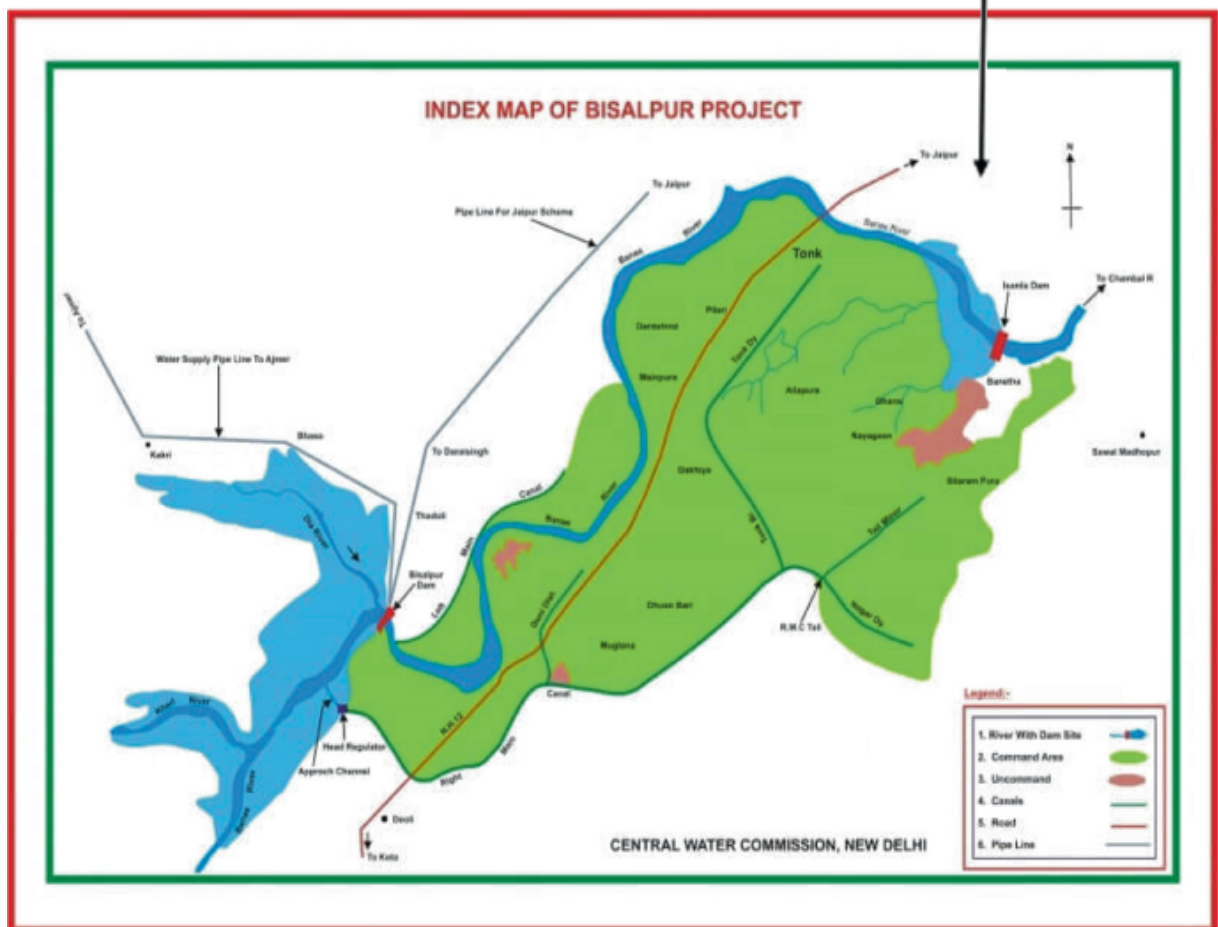
Abstract

Water is the basic need for all developmental activities. Therefore, systematic management of water resources is a part of planned development. Due to the topography and geology of Rajasthan state, the distribution of water resources is not uniform in different parts of the state. The Aravalli mountain range divides the state into two geographical sections, the first being the north-west section which is the desert part in which there is less availability of natural water and there is very less rainfall. Secondly, the south-eastern part, where due to mountain ranges, rain water gets wasted due to lack of proper water storage and management. Therefore, it is necessary to collect rain water as much as possible and use it for irrigation and providing potable water. Therefore, by building Bisalpur Dam near Bisalpur village of Tonk district and taking out two canals from the water stored in it, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, with the aim of providing water for irrigation and drinking in the command area of Bisalpur, by the order of the Ministry of Water Resources of the Government of India in the year 2006. Irrigation Area Development Bisalpur Project was started in 1920, hence in this research paper a geographical study of the progress and achievements of Bisalpur Canal Irrigation Project has been done.

Keywords:- Importance of Bisalpur Irrigation Project, economic progress, financial status, development of the project, impact on agricultural crops, crop pattern changes and conclusions.

I. Introduction :-

The total water storage capacity of Bisalpur Dam built on Banas River near Thandoli village of Tonk district of the state is 38.7 TCM. Out of which 16.2 T.C.M. Water for potable water distribution and 8.00 TCM. Water has been earmarked for irrigation in the command area of the dam. Irrigation work in the total 81800 hectares of land of the dam command area is done through two main canals coming out of the dam, namely, the right main canal and the left main canal. After the completion of the work of Right and Left Main Canal in the year 2005-06, the work of water flow for irrigation was started for 81800 hectares of land falling under the command of Right and Left Main Canal. The work of supplying water for irrigation to the farmers' fields was done through kutchas, pumps and pipelines. Due to this process of irrigation being expensive, on one hand the small farmers are not able to bear its expense, on the other hand, due to well-planned water management, huge amount of water was wasted. Therefore, in view of the need for proper use of water and proper water management, as per the instructions of the Ministry of Water Resources, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Irrigated Area Development Bisalpur Project has been started and 1278 paved courses (water courses) have been constructed in the command area of both the main canals at a cost of Rs 129.37 crore. Construction work was started in which on one hand the wastage of water from raw hides could be prevented and on the other hand water could be made available to small farmers at low cost.





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Right Main Canal :-

The total length of the main canal emerging from the right side of Bisalpur Dam is 51.64 km. Which provides water for irrigation in 69393 hectares of land in 218 villages of the dam command area, Tonk and Uniara tehsil.

Left Main Canal :-

The total length of the main canal coming out from the left side of Bisalpur Dam is 18.65 km. Which provides water for irrigation in 12407 hectares of land in 38 villages of Todaraisingh tehsil of the command area.

Objective :-

1. To conduct a geographical study of the progress and achievements of Bisalpur Irrigation Project.
2. To assess the impact of Bisalpur Irrigation Project on crop pattern change.

Hypothesis :-

There has been a change in crop sowing pattern in the study area due to Bisalpur Irrigation Project.

Sources of data :-

Secondary data has been used in the presented research paper. Information for the study has been obtained from the annual report and agricultural statistics department.

Model hypothesis :-

From the year 2007-08 to the year 2014-15, a total of 661 skins (10 on the right main canal, 7 on the Tonk branch and 7 on the left main canal) were constructed by the Plan Implementation Department from a total of 24 distributaries on 86 minor and 32 sub-minor canals. Keeping in mind the information provided as per the construction sequence of Water Course) and the limited resources available with the department, the sample for the study was selected using a multi-stage sampling system in the following manner.

Keeping in mind the sequence of construction of distributaries, 3 distributaries each from the beginning, middle and end of the right main canal, Tonk branch and left main canal were selected. While selecting the distributaries, at least one such distributary was selected in which water courses were constructed directly on the distributary. In this way a total of 9 distributaries were selected. 5-5 beneficiary

farmers were selected from each selected hide and their views were collected through personal interview and physical verification. Thus, for evaluation, 60 beneficiaries each from Right Main Canal and Tonk branch and 48 beneficiary schedules were filled due to lack of contact with 2 beneficiaries out of 50 total beneficiaries from Left Main Canal. In this way, a total of 168 beneficiaries were contacted and the schedules were filled. Under the project, water was made available for irrigation in the command area by constructing 794 water courses at a cost of Rs 12265.92 lakh on the distributaries coming out of two main canals and one branch canal and on the main canals.

Financial progress :-

With the cooperation of the Central Government, the approved Bisalpur Irrigated Area Development Project of Rs. 12937 lakh was started in the year 2006 on the basis of expenditure sharing in the ratio of 50: 40: 10 percent, under which 50 percent share will be shared by the Central Government, 40 percent share will be shared by the State Government and 10 percent share will be shared by the State Government. There is a provision for the percentage share to be borne by the farmer. Till the year 2014-15, Rs 12265.92 lakh was received against the allocation of Rs 12660.41 lakh. Against the total sanctioned amount of Rs 12937 lakh for Bisalpur Irrigated Area Development Project, a total of Rs 12660.41 (97.86 percent) lakh was allocated till the year 2014-15, out of which Rs 5151.08 (40.69 percent) was contributed by the Central Government and Rs 7509.33 (59.31 percent) was contributed by the Central Government. The amount was allocated by the state government. Against the total amount of 12660.41 lakh allocated under the project, an amount of Rs 12265.92 (96.88 percent) was received, out of which an amount of Rs 11016.41 (89.81 percent) was spent. Out of Rs 5151.08 lakh received from the Central Government, Rs 4446.75 lakh (86.33 per cent) were spent and out of Rs 7114.84 lakh received from the State Government, Rs 6569.65 lakh (92.33 per cent) were spent. Of the amount received under the scheme, only Rs 11016.41 (89.81 per cent) were spent. Only 10.19 per cent of the amount was utilized and the remaining amount was not utilised. Therefore, the implementing organization should be ready to provide maximum irrigation facilities to the farmers by making full use of the amount received under the project and the organization should prepare the action plan in such a way that full utilization of the amount received is possible. Of the total amount spent under the project, 32.83 percent i.e. Rs 3616.84 lakh was spent on salaries, allowances and administrative expenses and the remaining 67.17 percent i.e. Rs 7399.57 lakh was spent on other i.e. construction works.

It is clear from the above table that against the total amount of 12660.41 lakh allocated under the project, an amount of Rs 12265.92 (96.88 percent) was received, out of which an amount of Rs 11016.41 (89.81 percent) was spent. Out of Rs 5151.08 lakh received from the Central Government, Rs 4446.75 lakh (86.33 per cent) were spent and out of Rs 7114.84 lakh received from the State Government, Rs 6569.65 lakh (92.33 per cent) were spent. The maximum amount of Rs 2668.15 (24.22 percent) lakh was spent under the project in the year 2010-11.

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The total amount received under the project was Rs 12265.92 lakh, out of which Rs 11016.41 lakh (89.81) was spent till the year 2014-15.

Details of irrigation resources available before the scheme:-

When information was obtained from 168 beneficiary farmers selected under the scheme regarding the means of irrigation available before the construction of water course (Khala), 98 (58.34 percent) said that they did not have any means of irrigation available, they were completely dependent on rain for agricultural work. The remaining 70 (41.66 percent) farmers provided information about the availability of more than one means for irrigation, the detailed description of which is as follows: -

It is clear from the above discussion that out of 168 beneficiary farmers, 98 (58.34 percent) did not have any means available for irrigation and they were dependent only on the rainfall during the rainy season. 56 (33.33 percent) farmers had one means of irrigation available and 14 (8.33 percent) farmers had more than one means of irrigation available. Out of 168 farmers selected under the scheme, 14 farmers had more than one means available for irrigation. Out of this, 2 farmers of the right main canal do irrigation work by lifting water from the nearby pond and river in addition to the water available in the wells constructed in their fields. In Tonk Branch Canal, 3 farmers irrigate by lifting water from the pond/river in addition to the water available in their wells. Similarly, in addition to lifting water from 9 farmer ponds/rivers of the left main canal, irrigation is done with water from wells and anicuts. As a conclusion from the above discussion, it can be said that 53.85 percent of the selected farmers did not have any means for irrigation, 14 farmers had more than one means of irrigation available.

Status of construction of constructed water courses:-

Under the project, 794 water courses were to be constructed by the year 2014-15, but in the mentioned years only 661 water courses were completed, out of the remaining 133 water courses, 60 were left under construction and 73 were left in incomplete/unconstructed state. Which is a matter of concern. Under the project, the use of rain water was to give impetus to agricultural production by providing irrigation facilities under a well-planned scheme. Even after spending huge amount of money for this purpose, proper utilization of the spent amount was not possible due to incomplete construction work of a large number of water courses. Therefore, to complete them quickly, there is a need to give special emphasis on making a time bound action plan and completing them.

Available water and irrigation facilities:-

The total water storage capacity of Bisalpur Dam is 38.7 TCM. Out of which 16.20 T.C.M. (41.86 percent) Water for drinking city of Jaipur, Ajmer, 8.00 TCM. (20.67 percent) for irrigation in the water dam command area and the remaining 14.50 TCM. (37.47 percent) There is a provision to keep water available in reserve at all times. From the year 2011-12 to 2014-15, the average discharge in the dam was 35.98 TCM. Water was collected out of which 7.4 TCM. Water was made available for irrigation. Water available for irrigation is 8 TCM. Out of this, 87.25 percent water is in 51.64 km. In the long right main canal, for a total of 69393 hectares of land of 218 villages and the remaining 12.75 percent water is 18.65 km. In the long left main canal, there is a provision to make 12407 hectares of land in 38 villages available for irrigation.

The total dam command area is 81800 hectares, out of which 69393 (84.83 percent) area is in the right main canal area and 12407 (15.17 percent) area is in the left main canal area, which is in line with the same. The total quantity of water released into the canal was 8 TCM. Water is earmarked for irrigation, out of which 6.98 TCM. (87.25 percent) in the right canal and 1.02 TCM. There is a provision to release (12.75 percent) in the left main canal which seems appropriate. In the past years, the quantity of water for irrigation in the canals was released as per the prescribed norms.

The total dam command area is 81800 hectares, out of which 69393 (84.83 percent) area is in the right main canal area and 12407 (15.17 percent) area is in the left main canal area, which is in line with the same. The total quantity of water released into the canal was 8 TCM. Water is earmarked for irrigation, out of which 6.98 TCM. (87.25 percent) in the right canal and 1.02 TCM. There is a provision to release (12.75 percent) in the left main canal which seems appropriate. In the past years, the quantity of water for irrigation in the canals was released as per the prescribed norms.

Physical progress of selected distributors:-

Two main canals taken out from Bisalpur Dam, i.e. Right and Left Main Canal and Tonk Branch Canal taken out from the Right Main Canal, a total of 24 distributaries were constructed on all three canals. Of these, a total of 9 distributaries, 3 each from the right and left main canal and Tonk branch, were selected for field work. The physical progress made available by the 9 distributaries selected by the department was as follows.

It is clear from the above details that among the selected 9 distributaries, Dooni, Dhakia Minor, Nagar distributary were selected from the right main canal, Benaria, Ralawta, Todi Sagar distributary from the left main canal and Bambor, Tonk and Banetha distributary were selected from Tonk branch. Total 135.96 km on selected 9 distributaries. On which 337 water courses were constructed and 31337 farmers of 95 villages were benefited. A total of 135.96 km on two main canals and one branch canal were selected. Distributaries were constructed, the maximum of which was 82.96 (61.02 percent) km on Tonk Branch Canal. Distributaries were constructed. After this, 28.44 (20.92 percent) right main canal and least 24.56 (18.06 percent) km. Distributaries were constructed on the long left main canal.

31337 farmers of 95 villages of 9 selected distributaries were benefited by providing canal water. 82.96 km in Tonk branch. By constructing distributaries, maximum 21725 (69.33 percent) farmers of 56 villages, least on the left main canal of 24.56 km. 2191 (6.99 percent) farmers of 15 villages were benefited by construction of distributaries and 28.44 km stretch on the right main canal. By constructing distributaries, canal water was made available for irrigation to 7421 (23.68 percent) farmers of 24 villages.

In this way, the canal water provided to the farmers seems appropriate in proportion to the distributaries constructed on the canals.

Details of minor and sub-minor canals constructed on selected distributaries: A total of 63 minor and sub-minor canals were constructed on the distributaries selected for the evaluation work.

It is clear from the above details that a total of 63 canals, 44 minor and 19 sub-minor, were constructed on the selected 9 distributaries. Maximum 30 minor and sub-minor canals were constructed on the right main canal. After this, 19 minor and sub-minor canals were constructed on the left main canal and 14 on the Tonk branch respectively. It is noteworthy that out of the selected 9 distributaries, sub-minor canals were not

constructed on 3 distributaries, that is, Nagar distributary of the right main canal, Tonk distributary of Tonk branch and Todi Sagar distributary of the left main canal.

Change in irrigated area:

Under the scheme, after getting information about what changes happened in the irrigated area as a result of water being available for irrigation from the water courses (Khala) constructed on the distributaries, minor and sub-minor canals coming out of two main canals and one branch canal, 168 were selected. Of the beneficiary farmers, 101 (60.12 percent) have informed that there has been a reduction in the non-irrigated area, that is, up to 75 percent of the non-irrigated area has been converted into irrigated area. Whereas 67 (39.88 percent) were of the opinion that there was no change of any kind in the non-irrigated area. The 101 beneficiary farmers who accepted the reduction in non-irrigated area.

Studying the data of Table No. 9.7 shows that there has been a reduction of more than 75 percent in the non-irrigated area in the right most main canal area. After this, in the Tonk Branch Canal area, 7 farmers reported reduction by 25 percent, 2 by 25-50 percent and 33 farmers reported that the non-irrigated area in their area has decreased by more than 75 percent. Similarly, in the area of left main canal, this increase was up to 25 percent by 10 farmers, 25-50 percent by 1 farmer and more than 75 percent by 14 farmers. All 13 government/non-government respondents are of the opinion that due to availability of water for irrigation through the scheme, non-irrigated areas have not only converted into irrigated areas but along with this, there has also been an increase in crop sowing area.

After the above discussion, it can be said that due to availability of water for irrigation under the scheme, conversion of non-irrigated areas into irrigated areas as well as increase in sowing area shows the positive aspect of the scheme.

The 67 beneficiary farmers who stated that there was no change in the non-irrigated area, were of the opinion that: -

- (1) Before the scheme was started, irrigation work was done by lifting water from nearby ponds for agricultural purposes.
- (2) They used to do agricultural work by irrigating their agricultural land from wells.
- (3) Local farmers used to do agricultural work by taking water from wells located in the fields of nearby farmers, in return for taking water for irrigation, they had to give a third part of the crop produced.
- (4) It is completely dependent on rain and in Rabi season gram crop is grown without water.

Impact on agricultural production and sowing of genes :-

Before the start of the project, only gram was sown in the Rabi crop season, but after the start of the project, due to availability of water for irrigation, along with gram, they have started sowing cash crops like mustard, wheat, coriander and barley etc.

Under the project, water is released in the canals only for Rabi crops, but agricultural production has had a positive impact on both Kharif and Rabi crops, along with which there has been a change in the genes sown.

Changes in the genes sown have occurred as follows:-

It is clear from the above analysis that before the start of the project, only gram was sown in the Rabi crop season, but after the start of the project, due to availability of water for irrigation, along with gram, cash crops like mustard, wheat, coriander and barley etc. were sown. Similarly, for Kharif crops, before the project, a total of five types of crops were sown - maize, jowar, bajra, groundnut and moong/sesame. After the project, they started sowing cash crops like groundnut, maize, jowar etc.

Therefore, after water becomes available for irrigation under the project, a change is clearly visible in the genes being sown, which shows the positive aspect of the scheme.

Due to contradictory and unclear data provided by the department on sowing of crops and production per hectare, they are not being analyzed, but the change in the genes sown by the farmers shows the positive aspect of the scheme which will improve their income and life. The increase in levels also appears to be affected.

Jeans change :-

On getting information regarding what changes have occurred in the genes sown after the availability of water for irrigation under the scheme, out of the selected 168 beneficiary farmers, 114 (67.86 percent) beneficiary farmers have accepted that due to availability of water for irrigation, there has been an increase in the genes sown. There has been a significant change in genes. Most of the farmers are specially attracted towards sowing of cash crop genes. The remaining 54 (32.14 percent) farmers have not made any changes in the crop genes and sowing genes. The detailed information about the changes is as follows: -

Study of the above data clearly shows that out of the selected 168 beneficiary farmers, changes are visible in the crop sowing genes of 113 (67.26 percent) in which maximum 56 beneficiary farmers are from

Tonk Branch Canal, 34 are from Right Main Canal and 23 farmers are from Left Main Canal. Therefore, maximum change in sowing genes has happened to the farmers of Tonk Branch Canal. 3.9.3 From the analysis of the above data, it is also clear that out of 113 farmers who were sowing genes related to transformation, before the scheme, 100 farmers were sowing gram, 12 farmers were sowing wheat and 1 farmer was sowing Taramira genes, but after the implementation of the scheme, After this, the main crop of mustard has been sown by 109 farmers and the main crop of wheat and jeans has been sown by 4 farmers. Apart from this, it is noteworthy that 3 farmers of Right Main Canal, 1 farmer of Tonk Branch Canal and 4 farmers of Left Main Canal are sowing additional crop genes of fennel, linseed and wheat.

Among the government/non-government respondents, 7 respondents have accepted that due to the implementation of the scheme, there has been a change in the genes of the crops sown, while 4 respondents did not agree with this, the remaining 2 respondents did not present their stand in this regard.

Hence, in conclusion, it can be said that before the beginning of the scheme, wheat crop genes were sown by 12 farmers, out of which only 4 farmers were sowing wheat crop genes as main genes, the remaining 113 farmers were sowing wheat crop genes as main genes. Mainly cash crops like mustard and mustard have started being sown, which highlights the positive side of the scheme.

Impact on agricultural production :-

Out of the selected 168 beneficiary farmers, 129 (76.78 percent) said that as a result of availability of water for irrigation under the scheme, there has been an increase in agricultural production along with changes in sowing genes. The increase in agricultural production is shown in table number 9.10.

In-depth analysis of the data of Table No. 9.10 makes it clear that out of 168 beneficiary farmers, there is an increase in the agricultural production of 129 farmers. This increase in production is as a result of crop gene change in 113 farmers and without crop gene sowing change in 16 farmers. Has happened. The remaining 39 farmers said that even before the scheme, there was no increase in agricultural production due to availability of water for irrigation.

It is noteworthy that out of the 129 beneficiary farmers who have reported increase in agricultural production, there are 113 farmers whose agricultural production has increased due to changes in crop sowing genes, as a result of which their per hectare production has increased. This cannot be done, the remaining 16 farmers who have no crop genes

Agricultural production increased due to sowing. He told that their agricultural production per hectare has increased from 2 to 9 quintals. It is clear from the details that out of the 16 beneficiary farmers who have reported increase in production per hectare without any change in sowing genes, 8 (50.0 percent) reported increase in production by 4 quintals per hectare, 5 by 5 quintals per hectare and one farmer each reported increase in production by 6 and 9 quintals per hectare. Therefore, it can be said that the effect of increase in production per hectare seems to be helpful in accelerating the economic and social upliftment of farmers, which highlights the positive aspect of the scheme. All 13 government/non-government respondents agreed with this fact.

All 13 government/non-government officials said that the income of farmers has increased due to the implementation of the scheme. In this regard, 6 government/non-government officials have said the increase to be up to 25-50 percent, 4 have said it is up to 50-75 percent, 2 have said it is up to 75-100 percent and 1 has said the increase rate is up to 25 percent.

All government/non-government officials said that due to the implementation of the scheme, there has been a change in the lifestyle of the people and they have started living in pucca houses instead of kutcha houses. Modern equipment has been used in agricultural work due to which along with increase in production, increase in income is also visible, which shows the significance of the scheme.

Therefore, after overall analysis of the scheme, reduction in non-irrigated area after the implementation of the scheme, increase in production per hectare, change in crop sowing genes and increase in supporting industries attract the successful implementation of the scheme.

Difficulties experienced in implementing the plan :-

For the evaluation work of the scheme, 168 beneficiary farmers and 13 government/non-government respondents of Bisalpur Dam Command area were interviewed and their views were compiled in the schedules and the difficulties experienced by the evaluation team during the field work which were hindering the implementation of the scheme are as follows. Is :-

During the field work, the farmers informed the evaluation team that water is released in the distributaries, minors and sub-minors of the canals in less quantity and for less time, due to which the final watering of the crops is not done, resulting in less production. . In this regard, departmental officials informed that based on the availability of water in the reservoir of the dam, water is released into the canals as per the demand of the farmers of the command area as per the water reserved for irrigation, but the quantity of water is according to the farmers of the last end. Was declared inadequate for irrigation.

Due to the growth of wild grass, bushes and plants in the distributaries, minor and sub-minor canals and the water courses built on them, the water flow gets restricted due to which the water does not reach the farmer's fields with full pressure.

Due to canals and water courses being broken at many places, the water released for irrigation gets wasted.

Even after the planning, design etc. of the water course was done by the executive department through an organization called, during the evaluation, it was realized that due to negligence on the part of the contractor in the construction of dhoras, water courses etc. to deliver water to the farmers' fields, the dhoras and water courses etc. The work of leveling of water courses is not done properly due to which the water flowed for irrigation does not reach from the starting end to the end i.e. lack of effective monitoring was found in the construction work.

Due to lack of proper water management and monitoring, at many places other than the dam command area, farmers unauthorizedly install engines on the canals and take more water than required through pipes, due to which the farmers of the command area are not able to get sufficient amount of water for irrigation. .

Due to the farmers of the initial end area blocking the water flow and taking more water than required, the farmers of the middle and end end areas are not able to get enough water.

Since the water utility committees formed in the area do not have any authority, most of the committees are neither active nor work effectively.

Water flow for irrigation in canals and its operation works are done by CAD. Due to not being done by the department, there is no control of the department on the farmers due to which the farmers obstruct the water flow as per their wish due to which the water does not reach the last mile farmers. The feeling of mutual coordination, harmony and participation should be awakened among the villagers and water flow for the last mile farmers should also be ensured by monitoring by the department.

For scheme implementation, the posts of technical staff like junior and assistant engineers etc. are lying vacant for the last two years due to which the pace of work remains hampered.

Selected distribution offices and main CAD. There is lack of uniformity in the data provided by the Circle Office, Tonk.

Suggestions for successful implementation of the scheme:-

The details of suggestions for successful implementation of Bisalpur Irrigated Area Development Project are as follows:-

Instead of releasing water simultaneously in the minor and sub-minor canals of all the distributaries, time and day should be fixed for each minor and sub-minor canal and water should be released in them so that water for irrigation can be available to the farmers of the area from beginning to end. In this regard, departmental officials have also agreed to issue a fencing/rotation program for the canal for water flow.

During the Rabi crop season, information should be given to the farmers after deciding in how many shifts water should be released for crop irrigation and at what interval and water should be distributed accordingly so that sufficient water can be available to the farmers for irrigation.

Timely repair work of damaged minor and sub-minor canals should be done so that the wasted water can be saved and utilized fully.

Effective monitoring and inspection of the construction work of water course etc. by the concerned authorities as per departmental norms is very important.

If the work of cleaning and repair of minor and sub-minor canals and water courses is linked to MNREGA, then on one hand there will be an increase in the availability of additional financial resources for cleaning and repair work of canals and water courses, on the other hand, And their regular care and cleaning work will also be possible.

It would be appropriate to get the leveling work of canals and water courses done under MNREGA so that the water flow is not disrupted.

Arrangements for proper monitoring of water flow in canals should be made so that farmers who take water illegally by installing engines can be stopped, legal action should be taken against them, and there is a need to create posts of Irrigation Patwaris and fill them soon. .

Lazy water utility committees should be activated and given powers related to monitoring etc. and their chairpersons and members should be given regular training. Skilled persons should also be made available for various activities so that proper management of water can be done.

For successful implementation of the scheme, the vacant posts in the department should be filled immediately, so that the scheme can be given continuous momentum.

There is a need for the department to examine the data thoroughly and make efforts to maintain uniformity so that the true achievements of the scheme can be assessed.

II. Conclusion :-

From the above overall analysis, it is known that for Rabi crop which is completely dependent on irrigation, the water provided for irrigation under Bisalpur Irrigated Area Development Project seems to be a boon. Reduction in the unirrigated area due to the water provided for irrigation under the scheme, increase in agricultural production, change in crop genes to be sown, inclination of farmers towards cash crops has increased, promotion of use of modern equipment in agricultural work by farmers, The changes in the living, social and economic condition of the people draw attention towards the success of the implementation of the scheme. Under the scheme, by linking the works of repair of canals, leveling work and cleanliness etc. with MNREGA, the Finance Department has started planning for the implementation of the scheme in the 12th year. The implementation of the scheme can be made more effective by issuing approval as per the five-year plan, by activating the inactive water utility committees and giving them rights, by maintaining uniformity in the data and by filling the vacant posts in the department, so that the water available for irrigation can be made available to the farmers. Maximum and optimum use of water can be ensured.

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