



THE GROWTH OF IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT IN NIZAMABAD, 'TELANGANA'

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ABSTRACT

Irrigation is the application of water to soil artificially for the aim of grain production. Scientific irrigation water management provides the best protection against climatic disasters and weather-induced changes in overall food output. As a result, irrigation policies and programs are critical in an agriculture-oriented economy, helping to promote food production.

It is a well-known fact that irrigation provides several economic and societal benefits. Mankind has lived due to the availability of water and its effective modes of exploitation. Efficient irrigation water distribution control is expected to help to increasing agricultural production by allowing planting at the appropriate time, prolonging the effective cropping season, and allowing a changeover to high productivity of high tale crops. As a result, economic growth requires an understanding of irrigation, both in terms of method and structural process.

Telangana was the main area of the princely kingdom of Hyderabad from 1724 until 1956. Under the pressure and direction of British suzerain, the Nizam of Hyderabad and his government began to take an interest in irrigation as a means of preventing and alleviating famine in the 1870s.

The main sources of government revenue were taxes on non-irrigated and irrigated land (the latter at a far higher rate). While these levies consumed a significant portion of the crop's value, irrigation development formed the foundation of effective revenue and fiscal policy. The state of Hyderabad had a substantially higher

1. INTRODUCTION

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revenue and fiscal policy. The state of Hyderabad had a substantially higher

'The Development of Agriculture and Irrigation in Nizamabad, Telangana,' I would like to shed some light on the most essential points concerning the Nizamabad district and its agricultural growth, as well as the developmental elements of the Irrigation department in the region. This article would also include other significant facts such as the district's population and people's living capacity.

2. AIMS AND OBJECTS

- We can comprehend the importance of irrigation development in Nizamabad District.
- We can understand how Asaf Jahi rulers played an essential part in irrigation development.
- We can see that the Telangana cause is placed beneath the state of Andhra Pradesh.

3. IRRIGATION AND ITS IMPORTANCE

Water is essential for life on the earth. The importance of water has been recognized from the primitive days. The largest volume of water in the world is used for irrigating lands, especially for the production of food grains. For the growth of plants, water must be available in the appropriate quantities and at the right time, depending on the species of plant, the soil and other climatic condition¹. Efficient utilization of water resources is essential for agricultural production for meeting the challenge of feeding the



ever-increasing human population. Land and water being limited; their efficient use is basic to the survival of an ever-increasing population in the world. The conservation of moisture in soil is needed for optimum crop productionⁱⁱ. Economic and social development to a great extent depends upon the creation of surplus agricultural produce. This regularly requires extension of agriculture through new irrigation projects or the improvement of existing irrigation systems and practices to ensure optimum land utilization. Improved water management (including irrigation and drainage) can contribute to the increase of agricultural production, both of food and other cropsⁱⁱⁱ.

The part played by irrigation in Indian agriculture is significant due to the unequal distribution, as well as the insufficiency of rain. In Large parts of the country, rainfall is the only source of the water supply and its failure causes almost famine conditions. The Irrigation works although almost un-known in Northern East have existed in India from time immemorial. The earliest and most well-known was the Cauvery delta system of canals, which Sir Arthur Cotton enhanced and extended in 1835. The Godavari works, which he subsequently built, were suggested by Cotton as a result of this system's success

Telangana is a significant state that relies heavily on agriculture and irrigation. Studies in this field are necessary because agriculture is one of the main economic areas for individuals. Furthermore, it is crucial to talk about how the agricultural One of the major districts in the state that produces a variety of crops in two seasons is Nizamabad.

4. TELANGANA IRRIGATION PROJECTS

The district of Nizamabad is in Zone IV and is situated in the state's northern region. Districts of Adilabad, Medak, Karimnagar, and Nanded in Maharashtra, as well as Bidar in another neighboring state, Karnataka, are to the west, east, and west, respectively. Not only does Nizamabad have excellent road and rail connectivity. The district is separated into 36 mandalas and 3 revenue zones. There are 917 districts in all, and 718 Panchayats oversee all of these villages. If we consider the district's farmed land, which makes about 22% of the total area, the forest covers 169949 hectares. 50% of the land is made up of black soil, which is ideal for cotton cultivation.

Furthermore, red soil, which makes up 43% of the area, is ideal for growing any other crop. Based on the district profile, the district experiences 1036.70/1035.7 mm of rainfall on average. Seventy-five percent originates from the southwest monsoon in late June and early September. Manjeera, a tributary of Godavari, and other significant rivers run through Nizama City. Rice, corn, turmeric, cotton, sugarcane, and jowar. The area is used to raise soy and several types of pulses. The entire gross cropped area divided into two seasons, like Rabhi and Karib. During 600,000 hectares in total during the past few years. 23247 hectares is the net area that is being irrigated. In certain cases, the district's previous residents also use their bore wells in places where irrigation facilities are not accessible or available. Additionally, 231

communities in the area have been recognized as being overexploited.

Nizamabad's GDP now stands at Rs. 21202 crores, or 5.4% of the state's GDDP of Rs. 391751 crores. At current pricing, Nizamabad's per capita income is Rs. 71528, much less than the state's per capita income of Rs. 95361. As is well known, on June 2, 2014, the state of Andhra Pradesh was divided into ten districts, giving rise to the new state of Telangana. The Telangana state irrigation and CAD department is working to harness and utilize all of the water resources at its disposal to support the agricultural and industrial sectors as well as provide water for the state's general development in order to realize the goal of "Golden Telangana." We also know that the Godavari and Krishna Rivers, together with its tributaries, Tanks, and Ponds, are largely responsible for the development of irrigation in the state. For the citizens of the state, tanks are the most valuable resource. There are 46,351 different types of water bodies, ranging in size from tiny ponds and percolation tanks to enormous tanks. The Irrigation and CAD department, working under Mission Kakatiya, has taken on the restoration and rehabilitation of tanks. In general, irrigation projects fall into one of three major groups, this division is made based on the catchment or command area.

5. TANK IRRIGATION

Refers to the practice of using small water reservoirs behind earthen dams. Although many settlements receive their drinking water from tanks, their main use is as irrigation reservoirs. A long-standing practice that predates much of India's semi-arid tropical regions is tank irrigation.

Since the Vedic era, tanks have been used in India as a means of supplying water for agricultural purposes. Historians in the region are aware of the significance of tank irrigation in southern India. The Chola, Pandya, V, and Kakatiya rulers were actively involved in the construction of the tanks, as shown by the vast quantity of inscriptions found on tank sites and temples. Tax-free access to temples for ritual performance was extended to a few tank-irrigated boys, as well as to cap masons, boatmen, fishers, and water regulators and others for upkeep.

6. MAJOR AND MEDIAM IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN NIZAMABAD DISTRICT'S INITIATIVES IN NIZAMABAD

The Godavari Basin encompasses the whole Nizamabad district, while the river Manjeera, which flows towards the district's northern edge, covers portions of the area as well. The main irrigation sources cover the majority of the districts' irrigated area. Nizam Sagar, the main irrigation project, is situated on the Manjeera River. Sriram Sagar is another finished irrigation project in the area. Additionally, it is assisting the district's 33,131 acres of agricultural land to be farmed by local farmers. The area has two significant irrigation systems as well.

These are the Arugula Raman Gupta and Ali Sagar lift irrigation schemes, which are intended to complement the tail end ayacut



under the Nizam Sagar Project, extending from Ditsy No. 50 to Dysti Number 73. Additionally, there are three medium-sized irrigation projects that serve an area of 10,500, 7000, and 9000 acres, respectively: the Pocharam Project, the Ramadugu Project, and the Koulas Nala Project. The Nallavagu Project, which is being built in the Medak district, uses its canal system to irrigate a 730-acre area near Nizamabad. The district receives 993.53 mm of rain on average on a typical day.

7. NIZMASAGAR

The goal of the historical analysis of major irrigation projects is to demonstrate how the development of multipurpose irrigation projects negatively impacts both the local population and the environment^{iv}. Historians have an obligation to disclose the details of large-scale undertakings like this that were carried out in the past and the effects they had on the environment. A case study of some irrigation projects, such as Nizamsagar, Nagarjuna Sagar, and Srisailem Dam, might help clarify these facts. This essay aims to investigate the advantages and effects of the Nizamsagar Project on the environment.

The primary goal of the Nizamsagar Project's creation was to protect people from natural disasters rather than to damage the environment. Floods (like the one that occurred in September 1908) occur when there are abundant rains, while famines (like the one that occurred in the area in 1896–1897) occur when there are few, late, or no rainfall. The channel of the Manjira River, on which the project was built, drains an area devoid of woods and jungles, with very few trees growing on its banks^v. This is another factor contributing to the frequency of floods. Furthermore, the region's (Nizamabad District) soils desperately needed water supplies for wet farming^{vi}.

The Nizam Sagar Project's construction was fueled in part by the demand for profits. The project's development aimed to safeguard the area and, secondly, offer irrigation services. Under the direction of Chief Engineer Nawab Ali Nawaj Jung Bahadur and Executive Engineer P.S. Raju, the Nizam of Hyderabad authorized the construction of the Nizamsagar Project, which cost Rs. 426.79 lakhs and crossed the Manjira River, the largest tributary of the Godavari River in the Nizam's Dominions near Maldoddy village, seven miles west to Yellareddipet of Nizamabad District^{vii}. Its main river, which originates on its right

side and travels 62 miles before terminating close to Dichpalli, can irrigate over 2,75,000 acres of land covering 371 village's^{viii}. The area commanded by the canal in 4 taluqs of Nizamabad district.

8. THE SRIRAM SAGAR PROJECT

Sri ram sager project is described as life line of "Telangana" as it supplies water for booth drinking and irrigation purpose which is intended to irrigate a 968.640-acre area for both drinking and irrigation purposes, is known as the "life line of Telangana" because it provides water to 68,640 acres that formerly covered four districts in Telangana: Nizamabad, Aliabad, Karimnagar, and Warangal. Additionally, the dam was intended to generate 36MW of power, of which 3*9MW are currently under construction and in use. The amount of water released from SRSP determines how intensely the command region is cropped. Irrigated land makes about 20% of all agricultural land worldwide, yet it produces 40% of all agricultural output. This demonstrates how crucial irrigation is to the productivity of crops^{ix}.

For appropriate preparation The World Bank estimates that agriculture uses 70% of the world's water resources. Understanding the crop season and the kinds of crops that must be grown in the right places is essential for the complete and effective use of the land. The advancement of technology in agriculture has made off-farm activities more convenient.

CONCLUSION

We have shed some light on the salient characteristics of Telangana State and provided a general overview of the Nizamabad district in this article. We also talked about the specifics of the district's main irrigation projects. Additionally, we have discovered that several isolated settlements are still unable to access the water sources. Additionally, these farmers who take use of the water irrigation resources are cultivating their crops and lands by relying on rainfall and, if they are able, using bore wells for assistance in tilling the bores into the earth. Lastly, we shed some light on the district's numerous villages' farming patterns, occupation structures, and distribution of land holdings, as well as irrigation systems and revenue sources.

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