

A STUDY ON PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS OF MINOR IRRIGATION FACILITIES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

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ABSTRACT

Andhra Pradesh is bestowed with sufficient water source in the form of 40 basins out of which some of them are perennial in nature. The rain water stored in these basins is used for various purposes. Water is most essential to obtain agricultural production. Our earlier generation achieved agriculture production with the help of storage of water in different kind of water tanks, lakes, ponds, check dams and wells. Depending upon the geographical conditions, one TMC water is just enough to use the requirement of 6,000 acres of wetland or more 9,000 acres of dry land. Minor irrigation facilities are situated only in the areas of less rainfall. Consequent upon the development in the field of technology, major projects came into existence. As of today, the cultivation under tanks and wells in the state is considerably high. By the formation of the state the cultivation under tanks was 10.60 lakh hectares and under the well was 2.84 lakh hectares. At the same time the cultivation under the major projects and canals was only 12.92 lakh hectares.

KEY WORDS: Water, Irrigation, Dams, Farmers, Land.