

# IMPACT OF MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY AND INCOME DISTRIBUTION: A CASE STUDY OF MAHABUBNAGAR DISTRICT OF TELANGANA STATE

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## ABSTRACT

In India, Minor Irrigation (MI) structure is defined as one with command area of less than 2000 hectares. Ministry of water resources (MOWR) considers five types of MI structures in its census enumeration which include dug wells, shallow tube wells, deep tube wells, surface lift systems, and surface flow systems. In all MI censuses, ground water structures (dug wells, shallow tube wells, and deep tube wells) have accounted for more than 90 percent of all structures. These also account for the entire ground water irrigation in India. This paper deals with farm economy through minor irrigation an agriculture production. It is further attempted to examine the cross relationship between size of the farmer, type of the farmer, sources of irrigation and crop on the one hand and different aspects of farm economy on the other. Study utilized both primary and secondary data to analyze the objectives of the paper. Statistical tools like averages percentages and graphical methods were also employed. It is found that 75 percent of the sample farmers have cultivated paddy and 25 percent have cultivated cotton and 59 percent of the sample farmers have got income in the range of 10000-15000 rupees per acre and the same is above 15000 rupees per acre in the case of 41 percent of the sample farmers.

**KEY WORDS:** Minor Irrigation Schemes, Agriculture Productivity, Farm Income, Sources of Irrigation, Distribution, Percentages and averages.