

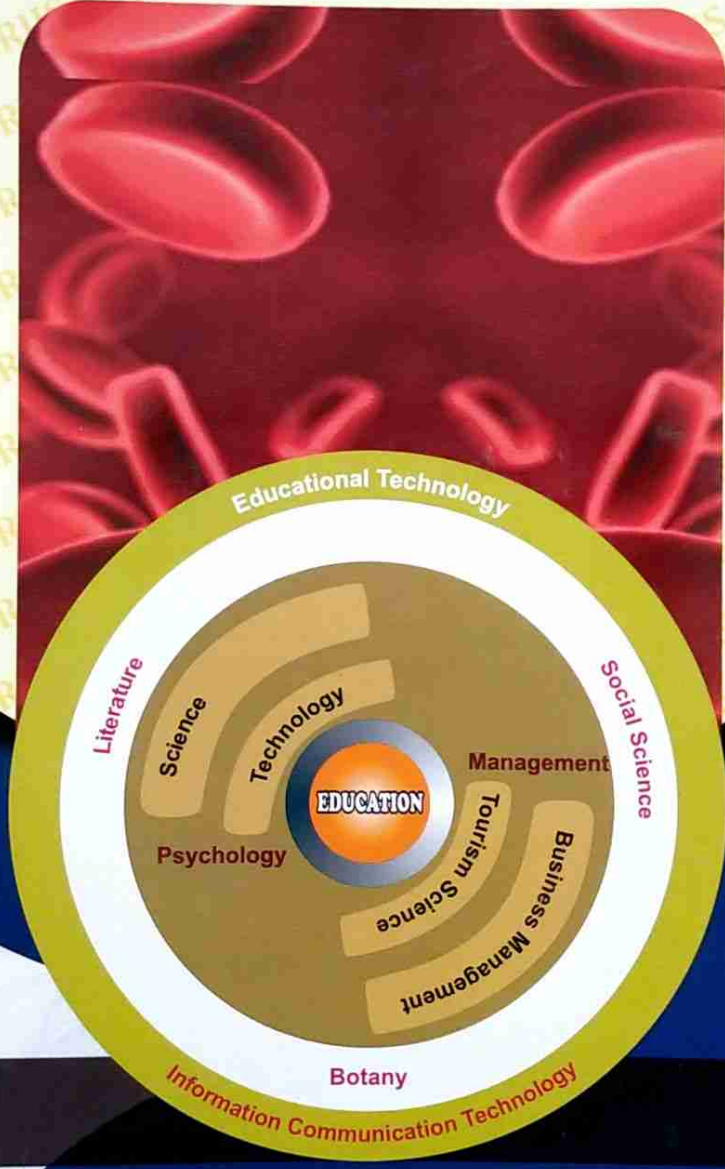
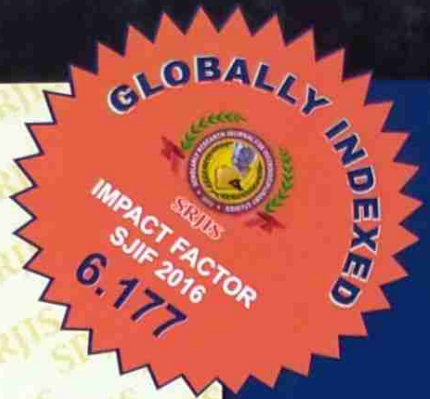
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IRRIGATION PROBLEMS OF INDIA AGRICULTURE

Dr. Sonawane B.M

*Dept. of Economics MGV's SPH Arts, Comm & Sci. College, Nampur, Tal. Baglan (Nashik) - 423204***Introduction :**

The agriculture sector occupies a significant place in Indian economy. As it provides employment to 55 % population and plays a key role in creating income source. The primary sector dominates in exporting mechanism. Add around 65% population of the dwell in rural area. The contribution of agricultural sector is 20 % to 25 % in national income outputs. All these things underline an importance of the farming field in India.

Recently, the low agricultural economy rate is being registered and it got declined to just around 1.7%. Agriculture is a mandatory part for the national progress. And its declining in growth rate is a failure of policy-makers. For having inclusive development of agriculture field, irrigation facilities, electricity, transportation & guaranteed prices for agricultural products are necessary. But we could not have all those things for farmers in 70 years after independence. It is a stark naked truth; that can not be denied. An objective of 4.5 % had been marked for agriculture sector in each planning period, but it never touched that mark in national economic growth rate of post independence. It is a real failure of Indian policy commission of late, National Institute of Transforming Indian 'NITI Aayog' is being established instead of an earlier one i.e Indian policy commission it should implement new economic policy working process for agricultural sector. Basic facilities and opportunities for achieving sustainable development goals in this sector must be set first. The farming field will bloom them. The irrigation facilities must be made available to all cropping land for increasing the income index of this field. Only 18% irrigation mechanism was available in India, when we acquired and independence. Much attention was paid for generating irrigation networking during various planning periods. It is because only water can save and preserve cropping land. The policy- makers kept the progress of irrigation system their top priority by taking the indispensable role water into Consideration. But the reality is that we could not construct more irrigation projects and could not meet to the necessary irrigational facilities. The dearth of irrigation networking is a major problem.

- **Objectives** This research paper has the following objectives

- 1) To know irrigation facilities available in India.
- 2) To study the problems of Indian agricultural sector
- 3) To collect the information related to irrigation projects in India

- **Hypotheses** 'An inadequacy of irrigation facilities is a major problem in the development of Indian agriculture sector'

- **Data Collection** The secondary data collection method is being employed for writing this research paper. The necessary data is collected from numerous sources such as per-published Agricultural Reports, Published information from Agricultural Departments & News- paper articles

- **Analysis** India has completed 70 years after independence. India has a total area of 3287263 square kilometers. It means 328.72 m. hector. Out of it, 183.09 m. hectors area is agricultural land. It goes for 56 % out of total area- 650000 square kilometers, i.e 65 m. hectors, area is pervaded by the forest field. According to agricultural experts around 7% area can be used for farming purposes. India is at third position in the fertile land after Russia and America. But India's agricultural growth rate per hector is very less. The lack of Sustainable irrigation facilities is root cause behind it. Indian agriculture is mostly dependent on an arbitrary monsoon season. India receives an average rainfall of about 1170 mm from June to September. South India receives rainfall till November- December. It water wealth in India is studied, around 169 ten lacs hector meters water storage gets available annually and 1/3 water evaporates naturally. 20% water naturally percolates and 16 % water naturally percolates and 16 % water is stored in dams & remaining water goes into rivers. It informs us how many much water is diverted for irrigation. After independence policy- took immediate steps for irrigation development, a very high priority was assigned to it during the planning that commenced from 1951. The large medium & small irrigation projects were constructed. It prompted to around 44% irrigation capacity. But from the last ten years the dams constructed purely for agricultural water supply have been channelised for drinking water supply in summer season. It cuts off the basic water supply to cropping land and subsequently affected agricultural productivity. It also declined agricultural growth rate by below 2%. There are river floods in North lives. India in rainy season. It creates a huge financial loss & takes many lives. The Government has to spend many millions on rehabilitation. When there are floods in north India the rainfall delays in central and south India. As a result, fertile and cropping land in north India gets demolished due to floods & the very farming land in central & South India suffer from the rainfall delay respectively. The river linking

projects by political urge & many water dams. On the rivers must be taken into account for solving the aforesaid contrary situation & the basic irrigation systems.

Conclusions Policy-makers took immediate steps for irrigation development. Much attention was paid for creating irrigation facilities. But only 44% land could receive an artificial irrigation facilities & remaining 55% land is still waiting for the provision of irrigation benefits. Agriculture growth rate can not go up due to the dearth of irrigation facilities. The total available fertile land must be brought under irrigation for the growth of an agricultural income rate. The new irrigation water projects as should be set up & water harvesting programmers' must be undertaken. It will certainly result in more irrigation facilities & will lead India Agricultural Economy and a promising platform

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