Success Story on Micro Miner Irrigation in the state under RKVY Madhya Pradesh

1. **Title:-** Construction of Minor Irrigation Tanks in MMI under RKVY.
2. **Category:-** Agriculture.
3. **Challenges:-** The geographical area of Madhya Pradesh is 308 thousand sq. kilometer which is one of the second largest state in the country. The whole state is full of land degradation including gullies and ravenous land. The major rivers which flows from the state are Narmada, Betwa, Dhasan, Ken, Son , Shipra and Jamni. The M.P. state was formed on 1st November 1956, till then every efforts have been made to increase the irrigated area of the state. The RKVY was started in the state in the year 2007-08, the following is the data pertains to potential created and potential utilized under Large, Medium and Small irrigation projects in the state.

Area in "000" Ha

Year	Large		Medium		Small		Total		% Utilization
	Potential Created	Potential Utilized	Potential Created	Potential Utilized	Potential Created	Potential Utilized	Potential Created	Potential Utilized	
2007-08	1554	578	401	179	844	192	2799	949	35.90
2008-09	1647	631	401	178	893	168	2949	977	36.40
2009-10	1681	572	408	147	922	168	3011	887	32.40
2010-11	1747	620	410	173	982	183	3039	976	35.00
2011-12	1846	1052	416	167	1016	416	3278	1635	55.70

As it is vital facts that irrigation dams cannot irrigate the land in every part of the state particularly in fairly flat regions. It is also proven truth that irrigation dams can only be made on rivers, where as maximum rain water goes as waste through runoff from perennial nalas. For increasing the irrigated area in the state it is essential to capture these resources , which can irrigate the small land , particularly where the canal irrigation is not possible. Since creation of the state, continuously this is the biggest challenge to provide irrigation water to each and every land holding of the state .

4. **Initiative:-** To resolve this problem, State government , department of Agriculture has started the Micro Miner Irrigation scheme somewhere in the year 1970 . Under this scheme there was a provision of constructing small micro miner irrigation dams named as "Stop dam" which can irrigate maximum 40 Ha of land. These dams were constructed on perennial nalas in which usually runoff water flows up to the month of February. As these dams have started providing enough irrigation water to the farmers nearby the dam on downstream side , became most popular. The specialty of these dams was firstly low cost to the tune of 10 to 20 lakhs during the era of 1990s secondly these were constructed within one year only.

As the time passes government has made few changes in the scheme and added the earthen dams to be constructed on gullies. This amendments has again became extremely popular among the farmers. As soon as RKVY started in the state in the year 2007-08 the projects based on the construction of Minor Irrigation Tanks were introduced during the year 2008-09. Sanctioning of such projects continued up to the year 2011-12. The details of projects sanctioned each year are as given below:-

Rs. in Lakhs

S.No	Date of SLSC	Cost of the sanctioned projects	Expenditure	No of MIT Constructed	No of PT constructed	Irrigated area through MIT (Ha)
1	12.12.2007	3840.00	3732.71	535	0	21400
2	18.07.2008	2000.00	1999.22	56	203	2240
3	09.07.2009	2000.00	2000.00	46	239	1840
4	12.05.2010	5000.00	5000.00	162	0	6480
5	09.06.2012	3659.54	3421.40	106	0	4240
6	30.04.2012	5900.00	346.33	0	72	0
	Total	**22399.54**	**16499.66**	**905**	**514**	**36200**

Micro Minor Irrigation Tank- (ManaPipaliya)

5. **Key Result/ Insight /Interesting Facts:-** As it can be seen by the above table that additional area of 36200 Ha has been brought under irrigation by the construction of such structures. Similarly the according to the policy the one MIT can be constructed with maximum approximate cost of Rs 30.00 Lakhs , where as the average cost based on above data per structure comes to Rs 18.19 Lakhs and average cost of developing command area comes to Rs.45580/- per Ha where as in the case of irrigation dams it is Rs 1,50,000/- per Ha.
6. **Impact:-** The research data published time to time clearly reveals that the productivity of non irrigated crop is approximately 60% as compared to irrigated crops. Therefore it is presumed that if supplementary irrigation is applied by the farmers even than he can get the total production increased by 40%. Besides this the stored water some times in case of acute drought , also used for human and cattle drinking purpose. The another advantage of these structures is increase in underground water table as stored water percolates downwards and recharge the aquifers, this not only increases the yield of tube well but also increases the supply time .
7. **Lesson Learnt:-** As all these structures are made on the theme of lift irrigation, farmers have to use their diesel / electrical pump sets which again create air pollution. Therefore it is learnt that if these structures are made along with water application system like piped

watercourse or earthen watercourse in the downstream side, so that through gravitational force water can be supplied to the field. This will reduce the cost of applying diesel/ electrical pump to farmers. This is also learnt that it shall be better if such structures are made in such a place where a group of farmers gives willingness to maintain the structure.

8. **Supporting Quotes and Images**:- Few more photographs of MIT constructed from RKVY is as given below :-

9. **Additional Information:-** The details of contact person in the state is as given below-

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