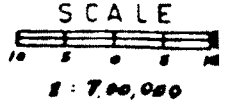


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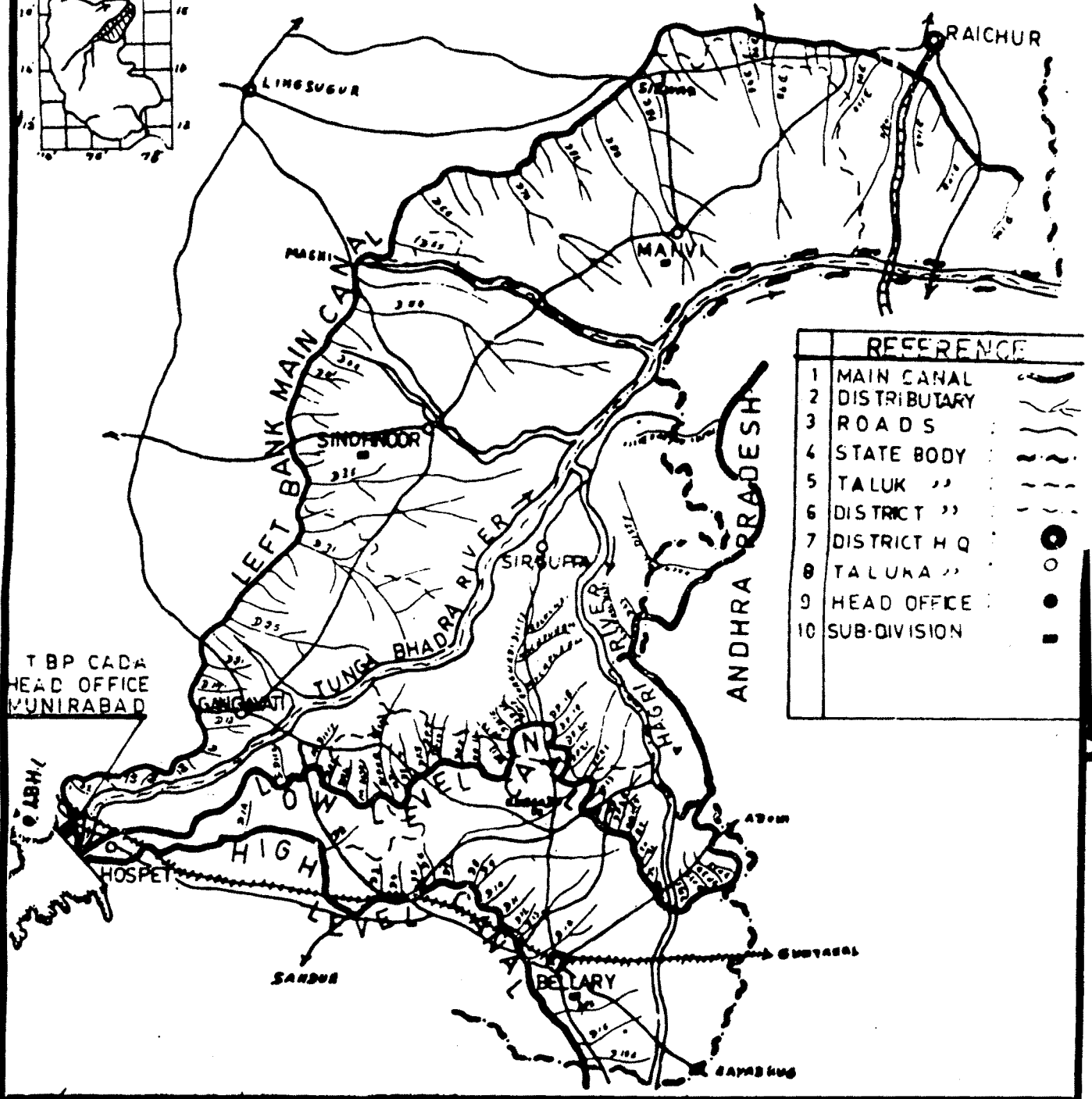
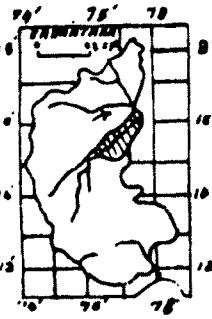
INTRODUCTION

TUNGABHADRA PROJECT COMMAND AREA KARNATAKA

ತುಂಗಭದ್ರಾ ಯೋಜನೆ ಅಚ್ಚುಕಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ



LOCATION



REFERENCE	
1	MAIN CANAL
2	DISTRIBUTARY
3	ROADS
4	STATE BODY
5	TALUK
6	DISTRICT
7	DISTRICT H Q
8	TALUKA
9	HEAD OFFICE
10	SUB-DIVISION

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

THE PERSPECTIVE :

India being an agricultural country paid greatest attention to irrigation for the sake of selfsufficiency in food grains. Naturally, a number of irrigation projects were launched¹ to achieve the above said objective. Prior to independence also some of the projects like Grand Anicut and Krishna Raj Sagar on Cauvery and Tungabhadra project on Tungabhadra River was taken up.

After the attainment of independence, India had launched Five Year Plans for achieving economic development. As a part of this exercise major projects like Bhakranangal, Hirakud, Malamphuja, Nagarjun Sagar, Chambal, Kosi and Koina were launched. However, the existing administrative machinery in pre-independent days was limited in perspective and confined to maintenance of law and order and collection of land revenue. This regulatory administrative setup was not geared to the task of development.² Hence, the country had to evolve new administrative structures and organisations and enthuse officials in the ethos of development administration.

GENESIS OF CADA :

During the post independence period, high priority was given to the irrigation development for increasing the agricultural production to face the challenges of food shortages for the ever increasing population. The tempo of irrigation development has been maintained but the utilisation aspect of the irrigation potential did not get adequate attention. This resulted into a huge gap between Irrigation potential created and its utilisation, which in turn led to stagnation of agricultural production. The situation called for the need to analyse the deficiencies and constraints coming in the way of utilising the irrigation potential created with a view to increase the agricultural production. The Irrigation Commission (1972) analysed these problems and made some recommendations. This was further examined by the Planning Commission and ultimately as a solution a Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development Programme was launched.³

Concept and objectives of the programme was to bridge the gap between potential created and utilised and to increase the agricultural production on sustainable basis. This concept involved an innovation by way of bringing together various activities which were earlier being looked after by a number of different departments. The process of this formed a multi-disciplinary team under a overall control and directions

of the CADA Administration. Government of Karnataka has enacted Command Areas Development Act in the year 1980 thereby introducing the Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development Programme in five Major Irrigation Projects in Karnataka. The Tungabhadra Project Command Area Development Authority is one among such Authorities.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE⁴ :

The studies on water resources development in India till recently are very few. However, there are books on engineering aspects by N.A. Shah "A Text-book of Water Supplying Engineering" published from Baroda in 1958 and also Henry Oliver's book "Irrigation and Water Resources Engineering" published at London in 1972 are worth mentioning. Books on legal aspects are also available. In this category the Book Published by Indian Law Institute from Bombay in 1971 entitled "Inter-State Water Disputes in India", N.D. Gulhati's "Development of Inter-State Rivers - Law and Practice in India", published in 1972 from New Delhi and "Indus Water Treaty - An Exercise in International Mediation" published from New Delhi in 1972. M. Hussain's, "Cauvery Water Dispute - An Analysis of Mysore's Case" - Published in 1972 and the Government of India's Publication of the Reports of the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal (Vol. I and Vol. II, New Delhi, 1973) Reports of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal Award (6

Volumes New Delhi, 1979) and the Report of the Krishna, Godavari Commission, 1963. (Published at Bangalore), to name only a few are very important.

Books on Economics and agricultural aspects are also available for study. For example D.R. Gadgil's study on "Economic effects of Irrigation- Report of a survey of the Direct and Indirect Benefits of the Godavari and Pravara Canals", Published by the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona in 1948, and N.A. Sovani and Nilakanth Rath on "Economics of Multi-purpose River Dam- Report of an inquiry into the Economic Benefits of Hirakud Dam", Published from Bombay in 1960 and Government of India's Publication on "Evaluation of major irrigation projects - some case studies" (New Delhi, 1965) are worth mentioning.

On Technical aspects generally the Books are published by Central and State Governments or International organisations.

Books on administrative aspects are very few and far between. In this category Hart. C. Henry's "New India's Rivers", published from Calcutta in 1956 and "Administrative aspects of River Valley Development", published from Bombay in 1961 are worth mentioning. The Government of India's Committee on Plan Projects, working reports

on Koyna Project, Chambal Project. Nagarjunasagar Projects and Annual reports of various major projects to name only a few provides basic information on their respective administrative machineries.

Devnath Bhalla's study on the "Damodar Valley Corporation - A Study of the Transplantation of Foreign Administrative Institutions into India" from Hague in 1969 and B.S. Bhargava's book on "Minor Irrigation Development Administration" published from Delhi in 1980 and Lakshminarayana's published thesis on "Tungabhadra Board (A study in Development Administration)" published from Mysore University in 1990 are worth mentioning. This suggests that water resources research in India is generally confined to Constitutional- legal, agricultural and to some extent to economic aspects. Administrative aspects of water resources development is by and large neglected. Here, one should carefully note that none of these studies, have covered the new administrative organisation, i.e. Command Area Development Authority which is comparatively a new one and is not studied even tangentially. This may be due to the fact that CADA came into existence in the beginning of 1980's. Keeping in view the above situation, administrative and organisational aspects of T.B.P. CADA is undertaken for the study.

Tungabhadra project was taken up in 1945 and completed in the year 1953, by spending rupees 125 crores. This project brought economic stability in the region. So far as Karnataka State is concerned, the project feeds water to 3.63 lakh hectares, in Bellary and Raichur Districts which constitute its command area.⁵ To make the experiment a success, in the entire command area, a Command Area Development Authority was constituted on 11.12.1979 under the Statute K.C.A.D. Act, 1980. In other words, after 27 years of the commissioning of the project T.B.P. C.A.D.A. was constituted. This also suggests that there was a need to evolve new administrative organisation to cope with changing needs with reference to development.

Irrigation management is an intricate task and it is a multidisciplinary activity involving departments like irrigation, agriculture, co-operation, marketing and credit and also institutions engaged in training and research with reference to agriculture and engineering. In other words, C.A.D.A. was expected to work as a catalyst between the various organisations to increase food production per unit of water and per unit of land.

OBJECTIVES OF CADA⁶ :

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- 1) To formulate and implement schemes for the comprehensive development of the command area.
- 2) To prevent land erosion and water logging.
- 3) To improve soil fertility and regulation of cropping pattern.
- 4) To ensure the efficient maintenance of field channels and field drains by the farmers within the command area.
- 5) Localisation and delocalisation of lands for various crops.
- 6) Ensuring supplies of all inputs and services.
- 7) Promotion and setting up of rural growth centres for integrated development of the command area.
- 8) Development of marketing, processing and storage facilities and adequate communication system.
- 9) Arranging for credit facilities to the farmers and artisans.
- 10) Organising agri-cluture co-operatives and associations.
- 11) Construction of Field channels and connected drains.
- 12) To borrow and lend money necessary for the due discharge of its functions.
- 13) Conjunctive use of surface and ground water.

- 14) To determine the payment of compensation as provided in sub-section (4) of Section 12.
- 15) To set up agricultural demonstration farms and promote extension activities.

**ORGANISATIONAL SET UP OF TUNGABHADRA PROJECT
CADA⁷ :**

Under the provision of Section 11 of the Karnataka Command Area Development Act, 1980 an Administrator not less than the cadre of the Secretary to Government, is appointed as the Chief Executive Officer of the Authority. He is supported administratively and technically by three Land Development Officers equivalent to the cadre of Superintending Engineer of Public Works Department. Joint Registrar of Co-operative Department and Joint Director of Agriculture of the Agriculture Department. The above three officers are drafted on deputation from the parent departments. In addition, the Chief Accounts Officer, is drafted from State Accounts Department who is not below the rank of Deputy Controller of Accounts to assist the administrator in financial matters. The whole organisation is headed by a Chairman who is also nominated by the Government.

OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY :

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T.B.P. CADA was constituted on 11.12.1979 under the Act of KCAD 1980. The administrative organisation and functions of T.B.P. CADA will be studied in the light of the present organisational set up and also the functions entrusted to this body. For the purpose of study, the period from 11.12.1979 to 11.12.1996 (17 years) is covered.

DATA AND METHODOLOGY :

For the purpose of study, case study technique is used. The study is mainly based on secondary data. The required data is collected through following means.

The primary data is collected by usual social survey techniques i.e. structured and unstructured interviews with the members of CADA and a few selected Officials to obtain first hand knowledge regarding the working of T.B.P. CADA.

A structured questionnaire^a is administered to officials to obtain data. Secondary data includes published and unpublished data of T.B.P. CADA like Annual Reports of CADA and the materials published and unpublished regarding T.P.B. CADA by the Government of Karnataka.

ORGANISATION OF THE STUDY :

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The organisation of the study is as under :

The Second Chapter in sequence provide the profile of the T.B.P. CADA. This Chapter serves as background material for the study proper.

The Third Chapter discuss the structural aspects of the T.B.P. CADA. In this Chapter, the inbuilt constraints of the organisation ~~are~~ discussed.

The Fourth Chapter discuss the working of CADA in detail with reference to the objectives and tasks assigned to it. The Chapter highlight the success and failure of T.B.P. CADA.

The Fifth Chapter discuss the personnel and financial problems of T.B.P. CADA. The problems which are unique to this organisation ~~are~~ highlighted.

The Sixth and Final Chapter presents the summary and conclusions of the study and also makes appropriate recommendation for the efficient working of T.B.P. CADA.

1. Lakshminarayana. Tungabhadra Board (A Study in Development Administration)(Mysore, Mysore University, 1990) P.2.
2. Ibid.
3. Administrator, Command Area Development Authority Tungabhadra Project, Munirabad, Annual Report 1990-91, P.8.
4. Books of Engineering Aspects : (1) Shah N.A., A Text Book of Water Supply Engineering (Baroda, Acharya Book Dept., 1958), (2) Henry, Oliver, Irrigation and Water Resources Engineering (London, Edward Arnold, 1972).
Books on Legal Aspects : (1) The Indian Law Institute, Inter-State Water Disputes in India, (Bombay, N. M. Tripathi 1971). (2) Gulhati N. D. Development of Inter-State Rivers- Law and Practice in India. (New Delhi, Allied Publishers, 1972), and (3) Indus Water Treaty - An Exercise in International Mediation, (New Delhi, Allied Publishers, 1973), (4) Hussain, M. Basheer, Cauvery Water Dispute - An Analysis of Mysore's Case (Mysore, Rao and Raghavan, 1972).
Books on Economic and Agricultural Aspects : (1) Gadgil D.R., Economic Effects of Irrigation - Report of a survey of the Direct and Indirect Benefits of the Godavari and Pravara Canals, (Poona, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Publication No. 17, 1948), (2) Sovani N.A., and Rath Nilakanth, Economics of a Multi-purpose River Dam - Report of an Inquiry in to the Economic Benefits of Hirakud Dam (Bombay Asia Publishing House, 1960), (3) Government of India, Evaluation of Major Irrigation Projects - Some Case Studies (New Delhi, PEO Publication No. 50, 1965).
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5. ~~Administrative~~ Command Area Development Authority Tungabhadra Project, Annual Report 1990-91 . P.8.
6. Government of Karnataka, Gazette Extraordinary. The Karnataka Command Areas Development Act, 1980 (Mimeo.).
7. Command Area Development Authority, Tungabhadra Project. Annual Report 1990-91, Op.cit., P.9.
8. See, Annexure No.1.