

CHAPTER – II

FUNCTIONS AND WORKING OF KUNDAL COOPRATIVE IRRIGATION SOCIETY

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IRRIGATION SOCIETY

INTRODUCTION:

Kundal is one of the villages situated in Sangli district. In Kundal total irrigated area is 2439.27 and non irrigated area is 3146 acres. The irrigation is covered by three cooperative irrigation projects namely i) Satheshwar CLIS, ii) Basweshwar CLIS and iii) Tupari, Dhayari, Ghogaon, Ganeshwadi CLIS scheme. The total command area of CLIS had 1444 acres non irrigated area and 145 acres irrigated area. Basweshwar CLIS had 446 acre non irrigated area and 2054 acre irrigated area. Tupari, Dhayari, Ghogaon, Ganeshwadi cooperative command area had non irrigated 1256 acres non irrigated area and irrigated area 243.27 acre irrigated area. There are some rules and regulations followed by all the three CLIS. They are,

Rules of co- operative lift irrigation society:

- 1 If any member fails to contribute labor in the voluntary work of the cooperative he / she has to pay a fine equaling the labor charges.
- 2 All members must cooperative in digging water courses adjoining their fields. If they damage the water course they will be punished.
- 3 At least 15 days before the onset of the monsoon, all members must complete the weeding operation in their water course, otherwise water supply will be with held.
- 4 If committee members make mistakes they have to pay double the fine paid by ordinary members.
- 5 Fine is levied if water goes outside the sanctioned area or is released in another farmer's field without his /her turn. When this happens for the time, the fine is nominal. If the mistake is repeated the fine is doubled. Every time mistake is repeated the amount of fine would keep on doubling.
- 6 Any member operation the valve and taking water out of the gate without permission of the water distributor is fined about Rs 25 the first time. It the

mistake is repeated the fine would be doubled the third time his / her water supply would be stopped.

- 7 If any member tries to take water out of turn his /her turn will be shifted to the last for the next watering.
- 8 If any member misbehaves with office bearer he /she to a pay a fine in cash decided by the committee, if the misbehavior is repeated, the fine is doubled. Thereafter, the cooperative society can file a police complaint.
- 9 A drunken person is not allowed to come to the office or at the pump house. In case the rule is broken, the person has to apologize in public and pay fine to be decided by the committee. Anybody failing to pay the fine would be given further punishment with the consent of committee members.
- 10 Water chargers should be paid in advance and get noted in the card. Every member is to show his /her card indicating his /her turn for water to the water distributor without the card water will have to be notified to the cooperative office 24 hours in advance.

Rules of Chairman / secretary of CLIS:

- 1 He should attend all monthly meetings.
- 2 He has to read accounts in every monthly meeting.
- 3 He should work according to the resolutions passed by the cooperative.
- 4 In case of any conflict or problem he should call the committee meeting immediately.
- 5 In the monthly committee meeting he has to get approval for next month's expenditure.

There are some rules for pump operator they are,

- 1 He should take proper care of the pump and motor.
- 2 He should regularly record electricity meter reading.
- 3 He should not start the pump without the permission of the water distributor.
- 4 If there is any fault in electricity supply. He should get it repaired.
- 5 If there is a fault in the pipeline he should immediately inform the chairperson.
- 6 If there is any problem in distribution of water he should immediately inform the chairperson

FUNCTIONS AND WORKING OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN KUNDAL

1) Water charges:

Water charges are decided on the basis of per acre irrigated area or per hour release of water. When water is supplied on the basis of per acre irrigated area every year. Water charges of depending on electricity supply as well as availability of water for irrigation. Water charges of all the three schemes viz Satheshwar CLIS, Basweshwar CLIS and Tupari ,Dhayari, Ghogaon, Ganeshwadi CLIS water charges is Rs 1800 per for bagayat crops and Rs 5000 per acre for Rabi and Kharif crops.

2) Water Distribution:

Water distribution system of CLIS is first come first basis. In this system the farmers who registered first his / her name and deposited the charges has claim of first chance of getting water. Some CLIS introduced the turn system .Farmers claim their turn by paying 50 percent of the annual water charges. On the basis of which he / she get the water through the distribution channels.

3) Equity in water Distribution:

90 percent farmers were satisfied with the water distribution was system. Location of field is not an obstacle to get benefit of irrigation. It is estimated that one acre of land takes six hours to irrigate he / she Farmer has he/she get benefit of water for seven hours but he/ she will pay for only six hours. This is not a written rule but members follow it informally.

4) Resource mobilizations:

Capital cost of lift schemes comes from different source. In tribal areas the district rural Development agency (DRDA) provide 45 percent subsidy for LIS and the balance in the form of loans from the nationalize banks. In tribal areas 75 percent of the cost of a lift irrigation scheme is provided by the government as subsidy and 25 percent is people's contribution which they either acquire from a bank as lone or provide labor. In the case of NGO establish lift irrigation schemes. Government gives the fund.

5) Income and Expenditure of CLIS:

Income from collection of water charges forms the largest part of cash inflows of lift cooperatives. However some cooperatives also make a fair share of money from sale of agriculture inputs like seed, fertilizers and pesticides. Interest from fixed deposits of their corpus fund which is generated from the membership fee and people's contribution in cash. Major portion of the expenditure is towards paying electricity bills, salaries of office bearers, and maintenance and repair of the scheme equipment. Payment of electricity bills in time is essential otherwise the cooperative has to pay interest at the rate of 18 percent on unpaid bills.

6) Achievement of irrigation potential:

About 35 percent CLIS had achieved less than 50 percent of the irrigation potential. Another 35 percent had achieved targets between 51 and 80 percent. Only 30 percent CLIS were able to meet the targets of 100 percent irrigation. There is no significant correlation between year of establishment and achieving targets. It was observed that those cooperatives which came up after 1995 were performing very well. It is important that some new CLIS should achieve maximum potential in order to become financially sustainable. Increase in irrigation potentials will lead to more membership and in turn more income from water.

7) Inefficient function:

Failure of crops owing to drought and in turn inability to pay water charges have negative impact on the successful functioning and in turn inability to pay water charges have negative impact on the successful functioning of a CLIS. Continuous drought from 1999 to 2001 has hampered the successful functioning of many CLIS.

8) System for collection of water charges:

Absence of a proper system for collection of water charges and account keeping leads to malfunctioning. In one case the secretary cannot be held accountable for money collected from members. The secretary tends to make mistakes in keeping track of how much money each farmer owed. In successful lift irrigation cooperatives receipts are given immediately. This has led to increased confidence and efficiency amongst users. In one of the less successful lift irrigation cooperatives, farmers did not get receipts causing discontentment and misuse of funds.

9) System for Repair and Maintenance:

Proper repair and maintenance of lift irrigation pump is vital to the success of any lift scheme. In the absence of proper maintenance of pump. Repair cost increase which may be difficult for the LIS to bear. There has to be regular greasing of pump and immediate repair of minor faults. Stabilizers have to be installed to cover the risk of fluctuation in electricity voltage.

10) Good leadership:

Strong leadership and social conditions are very important contributing factors to the success of any lift irrigation cooperative. A capable leader always gives proper guidance to the cooperative. In the case of the Kundal cooperative lift irrigation scheme strong leadership has helped the cooperatives to be run successfully. These leaders make extra efforts to solve administrative problems and social conflicts. In the case of Tupari, Dhayari, Ghogaon, Ganeshwadi cooperative irrigation weak leadership, and management have led to lower success rate. But leadership qualities can also be developed. Weak leadership should not deprive villagers from participating in development activities. Many NGOs hold leadership training programs which are able to provide good leaders to people's organizations. Training programs are based on the requirements of development related organizations of the people.

11) Documentation:

Proper documentation of records is very important. Records are very useful for monitoring the progress of the LIS and help improve weak areas. It is very important to update records for proper monitoring. Good record keeping ensures transparency in the working of the LIS and thus helps to develop trust among members and committee. Proper documentation also helps to acquire further funds from government agencies. Owing to low literacy level or less exposure to record keeping systems village level LIS fail to keep records in the prescribed and useful formats. One or two training programmers can help them achieve the required level of competence with growing a awareness about development of village institutions. Many NGO'S and academic institutions have developed training modules for village level workers in very simple and easy to understand language keeping their limitation.

Complicated and large bulk of information discourages village workers to collect as this becomes a time consuming process. During the field study it was found that successful LIS have developed their own systems of record keeping. However there is plenty of scope for improvement which can be brought about through frequent training programmers.

12) Attendance in meetings:

Regular and high attendance in meetings is must for successful function .Meetings provides a platform where all water related issues could be settled. In less successful lift irrigation cooperatives members do not give importance to meetings and generally attendance to meetings is very low leading to mismanagement.

13) Member awareness:

When members are aware of their rights and the importance of the LIS they will ensure that the system functions well and on time. In successful LIS members are aware of all rules and regulations. There were accessions when they demanded fair services from office bearers at the same time they paid penalties when they were found guilty of breaking the rules. On the other hand, members of less successful LIS. LIS are not very well aware of the working of lift irrigation cooperatives.

14) Work efficiency of office bearers:

Efficiency of office bearers is reflected in the success or failure of any LIS. The pump operator and water distributor is very efficient in his work. His updated technical knowledge helps in prompt location of technical faults in the system and getting them repaired as soon as possible. He can repair small faults himself. Similarly the Secretary/ Chairman of the Satheshwar cooperation irrigation, Tupari, Dhayari, Ghogaon, Ganeshwadi cooperation irrigation is not very efficient in their work. It is important to train office bearers in order to achieve good result. Basweshwar cooperative irrigation is regularly organizes training programmers and refresher courses for office bearers to update their knowledge.

15) Linking with federation:

The federation of lift irrigation cooperatives plays a crucial role in improving the working of CLIS. Working efficiency of the member of the Basweshwar cooperative society has improved after they were linked with the federation. Their

expenditure on essential services has decreased, in addition technical support helped in reducing the frequency of breakdowns in pumps.

16) Regular supply of electricity:

Regular and timely electricity supply plays a crucial role in the successful functioning of LIS. Members of all the sampled LIS expressed their dissatisfaction regarding timely and adequate supply of electricity. They indicated that if electricity supply remained same as it is now they may not be able to function according to expectations. It is very important to pursue this matter seriously and bring changes in the policy of supply of electricity to rural areas during peak agricultural season is as important as supply of electricity to industry. Supply of electricity for agriculture cannot be ignored because of the rate for rural electric supply. Some mechanism has to be developed for regular supply of electricity during the period of irrigation.

17) Sustainability of lift irrigation cooperatives:

It is not enough to say whether a lift irrigation cooperative is working successfully or not. On the other hand, it is very important to have some measurable indicators to assess the level of success of a LIS. This will help to improve weaker areas of the institution and its operational parts. This will make areas which apparently are not visible unless some analysis is carried out. Sometimes very weak looking cooperatives have potential to grow with some parameters on the basis of which level of sustainability could be measured.

TABLE NO – 2.1
PERFORMANCE RATING PARAMETERS FOR LIFT IRRIGATION
COOPERATIVE.

SR. NO	INDICATOR	PARAMETERS
1	Participation in decision making operation and maintenance	Number of farmers attending meetings, Number of farmers contributing in cash and kind, Number of farmers who aware of rules and regulation
2	Access to information	Number of farmers aware of

		decisions taken in committee meetings.
3	Timeliness of water distribution	Number of farmers receiving water on their turn/due time.
4	Reliability of water availability	Number of farmers received water according to their given needs.
5	Access to opportunity	Number of member farmers to total farmers in the command, Percentage of area actually irrigated.
6	Efficiency and system performance	Number of farmers using water efficient techniques, Number of farmers completing weeding operations infield channels, leakages in pipeline. Types of crops grown and their water requirement, number of days the system was interrupted owing to technical faults..
7	Maintenance	Number of times servicing / greasing of pump is done, Number of times the mechanic is called for repair of the system Amount spent on repairs.
8	Institutional development / Discipline	Number of farmers paying water and other charges on time, Quality of records e.g. membership, minutes of meetings, accounts development work.
9	Economic sustainability	Cost benefit analysis technology costs in relation to increased the benefits, agricultural input and, Decrease in migration.

10	Food security	Increase in availability of food, Increase in availability of milk.
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CONCLUSION:

In this topic the is functions and working of LIS is explained .Every agricultural activity have their rules and regulation In same way LIS and their members have their rules and regulations in same way lift irrigation society has also there rules and regulations for society members manager and well the organization work by way of their function so functions and working are also explained in this topic