

**CHAPTER - II****PROFILE OF THE T.B.P. CADA**

## CHAPTER-II

### PROFILE OF THE T.B.P. CADA

The purpose of this Chapter is to understand the legal basis on which Command Area Development Authorities were constituted in Karnataka. While doing so this Chapter provide the broad legal frame work on the basis of which Tungabhadra Command Area Development Authority in the State came into existence for the efficient utilisation of Irrigation potential created. The Karnataka Command Areas Development Act No. 6 of 1980 received the assent of the President of India on 18th March, 1980. A detailed study of this Act will help us to understand the objectives of the Act, legal mechanism through which the Government of Karnataka try to achieve its objectives regarding water resource development and also the specific objectives and functions of Tungabhadra Command Area Development Authority. In other words, this Chapter is a prelude to the succeeding Chapters.

#### **THE PREAMBLE OF THE KARNATAKA ACT NO. 6 OF 1980 :**

The Act in its preamble makes it clear that the main purpose is “To make provision for the comprehensive and systematic development of the Areas in which lands benefitted by Irrigation projects are situated and matter incidental thereto.”<sup>1</sup> If we examine this statement it reveals

four things (1) The Act is applicable throughout Karnataka and (2) The main objective is the comprehensive and systematic development of the areas benefitted by irrigation projects constructed by the Karnataka Government. (3) It is not for the development of private lands irrigated by private water sources. (4) Finally, the Act came into force retrospectively on 11.12.1977. One can further state that on the same day, T.B.P. CADA also acquired legal status. In other words, after 26 years of completion of Tungabhadra project, T.B.P. CADA came into existence. From this one can draw the inference that for more than two and a half decades, the Government of Karnataka had not thought over the problem of comprehensive area development in the Tungabhadra region under the jurisdiction of the Government of Karnataka.

#### **IMPORTANT OPERATIONAL TERMS :**

The Act while discussing the preliminaries clarifies a number of operational terms in connection with water resource development. As it is essential for us to understand at least some of the key terms without which our studying the working of T.B.P. CADA will be confusing or incomplete, the same is reproduced below<sup>2</sup> :

- (1) "Authority" means a Command Area Development Authority constituted under Section 3;

- (2) “Agricultural labourer” means a person who does not hold any land whether as owner or tenant or mortgagee with possession and whose principal means of livelihood is manual labour on land;
- (3) “Command Area” in relation to one or more irrigation projects means such area as may be notified by the State Government, comprising among other lands, lands benefitted by such irrigation project or projects;
- (4) “Comprehensive development” in relation to a Command Area includes;
- (a) bringing the land records up-to-date for consolidation of land holdings, land survey and mapping with aerial photographs;
  - (b) conservation of land and water;
  - (c) construction of field channels with related structures;
  - (d) construction of field drains with related structures;
  - (e) land shaping including grading, levelling, bunding and the like;

- (f) realignment of field boundaries and rectangularisation of plots and consolidation of land holdings under a pipe outlet or under an adjacent pipe outlets for efficient farm management.
- (g) lining of field channels with suitable material to prevent seepage of water.
- (h) construction and upgrading of ayacut roads with related structures;
- (i) grouping of small holdings in a contiguous area nearer the outlet and larger ones farther away;
- (j) other ancilliary measures to avoid wastage of water and prevent water logging, salinity, alkalinity and the like;
- (k) conjunctive use of surface and ground water for multiple cropping and proper utilisation of available water resources;
- (l) all-round development of the farm in the areas pertaining to agriculture, horticulture, sericulture, farm forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries, communication, agro-based industry and co-operation;

5. “credit agency” means -

- (i) a banking company as defined in the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.
- (ii) the State Bank of India constituted under the State Bank of India Act, 1955.
- (iii) a subsidiary Bank as defined in the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959.
- (iv) a corresponding new bank constituted under the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970;
- (v) the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation constituted under the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation Act, 1963;
- (vi) the Agro-Industries Corporation as defined in Clause (c) of Section-2 of Karnataka Agricultural Credit Operations and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1974;
- (vii) the Agricultural Finance Corporation Ltd., a company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1966; and
- (viii) any other financial institution notified by the State Government as a credit agency for the purpose of this Act;

6. **“distribution system” includes -**
- (a) **all main canals, branch canals, distributaries, sub-distributaries and channels between an outlet and field channels constructed for the supply and distribution of water for irrigation.**
  - (b) **all works, structures and appliances connected with the distribution of water for irrigation;**
  - (c) **all field channels and farm channels or related structures under a pipe outlet.**
7. **“drainage system” includes -**
- (a) **channels either natural or artificial for the discharge of waste or surplus water and all works connected therewith or ancilliary thereto;**
  - (b) **all connecting drains and main drains to drain off surplus water;**
  - (c) **all field drains and related structures under a pipe outlet;**
8. **“field channel” means regulated water course or hikkal having capacity not exceeding one cubic feet per second or 0.028 cumec maintained by the land owner or by any other agency on his behalf to receive supply of water from a pipe outlet;**

9. **“field drain” means a channel excavated and maintained by the land holder or by any other agency on his behalf to discharge waste or surplus water from the land holding under a pipe-outlet;**
10. **“ineligible person” means a person not eligible for ordinary land development loans and belonging to one of the following categories, namely -**
  - (i) **farmers occupying lands without any valid title to mortgage such lands;**
  - (ii) **minors without guardians;**
  - (iii) **farmers occupying Government lands which have not been assigned to them or Government lands assigned but which revert to Government in case the assignee mortgages the same;**
  - (iv) **farmers occupying lands alienated by women prior to the coming into force of Hindu Succession Act, 1956;**
  - (v) **land holders holding lands in excess of the ceiling under the Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961;**
  - (vi) **land holders unable to get loan from any credit agency because of overdues which are to be cleared before obtaining any loan for further capital investment; and**



- (vii) farmers who are unwilling to apply for land development loans;
11. "irrigation system under a pipe outlet" includes the filed channels, field drains, and ayacut roads with all the related structures thereto;
  12. "land holder" means a person in actual possession of the land, whether as an owner or as a tenant or sub-tenant or as a mortgagee in possession or as a licensee or otherwise and includes a person who is likely to be benefitted by any development work under this Act and the expression "land holding" shall be construed as land held by a land holder;
  13. "member" means member of an Authority;
  14. "pipe-outlet" means an opening of contrivance constructed by the State Government on main irrigation system through which water is delivered at the periphery of a block of land the extent of which ordinarily not exceeding forty hectares;
  15. "Scheduled Castes" and "Scheduled Tribes" shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Constitution;
  16. "small farmer" means a person who holds whether as owner, tenant or mortgagee with possession or partly in one capacity or

partly in another capacity not more than two and a half acres of 'A' class of land specified in part 'A' of Schedule-1 of the Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961 (Karnataka Act 10 of 1962) or not more than five acres of any other class of land".

A careful study of the above terms point out that the Government of Karnataka while enacting the Act has carefully considered the problem of CADA and made maximum provisions regarding the same. The Government has taken pain to define terms like "Authority", "Agricultural labourer", "Command Area", "Comprehensive Development", "Credit Agencies", "Distribution System", "Drainage System", "Field channels and drain", persons who are eligible for ordinary land development loans. "Landholder", "Small farmer", "Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe" etc.

Now let us consider the functions of the CADA's in general<sup>3</sup> and the Tungabhadra CADA in particular.

#### **FUNCTIONS OF CADA :**

- “(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) location 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 agricultural co-operatives and associations;
- (11) construction of field channels and connection 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; and

- (16) to do such other acts not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as may be prescribed.”

Here it is interesting to note that the T.B.P. CADA's objectives and functions do not differ from other CADA's in the State.<sup>4</sup>

To achieve its objectives each CADA has the authority to prepare the schemes and to execute the same. As per the Act of 1980 the procedure for the preparation of the schemes and how to execute the scheme is clearly defined. The general areas covered in this regard are as under<sup>5</sup> :

**AREAS COVERED :**

- “(a) area proposed to be covered under the scheme;
- (b) the work or works to be executed;
- (c) the phasing of the scheme both area-wise and work-wise;
- (d) the sketch plan of the area proposed to be covered under the scheme;
- (e) the reallocation or the realignment, if any, of a pipe outlet or the existing irrigation system;
- (f) the survey numbers covered;

- (g) field boundaries as existing and as proposed;
- (h) the compensation to be given to or recovered from the land holders;
- (i) the cost involved in the scheme as well as in each phase thereof;
- (j) the charges or dues to be levied on the beneficiaries; and
- (k) such other matters and particulars as may be prescribed.”

The Authority may also from time to time make and take up any new or additional schemes in the Command Area.

Under the Act of 1980 CADA Authority after obtaining sanction for the scheme it may execute the scheme through such agency as it deems fit. The provision regarding same is as under :

- “1) Provided that in the case of land development work as specified in the approved scheme, it may require land holders concerned to intimate the Authority within one month of the notification of the scheme under Section 14 whether he decides to carry out the work according to the approved scheme by himself and, if so, his agreement to complete the work within the time as may be fixed by the Authority and he shall also be liable to pay proportionate

cost of survey, supervision and any other amount as may be determined by the Authority.

- 2) When the land holder feels to carry out the work as provided in the proviso to sub-section (1), the Authority shall, carry out or get carried out the land development work, and -

- (a) The land development so carried out shall be deemed to have been done with the consent of the land holder for whose benefit it is intended;

- (b) subject to such rules as may be prescribed the proportionate cost of works including survey, supervision and any other amount as may be certified by the Authority shall be a charge on the land and provisions of sub-section (3) of Section 20 shall MUTATIS MUTANDIS apply for recovery thereof.

- 3) In order to provide for the physical planning, the Land Development Officer (Engineering), shall have the power to effect realignment of the land held by the land holders in the Command Area or any other adjoining area.

- 4) The realignment and changes in the land holdings so made shall have affect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith

contained in any other enactment and shall be duly mutated in the record of rights.

- 5) Holder of any land included in the approved scheme for comprehensive land development may deposit with the Authority the amount required for such land development as determined by the Authority and the Authority shall carry out the land development under the scheme by itself or through an agency decided by the Authority.”

However, the Karnataka State Government has reserved its rights to specify for each Command Area, the principle of localisation for the purpose of irrigation.<sup>3</sup> It has also by taking into consideration the advancement of technology in land and water management and other agronomic practice reserved the right to alter from time to time by order the principles of localisation so specified for any Command Area. But this does not mean that CADA has no authority to classify lands for raising different crops according to availability of water. The relevant provisions in this regard are as under :

**POWER TO SPECIFY PRINCIPLES OF LOCALISATION :**

- “(1) The State Government may, having regard to the resources of land and water, nature of soil, climate and other technical

considerations, by order, specify for each Command Area, the principles of localisation for the purpose of irrigation.

- (2) The State Government may, having regard to the advancement in technology of land and water management and other agronomic practices alter from time to time, by order the principles of localisation so specified for any Command Area.

Classification of lands for raising different crops according to availability of Water :

- (1) Subject to such directions as may be issued from time to time by the State Government, the Authority or the Officer authorised by the Authority may, in any year, having regard to the quantity of water available in any irrigation system within its jurisdiction, classify, by an order, within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed lands included in the irrigation system under a pipe-outlet for the purpose of raising such kind of crops under such pipe-outlet as may be specified in the order to regulate the supply of water for irrigation.
- (2) Whenever the Authority is satisfied that for the better cultivation of land and the optimum utilisation of water resources of an irrigation system under a pipe-outlet or for accelerated land



development or for any other reasons, it is expedient in public interest, the Authority may, by notification specify the cropping pattern, the crops that shall not be grown on any land under such irrigation system under a pipe-outlet.

- (3) On the publication of a notification under sub-section (2) no person shall grow or allow to grow any prohibited crop on any land under the irrigation system under a pipe-outlet and no person shall sow or plant or allow the sowing or planting of any other crop at any time other than the period, or allow such crop to remain beyond the duration, specified in respect thereon in such notification.

However, the State Government strictly instructed under the 1980 Act that CADA should not stop the supply of water except following circumstances :

- “(a) when and so long as it is necessary to stop such supply for the purpose of executing any work ordered by the Authority;
- (b) whenever and so long as nay field channel by which such supply is received, is not maintained in such repair as to prevent the wasteful escape of water thereof;

- (c) whenever and so long as it is necessary to do so in order to supply in rotation the legitimate demands of land holders entitled to water;
- (d) whenever and so long as it may be necessary to do so in order to prevent the wastage or the misuse of water;
- (e) within the periods fixed from time to time by the Authority, of which, due notice shall be given; and
- (f) whenever there is diminution in the supply of water in the irrigation work due to any natural or seasonal causes and so long as it is necessary to do so.”

The CADA has also the right to raise loans on behalf of ineligible persons for the purpose of land development from a credit agency on such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon, between the CADA and the credit agency concerned with the consent of ineligible persons concerned, cost of land development includes. such cost of survey, supervision and any other amount as may be determined by the Authority. This loan shall be first charge on the lands in the possession of ineligible persons concerned. This loan amount may be recovered with interest which may be fixed by CADA. For helping the beneficiaries the right to fix annual instalments is vested in the CADA.

If CADA cannot recover the loan amount, in the usual course, it can be recovered as arrears of land revenue.

### **OFFENCES?**

Under the Karnataka Command Areas Development Act, 1980 all offences committed either by individual or a company are cognizable and the Act is severe regarding offences and the persons can be convicted and imprisoned to a period of two years or with a fine of not less than one thousand rupees upto a maximum of five thousand rupees. Imprisonment and fine may both be imposed, and for continuing offences, a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees per day during the period of continuance of the offence. The authorities of T.B.P. CADA when asked reported that water management rests with the Irrigation Department, Government of Karnataka. Therefore, all cases of offences are being booked by the Irrigation Department.<sup>7</sup> This suggests that T.B.P. CADA is totally free from this part of work. The Magistrate may order the convicted person to remove the abstraction, or repay the damage, sluice or outlet or replace the level mark, water gauge or other work in respect of which the conviction has taken place, within a period to be specified in such order. If such person neglects or refuses to obey such orders within the period so fixed, the Authority may carry out the

work in accordance with such order and the cost thereof shall be recoverable from such person as arrears of land revenue.

If a person or persons unauthorisedly use the water supplied through a field channel and could not be found after an enquiry by the CADA, the CADA by giving one month notice to the holders and occupiers of all lands benefitted thereby and after hearing the representation by the land holders CADA has the authority to prescribe and charge for the water used in proportion as it may deem fit.

The Act is very harsh regarding offenders that any of the Officer or authority in charge of or employed on any irrigation system under a pipe outlet may remove from the land or any building any person and take him into custody without a warrant if found that the person is obstructing system and hand over such person to a Police Officer Incharge of nearest police station. The Act also make provision for reward to any person who supplies information leading to the detection of offences or to the conviction of the offender. However, there is provision for appeal.

Hitherto, we have examined the legal framework regarding the constitution of CADA in general and TBP-CADA in particular. Now let us have a look at the salient features of Tungabhadra Project<sup>10</sup> which will

help us to obtain a compact view of the project including the command area which falls within the Karnataka State. This will help us to understand the magnitude of the tasks of T.B.P. CADA.

#### **SALIENT FEATURES OF TUNGABHADRA PROJECT :**

The Tungabhadra Dam is built across Tungabhadra River near Mallapur Village about 5 Kms from Hospet Town. The name Tungabhadra is derived from Twin Rivers TUNGA and BHADRA which originate in Varaha Parvata in Western Ghats and joints at Kudal Village in Shimoga District. The Tungabhadra project is an inter State multi purpose project. The work of the project was started in the year 1945 as a joint venture of the then Governments of Madras and Hyderabad and was completed during the year 1953. The Dam portion was completed in the year 1953 at an estimated cost of Rs.866 lakhs. The Tungabhadra River flowing along the mutual boundary at Bellary and Raichur Districts and join river Krishna near Kurnool in Andhra Pradesh. After re-organisation of States the project became a joint venture of Mysore. (Now Karnataka) and Andhra Pradesh States : Basically, this project was conceived to provide protective irrigation to the drought prone areas of Bellary and Raichur Districts in Karnataka and Anantapur. Cudapah and Kurnool Districts in Andhra Pradesh, apart

from generating electricity. In Karnataka, it is intended to irrigate an area of 3.63 lakh hectares in Bellary and Raichur Districts under this project. The statistical information regarding the salient features of T.B. project as well as localisation pattern in the Command area in Karnataka State is as under:

- |                                |              |                                                                                    |
|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| i) River Basin                 | -            | Krishna Basin                                                                      |
| ii) Catchment area             | -            | 28,180 sq.km. (10880 Sq.Miles)                                                     |
| iii) Water spread Area         | -            | 378.14 Sq.km. (146 Sq.Miles)                                                       |
| iv) Length of the reservoir    | -            | 80 Kms. (50 Miles)                                                                 |
| v) Location of Dam             | -            | Latitude : 15 <sup>0</sup> 15'50" North.<br>Longitude : 76 <sup>0</sup> 20'6" East |
| vi) Length of Dam at Top       |              |                                                                                    |
| 1) Non Spillway portion        | -            | 1048.51 M. (3,440 Ft.)                                                             |
| 2) Spillway portion            | -            | 701.04 M. (2,300 Ft.)                                                              |
| 3) Composite Dam               | -            | 546.81 M. (1,794 Ft.)                                                              |
| 4) Earthen Dam                 | -            | 152.40 M. (500 Ft.)                                                                |
|                                | <b>Total</b> | <b>- 2448.76 M. (8,034 Ft.)</b>                                                    |
| vii) Maximum height of the Dam |              |                                                                                    |
| 1. From deepest foundation-    |              | 49.38 M. (162 Ft.)                                                                 |
| 2. From river bed (or)         | -            | 35.36 M. (116 Ft.)                                                                 |
| 3. Composite Dam               | -            | 21.34 M. (70 Ft.)                                                                  |

viii) **Depth of water from bed level at Full Reservoir Level (F.R.L.)**  
30.48 m. (100 ft.)

ix) **Spillway :**

1. Spillway Length - 701 m. (2300 Ft.)
2. Type of crest gates - Verticle
3. No.of crest gates - 33 Nos.
4. Size of crest gates (width height) - 18.29 x 6.10 M (60 x 20 Ft.)
5. Maximum flood discharge- 18,995 Cusecs (6,50,000 Cusecs)

x) **Storage Capacity :**

1. Gross Storage Caacity - 3764.00 MCM (133.00 TCM)  
Original  
3275.687 MCM (115.68 TMC) as revised in 1985.
2. Live storage Capacity - 3308.535 MCM (116.84 TMC)  
M.D.D.L.
3. Dead Storage Capacity - 65.129 MCM (2.3 TMC)  
below cill level
4. Creast Level - 491.64 M (1613 Ft.)
5. Full Reservoir Level - 497.74 M (1633 Ft.)  
Cum Maximum Water  
Level (FRL-CUM-MWL)
6. Maximum designed - 477.01 M (1565 Ft.)  
discharge level (MDDL)
7. Cill level - 472.44 M (1550 Ft.)

## xi) Sluices

## a) Left Side :

- |                                                                                          |         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1. High level sluice of size 1.22 x 1.52 M (4 x 5 Ft.)<br>cill level 483.11 M (1585 Ft.) | 2 Nos.  |
| 2. Irrigation & Hydro electric sluice of size<br>2.67 x 3.51 M (8.9 x 11.6 Ft.& in)      | 10 Nos. |
| 3. Pipe outlet 61 cm. (24 inch) dia cill level<br>RL 481.28 M (1579 Ft.)                 | 1 No.   |

## b) Right Sides :

- |                                                                                                                                                                         |         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Hydro-electric turbine pipe both for Power &<br>Irrigation size 3.55 M (11 Ft.) dia cill level<br>RL 472.44 M (1550 Ft.)                                             | 4 Nos.  |
| 2. Sluice for existing irrigation (Raya Basavanna<br>Channels i.e. old Vijayanagar Channels of size<br>1.83 x 3.66 M (6 x 12 Ft.) cill level<br>RL 4,72,44 M (1550 Ft.) | 1 No.   |
| 3. Pipe outlet of size 61 cm (24 inch) dia cill level<br>RL 481.28 M (1579 Ft.)                                                                                         | 2 Nos.  |
| 4. River sluice of size 1.83 x 3.66 M. cill level<br>RL 472.44 (1550 Ft.)                                                                                               | 2 Nos.  |
| 5. High level canal sluice of size 1.83 x 3.66 (6 x 12 Ft.)<br>cill level RL 483.11 M (1585 Ft.)                                                                        | 10 Nos. |

## xii) Details of Submergence :

## 1. Total Area Submerged :

Bellary District	18,200.17 Ha (44972 AC)
Raichur District	15,856.15 Ha (39180 AC)
Dharwar District	866.46 Ha (2141 AC)
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>34,922.78 Ha (86293 AC)</u></b>



## 2. No. of villages submerged :

Bellary District	41
Raichur District	40
Dharwar District	9
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>90</u></b>

## 3. Total number of Houses Submerged:

Bellary District	5,944
Raichur District	5,395
Dharwar District	345
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>11,684</u></b>

## 4. Total Number of persons affected :

Bellary District	30,000
Raichur District	22,752
Dharwar District	1,700
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>54,452</u></b>

**xiv) Power Houses****a) Left side (At Dam Site)**

1. Number of Units - 3 Nos. of 9000 Kw. each
2. Total Capacity - 27000 Kw.
3. Maximum Reservoir Level - 1602 Ft. MSL.  
at which power generation is started

Shared entirely by Karnataka

**b) Right side (At Dam Site)**

1. Number of Units - 4 Nos. of 9000 Kw. each
2. Total Capacity - 36000 Kw.
3. Maximum Reservoir Level - 1585 Ft. MSI  
at which generation is started

Shared by both Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh with the ratio 20:80 respectively

**c) Canal Power House (Hampi Power House)**

1. Details of forebay total length- 5100 Ft.
2. Maximum height of Dam - 80 Ft.
3. Number of Units - 4 Nos. of 9000 Kw. each
4. Total Capacity - 3600 Kw.

Shared by both Karnataka & Andhra Pradesh with the ratio of 20: respectively.

TABLE NO.2-1

DETAILS OF CANALS : THERE ARE TWO CANALS ON LEFT SIDE AND THREE CANALS ON RIGHT SIDE FOR IRRIGATION AND POWER GENERATION

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Left Bank Canal	Left High Level Canal	Right Bank Low Level Canal	Right Bank High Level Canal	Raya Basavanna Channel	Total		
a) Cill level of Sluice (above MSL)	475.49 M (1560 Ft.)	433.11 M (1585 Ft.)	472.44 M (1550 Ft.)	483.11 M (1585 Ft.)	472.44 M (1550 Ft.)	472.44 M (1550 Ft.)	472.44 M (1550 Ft.)	8
b) Designed Discharge	198.1 Cumec (7000 Cu) upto 22.53 K.M. (14 Miles) 116.03 Cumec (4100 Cusec) after Wards	9.48 Cumec (335 Cusec)	70.75 Cumec (2500 Cusec)	113.2 Cumec (4000 Cu)	3.62 Cumec (128 Cusec)	1.93 Cumec (68 Cusec)		
c) Length of Canal (141 Miles)	226.91 K.M.S. (141 miles)	15.29 Km. (9.5 Miles)	349.22 Km. (217 miles) in Karnataka	196.33 Km. (122 miles) (in Karnataka)	28 Km. (17.4 miles)	15 Km. (9.3 miles)		
d) No. of Distributaries	87	-	11	18	61	32		
			DPS 48					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>COMMAND AREA (in hectares)</b>							
1) Gross Command Area (G.C.A.)	364212	469	118976	115334	-	-	598991
2) Cultivable Command Area (C.C.A.)	323744	469	104003	100765	-	-	528981
3) Localised (irrigable) Area in Karnataka	243912	469	37504	80910	*2049	*967	362795 (V.N.C.) *+ 3016
4) Districts benefitted in Karnataka	Raichur	Raichur	Bellary	Bellary	Bellary	Bellary	
5) Taluk - Wise localised Area under Ayacut (hects)							
A) Bellary District :							
Bellary Taluk	-	-	8600	73434	-	-	82034
Hospet Taluk	-	-	3784	5176	*2049	*967	8960 *3016
Sandur Taluk	-	-	-	420	-	-	420
Siruguppa Taluk	-	-	25120	1880	-	-	27000
<b>Total</b>	-	-	37504	80910	*2049	*967	118414 *+3016

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>B) Raichur District:</b>							
Deodurga Taluk	1084	-	-	-	-	-	1084
Gangavati Taluk	34666	-	-	-	-	-	34666
Koppal Taluk	1875	469	-	-	-	-	2344
Manavi Taluk	88525	--	-	-	-	-	88525
Raichur Taluk	27966	-	-	-	-	-	27966
Sindhur Taluk	89796	-	-	-	-	-	89796
<b>Total</b>	<b>243912</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>37504</b>	<b>80910</b>	<b>* 2049</b>	<b>* 967</b>	<b>244381</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>243912</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>37504</b>	<b>80910</b>	<b>* 2049</b>	<b>* 967</b>	<b>362795</b>
							<b>* 3016</b>
6) No. of Villages benefited	377	7	122	91			
7) Work taken up in	1945	1954	1945	1959			
8) Work completed in (upto 7.5 miles)	1968	1968	1958	967			
9) Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	5350.00		683.00	1500.00			
				(only distributaries)			
10) Ayacut under Andhra Pradesh (in hectares)	-	-	68300	101170			
11) Districts benefited in Andhra Pradesh					Anantapur-Kadapa Kumool		

\* Raya and Basavana Channels (Vijaya Nagar Channels)

In 1981-82 T.B.P. CADA has constituted talukawise Committees<sup>11</sup> to find out actual facts of present irrigation practices and other irrigation statistics to examine afresh the question of localisation pattern. The present localisation pattern of T.B.P. Command area is as under :

**TABLE NO. 2.2**

**LOCALISATION PATTERN OF T.B.P. COMMAND AREA IN HECTARES**

Sl. No.	Crops	Raichur		Bellary		Total
		L.B.C.	L.B.C. H.L.C.	A.B.C.	RBHLC	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					(Area in Hectares)	
1.	Paddy	21,099	352	7,581	-	29,032
2.	Sugarcane	8,436	-	6,230	-	14,666
3.	Garden Crops	6,345	-	-	-	6,345
4.	Light Irrigated Kharif	89,034	74	-	80,910	1,70,288
5.	Light Irrigated Rabi	88,761	35	23,693	-	1,12,489
6.	Rabi Cotton	29,967	8	-	-	29,975
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,43,912</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>37,504</b>	<b>80,910</b>	<b>3,62,795</b>

Source : CADA, Annual Report, 1990-91, P.12.

The information/ data given above point out that a total 3,62,795 hectares in Karnataka State is localised under Tungabhadra Project out of which 1,18,414 hectares are benefitted in Bellary district and 2,44,381

hectares in Raichur District. The data reveals that in both the Districts maximum area localised fall under light irrigated Khariff and Rabbi crops. In other words, it will serve the purpose of providing irrigation benefits to maximum number of land holders and to a large extent of irrigable area. As a result growing of water intensity crops like paddy and sugar cane is reduced in the Command area. As these areas were prone to drought earlier, the T.B.P. help the people in this area to become economically prosperous.

**NOTES AND REFERENCES**

1. Government of Karnataka, Gazette Extraordinary, Karnataka Act No.6 of 1980, The Karnataka Command Areas Development Act, 1980, (Mimeographed), P.1.
2. Ibid., pp.2-4.
3. Ibid., P.8.
4. Administrator, Tungabhadra Project Command Area Development Authority, Munirabad, Annual Report, 1990-91, pp.8-9.
5. Government of Karnataka. Gazette Extraordinary, The Karnataka Command Areas Development Act, 1980, Op.cit., pp.9-10.
6. Ibid., pp.11-12.
7. Ibid., P.12.
8. Ibid., P.13.
9. Ibid., pp.15-16.
10. Administrator, Command Area Development Authority. Tungabhadra Project Munirabad, annual Report 1994-95, pp.11-17.
11. Administrator, Tungabhadra Project Command Area Development Authority, Annual Report for the year 1981-82, Munirabad, P.4.