

Notes by-

Pravin S Kolhe,

BE(Civil), Gold Medal, MTech (IIT-K)

Assistant Executive Engineer,

Water Resources Department,

www.pravinkolhe.com

WARABANDI ***

INTRODUCTION :- In term Warabandi Wara means 'turn' & bandi means fixation. It is a type of distribution system. It is the rotation of water supply according to fix schedule.

DEFINITION :- It is a distribution system whose main objective is to obtain high efficiency of water by regular supply of water on specified days between fixed time intervals.

PRINCIPLES INVOLVED :- The specification of the day & time involved when a farmer will receive water and duration of water supply determined on the basis of the size of land holding in the outlet command.

SIGNIFICANCE :- as follows :-

Equity :- everybody entitled to receive water in the proportion.

Transparency :- The farmer is informed in advance about the time when he can receive water.

Adequacy :- water is supplied according to crop duties & standards by specialists.

Coverage :- The total area to be irrigated is specified & fulfilled.

Discipline :- Once turn is fixed and the water supply is adequate there is no need to intrude on others rights.

Common destiny :- Since everybody's interest are served this is a common interest in preserving the system &

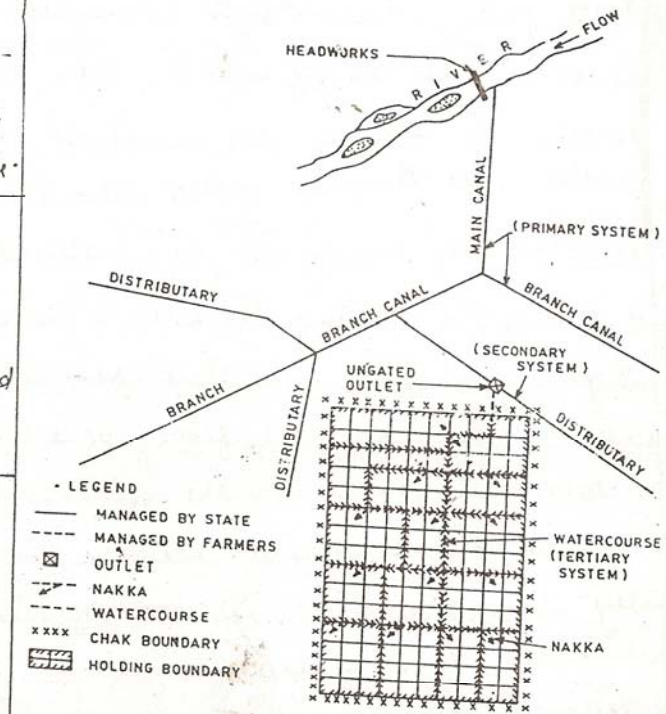


Fig. 5.10 Typical Warabandi Distribution system (4)

(iii) Economy :- since the time period when water is available is fixed farmers get encourage to economise water by irrigating as much area as they can.

*LIMITATIONS :- are as follows :-

i) Technical :- The canal design or existing canal capabilities and control structures upto outlet are not suitable to supply water in a adequate quantity at the required time.

ii) Administrative :- There is a penalty for using water to irrigate an additional area within the time allocated. This effort and cost for water is subjected to penalty.

iii) Social :- The bigger farmers or those located at the head reach who get more water than their share are not

ROTATIONAL APPLICATION ¹/₄

INTRODUCTION :- The cycle of turn on a watercourse or its branch starts from head, rounds downstream & ends at its tail. Before a farmer gives his share of water, some time is spent in filling up the watercourse between the point of taking over and beginning of his holding. This time is called bharai (filling time).

METHOD :- The supply in the water course has to be stopped when the tail end farmer is having his turn. The water filled in the water course during the common pool time (bharai) can be discharged only into the field in the watercourse field of the tail end farmer and thus normally the total time spent on the filling of the watercourse should be avoided. But he doesn't receive his water at a constant rate. Such supply beyond a limit, is not efficient from the point of view of field utilization. The tail end farmer is therefore, compensated for it and is allowed certain discount on quantity of bharai time. The value of bharai is termed as jharai (emptying time). Obviously, amount determination of jharai time is unresolved problem and its present value is available to the tail end farmer.