**Dynamics of Surface and Groundwater Irrigation Systems across districts of Madhya Pradesh, India: An Economic Analysis**

**ABSTRACT**

The study analyzedthe decade wise shift in the surface and groundwater irrigation systems in the major districts of Madhya Pradesh. The top ten districts covering more than one third of the irrigated area in the state was selected for the purpose of study and the data of four major irrigation sources namely Canal, Tank, Well and Borewell were usedfor aperiod of 50 years from 1970 to 2019. The structural change in the irrigation scenariowas analyzed using Markov Transition Probability Matrix. The trend, growth rate and instability wasestimated to understand the dynamics of irrigation pattern. The study revealed that the area under all the four major irrigation sources had increased till the year1997, after that a sudden decline was observed till 2000, andthe area under irrigation expanded slowly yet attained a good growth from 2016 to 2019. Among the surface irrigation source, Tanks showed the highest growth percentage of 6.60, annually on an average whereas Borewells showed the highest average growth percentage of 11.20,among the groundwater irrigation sources. Although Borewells and Tanks had the highest growth but they lackedcritically in reliability. Tanks and borewells showed the highest instability index of 20.52 per cent and 18.10 per cent respectively. Wells and canals were the most reliable source of irrigation with the least instability of 9.88 per cent and 10.80 per cent respectively. Transition probability matrix indicated that borewells and wells retained more than 50 per cent of its irrigated area during the study period whereas Canals could retain only 45 per cent of irrigated area in the current decade. Tanks fully transitioned to canals in the current two decades. Sources other than canals, wells, tanks and borewells transitioned to well and lost 31 per cent to borewells in the current decade. The administration must keep a check to avoid over exploitation of groundwater. At the same time the conditions of canals and wells should be improved to make it even more reliable and efficient for irrigation use.

**Keywords:***Structural change, Markov Transition Probability Matrix, Trend, Growth, Instability, Irrigation pattern.*

1. **INTRODUCTION**

Structural change refers to a long-term fundamental shift in the underlying organization or framework, altering how it functions. It refers to the profound shift in the key components of a system. In terms of water resource management, Structural change refers to switching from one primary irrigation source or technique to another, thereby transforming the technical, social and environmental aspect of the water use system.

It is imperative to study the current scenario of surface and ground water as it directly impacts the hydrologicalcycle, farming and livelihood of majority of the population in the world. The economic developments around the globe, climate change and rising population possess a major challenge to the environment. Irrigation consumes 70 per cent of the global freshwater withdrawals, making it momentous to study its use and management (Akhtar &Rampurawala,2024). When the groundwater is tapped excessively, irrigation practices often shift towards unsustainable use. Studying the dynamics of irrigation water helps to detect and prevent depletion crises. Devi and Nair (2018) in their study, found that, despite abundant rainfall, the groundwater reserves declined in Assam, India, underlining the importance of analysing the groundwater withdrawals. Rural livelihoods, farmers’ income and crop choices are affected by the irrigation decisions. Proper understanding of current irrigation scenarios is crucial for reducing poverty and equitable water distribution. According to Shah (2009), private groundwater irrigation increased the profit of some farmers in South Asia, but also increased the economic disparity for those without its access. Crop yields could be stabilized and food security can be ensured through modern irrigation. However, wastage of water may happen due to poor irrigation planning, threatening future planning etc. Ozdemir (2010) in a study linked the irrigation techniques to sustainable agricultural output by using remote sensing to monitor changes in surface water and groundwater in Turkish river basins. It is essential to analyze the irrigation scenario in order to provide food security, safeguard farmer livelihoods, adapt to climate change and manage resources sustainably. Considering the importance, a study was undertaken to analyze the irrigation pattern, trend, growth and instability of surface and ground water sources in the major districts of Madhya Pradesh.

**2.METHODOLOGY**

**2.1. Study Period**: The study has been conducted for a period of 50 years from 1970 to 2019.

**2.2. Selection of Study Area:** The top 10 districts covering 35 per cent (one-third) of irrigated area in Madhya Pradesh has been purposively selected for the study.

**2.3. Selection of Data**:The study is purely based on secondary data of Irrigated area under surface irrigation sources (Canals and Tanks) and groundwater sources (Wells and Borewells). The data from the year 1970-1997 has been taken from the website of Commissioner of Land Records, Madhya Pradesh (<https://mplandrecords.gov.in>) and the data forthe years1998-2019 has been taken from the official website of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (<https://aps.dac.gov.in>).

**2.4. Study Objective**: The study was conducted to achieve the following objectives

1. To analyze the irrigation pattern of surface and ground water sources in major districts of Madhya Pradesh
2. To determine the trend of irrigated area under surface and groundwater sources in major districts of Madhya Pradesh
3. To evaluate the growth and instability of irrigated area under surface and groundwater sources in major districts of Madhya Pradesh

**2.5. Analytical Tools and methods:**

**2.5.1. Absolute change (AC)**

The Absolute change is defined as the difference between the initial irrigated area and final irrigated area over a period of time. It has a unit same as that of irrigated area.

**Absolute change =**

Where,

= Average of the irrigated area in current three years (TE 2019) of the study period (Current year)

 = Average of the irrigated area in initial three years (TE 1970) of the study period (Base year).

**2.5.2 Relative change (RC)**

Relative change is a representation of Absolute change in terms of percentage which gives a broader perspective of interpretation and comparison for the researcher. It is represented as a percentage change in the current year with respect to the base year.

Relative change in area under irrigation was estimated by using the following formula-

**Relative change = × 100**

 = Average of the irrigated area in current three years (TE 2019) of the study period (Current year)

 = Average of the irrigated area in initial three years (TE 1970) of the study period (Base year)

**2.5.3. Trend analysis**

The long-term pattern of increase or decrease in the irrigated area over time is termed astrend.It shows the fashion of change in pattern of any variable (irrigated area under various sources of irrigation) in a long-term time series data. The direction of change in a time series data is represented geometrically by a trend line. It usually takes the form of a linear equation called a ‘Trend equation’ which consists of a slope, an independent variable and an intercept. (Singh *et al*,2025)

For the purpose of the study,

Trend ofirrigated area have been worked out using linear trend equation (Sananse *et al*,2009)

 **Linear equation:**

Where,

 Y=Dependent variable (Area under Irrigation Sources)

 a = Constant

 b = Regression coefficient (Slope or Rate of change)

 T = Time (years)

**2.5.4. Growth rates**

**2.5.4.1. Simple Growth Rate (SGR)**

When the growth is linear in order, the linear trend curve is preferred. Following formula is used to calculate the simple growth rate for area under irrigation. (Sananse*et al*, 2009, Singh *et al*, 2025)

**SGR = × 100**

Where,

 b = Regression coefficient (Slope or Rate of change)

Y= Mean of dependent variable (Area under sources of irrigation)

**2.5.4.2. Average Annual Growth Rate (AAGR)**

The average yearly percentage increase, smoothing year-to-year fluctuations is represented by AAGR.

**AAGR =**

Where,

 Y=Dependent variable (Number of sources or area under irrigation sources)

 a = Constant

 b = Regression coefficient (Slope or rate of change)

 T = Time (years)

**2.5.5. Instability:** Instability is termed asthe year-on-year fluctuations in the extent of irrigated area, often caused due to variable input, climatological changes, political changes, changes in water supply. The method is proposed by Ray (1983b) and applied by Ray (1983a),(Anjum *et al*, 2018). This method of finding instability was used by (Chand and Raju, 2008;2009) and (Singh *et al,*2025).

**Instability =**

Where,

 denotes the irrigated area in a particular year

denotes the irrigated area in the succeeding year

‘ln’ denotes natural log to the base 10

t denotes total number of years within particular period (decade)

‘Var’ denotes variance

**3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Table 1 shows that Hoshangabad district covers the largest irrigated area with 4.68 per centfollowed by Morena and Dhar with 3.86 per cent and 3.64 per cent respectively. Overall, the top 10 districts covered 35 per cent of total irrigated area which is more than one third of the total irrigated area of the state.

Table 1: Top 10 districts having largest irrigated area in Madhya Pradesh

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S.N** | **District** | **Irrigated Area (ha)** | **Share of Irrigate area (%)** | **Cumulative share of irrigated area (%)**  |
| 1 | **HOSHANGABAD** | 11609680 | 4.68 | 4.68 |
| 2 | **MORENA** | 9564610 | 3.86 | 8.54 |
| 3 | **DHAR** | 9030873 | 3.64 | 12.19 |
| 4 | **KHARGONE** | 8922592 | 3.60 | 15.79 |
| 5 | **UJJAIN** | 8805397 | 3.55 | 19.34 |
| 6 | **SEHORE** | 8049355 | 3.25 | 22.59 |
| 7 | **MANDSAUR** | 7960874 | 3.21 | 25.80 |
| 8 | **SHIVPURI** | 7906556 | 3.19 | 28.99 |
| 9 | **TIKAMGARH** | 7894186 | 3.19 | 32.18 |
| 10 | **VIDISHA** | 7835066 | 3.16 | 35.34 |
|  | **Sub Total** | Add 10 Dt – irrigated area |  |  |
|  | Grand Total | 247818471 | 100 | - |

Table 2 revealed that borewells had the highest relative change of 16635.24 per cent in the irrigated area in the current year (TE2019) compared to the base year (TE 1970). The ground water sources (canals and tanks) had a good growth of more than 500% during the study period whereas wells grew by 338% from the base year.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S. No.**  | **Source of Irrigation** | **Current Year** **(TE 2019)** | **Base Year** **(TE 1970)** | **Absolute Change** | **Relative Change (%)** |
| 1 | Canal | 751330.66 | 115640 | 635690.67 | 549.72 |
| 2 | Tanks  | 121394.66 | 18200.33 | 103194.33 | 566.99 |
|  | Wells  | 1217159.33 | 277402.33 | 939757.00 | 338.77 |
|  | Borewells | 1537299.33 | 9186 | 1528113.33 | 16635.24 |

Table 2: Irrigation pattern of surface irrigation sources (Canals and Tanks) and groundwater irrigation sources (Wells and Borewells) in major districts of Madhya Pradesh. *(Unit in hectares)*

Table 3 represents thatthe irrigated area undergroundwater sources (borewells and wells) were increasing at a higher rate compared to surface resources when assumed a linear growth during the study period. Borewells and Wells increased at 28080 ha/year and 18134 ha/year on an average respectively whereas irrigated area under Canal and tanks grew at the rate of 70526 ha/year and 1830 ha/year only. The surface water resources had a lower increase in the irrigated area compared to those of groundwater sources.

Table 3: Value of slope (linear rate of change) of various sources of irrigation in major districts of Madhya Pradesh

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Source of Irrigation** | **b-value (ha/year)** |
| Canal | 10526 |
| Tanks  | 1830 |
| Wells  | 18134 |
| Borewells | 28080 |

Figure 1 shows an increasing trend in both the irrigated area under surface water and groundwater resources in major districts of Madhya Pradesh. The irrigated area in all the resources grew strictly from 1970 to 1994. It took a sudden fall around the year 2000, after which the irrigated area was found to increase till 2019. This severe fall in irrigated area may be because of consecutive droughts in the year 1999 and 2000 which reduced the surface water availability causing many canals, tanks and reservoirs to operate below capacity. There was a severe fall in irrigation potential during this period as a result of drought (Planning Commission, 2002). During this period, the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India noticed the delays and cost overruns in canal infrastructure in MP (CAG, 2001). Nash (2002) stated that, in the late 1990s, El Nino caused widespread drought across the central India, including the state of Madhya Pradesh, reducing surface water flows and irrigation. In the mid-1999, the siltation, mismanagement and chronic underuse of canal systems lead to an unreliable water delivery during that period (FAO, 2010). The low agricultural prices and poor returns in the late 1990s compelled many farmers to revert to rainfed cultivation since they could not afford to invest in irrigation infrastructures including diesel pumps. Area under borewells had a steeper slope towards the current year representing a faster rate of growth in present times.

Figure 1: Trend of irrigated area under surface irrigation resources (Canals and Tanks) and underground irrigation resources (Wells and Borewells).

Table 4 depicts that borewells had the highest growth rate of 6.93 per cent, growing at the highest average rate of 11.20 per cent per year. But simultaneously, another ground water resource, wells, grew at the lowest rate of 2.46 per cent (SGR) and growing at the rate of only 3.37 per cent per year. In the surface irrigation sources, Canals had the lowest growth in area with just 2.88 per cent, growing at a lower rate of 4.37 per cent per year on an average. Tanks grew at 4.02 per cent and growing at a moderate rate of 6.60 per cent per year during the study period. Tubachi (2024) in a study showed similar findings by concluding that tubewells demonstrated the highest growth rate with an increase of 14.62 per cent, in contrast the net irrigated area under canals reduced by 6.88 per cent in Karnataka. Narayanmoorthy (2022) in a study in Andhra Pradesh state, also concluded that frequency of groundwater irrigation increased from less than 6 million hectares in 1950-51 to about 44 million hectares in 2017-18. Groundwater has become a major source of irrigation in the past few decades in Southern peninsular India (Sharma et al, 2021). A decline in canal irrigation with a rise in borewell irrigation was reported by Narayanmoorthy (2022) in his study done across different states of India, which shows that in post 1980s, share of tank and canal irrigation had declined while those of borewells and tubewells had increased.

Table 4: Growth in the area under surface and groundwater irrigation sources in major districts of Madhya Pradesh.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Source of Irrigation** | **SGR (%)** | **AAGR (%)** |
| Canal | 2.88 | 4.37 |
| Tanks  | 4.02 | 6.60 |
| Wells  | 2.46 | 3.37 |
| Borewells | 6.93 | 11.20 |

 *(Unit: Percentage)*

Table 5 shows that irrigated area under Tanks and Borewells were found to be highly unstable with 20.52 per cent and 18.10 percent respectively in the major irrigated districts of Madhya Pradesh during the study period. Canal and wells were found to be more reliable source of irrigation as they are more stable with an instability of 10.8 per cent and 9.88 per cent respectively. While conducting study on tanks in India, (Palanisami, 2006) reported similar findings that tanks worked only in normal or excess rainfall years hence many farmers abandoned the usage of tanks for irrigation in farming. Tanks got normal supply of three years, deficit supply for five years and failed completely during two years out of a ten years period in Southern states of India. Also in a study, Naryanmoorthy (2022) pointed out that instability of borewell irrigation had increased as a result of over exploitation of groundwater in India. (Biswas & Panda, 2024) also indicated the irregularity and greater volatility in tank water availability compared to canals and wells while studying trends in different sources of irrigation in India.

Table 5: Instability in the irrigated area under various irrigation sources in major districts of Madhya Pradesh

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Source of Irrigation** | **Instability (%)** |
| Canal | 10.8 |
| Tanks  | 20.52 |
| Wells  | 9.88 |
| Borewells | 18.1 |

Table 6 and Figure 2 shows that the area irrigated under canals increased from 44 per cent to 86 per cent in the third decade. In the last decade, canals retained only 45 per cent of area under it while losing 26 per cent of irrigated area to wells. Similar findings were found by Kumar (2018) which mentioned the rapid growth in private wells in India in the last three decades due to heavy institutional financing for wells and pumps, better electrical subsidies and massive rural electrification. (Andrade *et al.,* 2017) in a study in Northern India reported that inefficient delivery and seepage losses in canal networks pushed the farmers to depend on wells and tubewells promoting a transition towards wells and borewells from canal irrigation. Borewells retained more than 60 per cent of its irrigated area throughout the study period showing its complete dominance. In the last decade it retained 89 per cent of its irrigated area. Similar study in Rajasthan, India, it was found that electrically operated tubewells offered a resilient source of irrigation in arid area especially during droughts (Kumar *et al.,* 2022). Sharma *et al* (2021) in their study pointed out that groundwater irrigation i.e. Borewells had turned out to be the major source of irrigation in the past few decades. Dutta (2018) in a study indicated that despite availability of canals and rivers, farmers preferred borewells due to greater control and showed declining trust in collective systems. The lift and surface irrigation were replaced all across the region in Barddhaman district of West Bengal.

Table 6: Probability of transition of irrigated area from canals and borewells to various other sources in top ten districts of Madhya Pradesh.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Canal** | **Borewell** |
| **Irrigation source** | **Decade 1** | **Decade 2** | **Decade 3** | **Decade 4** | **Decade 5** | **Decade 1** | **Decade 2** | **Decade 3** | **Decade 4** | **Decade 5** |
| Canal | 44 | 72 | 86 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 7 |
| Borewell | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 90 | 100 | 69 | 75 | 89 |
| Well  | 37 | 0 | 14 | 63 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Tank | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Others | 17 | 26 | 0 | 37 | 11 | 10 | 0 | 30 | 1 | 4 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Figure 2:Probability of transition of irrigated area from Wells and Tanks to various other sources in top ten districts of Madhya Pradesh.

Table 7 and figure 3 shows that wells retained more than half of its irrigated area throughout the study period. This shows the constant popularity among farmers for the usage of wells for irrigation. Similar study by Kuriachen *et al* (2021) concluded that the shift towards well irrigation continues as the shares of canals and tanks declined, which indicated that wells retained and even expanded the irrigated areas. Another study conducted in Tamil Nadu by (Alexendar *et al.,* 2021) revealed that Wells, especially shallow ones were the most important source of irrigation for small and marginal farmers hence it was popular among the majority of rural farmers’ population, this shows wells continued significance despite challenges. In the last decade, wells lost 23 per cent of its irrigated area to other sources while 14 per cent to canals.

The irrigated area under tanks completely transitioned to wells and other sources in the Decade 2 and Decade 3. In the last two decades, area under tanks completely transitioned to canals. This shows that although canals lost more than half of its irrigated area in the current decade, but it took the area covered by tanks in the current two decades. Similar study by Narayanmoorthy (2021) showed that as tank irrigation fell sharply in Andra Pradesh, it was replaced by groundwater and canal irrigation.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Well | Tank |
| **Irrigation source** | **Decade 1** | **Decade 2** | **Decade 3** | **Decade 4** | **Decade 5** | **Decade 1** | **Decade 2** | **Decade 3** | **Decade 4** | **Decade 5** |
| **Canal** | 22 | 9 | 5 | 27 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 |
| **Borewell** | 0 | 0 | 5 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Well**  | 78 | 84 | 79 | 56 | 63 | 12 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Tank** | 0 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Others** | 0 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 7: Probability of transition of irrigated area from Wells and tanks to another source in top 10 districts of Madhya Pradesh.

Figure 3: Probability of transition of irrigated area from Wells and Tanks to another source in top 10 districts of Madhya Pradesh

Table 8 and figure 4 shows that area under sources other than canal, borewell, well and tank lost almost half of its area to wells in each decade during the study period. It lost 36 per cent of its area in the third decade and 31 per cent of its area to borewells in the current decade. Around 8 per cent of irrigated area under other sources transitioned to wells in the current decade. Similar findings were noted by Biswas & Panda (2024) which concluded that well irrigation had become dominant form, slowly replacing smaller irrigation systems including lift irrigation and temporary structures.

Table 8: Probability of transition of irrigated area from other sources to various other sources in top ten districts of Madhya Pradesh

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Others** |
| **Irrigation source** | **Decade 1** | **Decade 2** | **Decade 3** | **Decade 4** | **Decade 5** |
| Canal | 21 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Borewell | 0 | 1 | 36 | 9 | 31 |
| Well  | 57 | 64 | 55 | 48 | 54 |
| Tank | 3 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 |
| Others | 18 | 0 | 2 | 43 | 0 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Figure 4: Probability of transition of irrigated area from other sources to various other sources in top ten districts of Madhya Pradesh.

1. **CONCLUSION**

The study analyzed the irrigation pattern, trend, growth and instability of surface and groundwater sources in major districts of Madhya Pradesh. It was found out that Surface irrigationsources (canal and tanks) and underground sources (borewells and wells) had a positive and increasing trend. Assuming a linear development over the research period, the irrigated area under subterranean sources (wells and borewells) grew faster than the surface sources. Borewells grew at a highest average rate of 11.20 per cent annually. However, at the same time, wells, another subterranean irrigation source, expanded at the slower rate of 2.46 per cent (SGR) and 3.37 per cent annually. Canals had the slowest expansion in irrigated area with 2.88 per cent (SGR) and 4.37 percent annually. The area under tanks grew moderately at an annual growth rate of 6.60 per cent.Although Borewells and Tanks had the highest growth, but their high instability revealed that they are less reliable compared to canal and wells. The lower instability of Canals and wells shows the higher reliability of farmers on the traditional sources of irrigation. The farmers are moving towards the underground sources specially borewells for irrigation, but the high cost of setting up, depleting underground water table and lack of awareness about the usage of borewells made it more unstable.The results of transition matrix showed that borewells and wells retained more than 50 per cent of their irrigated area during the study period. Irrigated area under tanks transitioned to canals in the current two decades. Canals started retaining its area in the initial three decades but lost 25 per cent of its area to wells in the last decade. The sources other than canals, borewells, wells and tanks lost almost half of its irrigated area to wells. This shows the popularity of well usage as a source of irrigation among farmers.

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