**Raja Lakshmangowda Dam**- **Raja Lakhamagouda dam**, also known as **Hidkal dam**, is a [dam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dam) constructed across the [Ghataprabha River](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ghataprabha_River" \o "Ghataprabha River) in the [Krishna River](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Krishna_River) basin. It is situated at [Hidkal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hidkal" \o "Hidkal) village in [Hukkeri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hukkeri" \o "Hukkeri) Taluk of [Belagavi district](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belgaum_district" \o "Belgaum district) in [North Karnataka](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Karnataka), [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India). The dam with the height of 62.48 metres and 10 Vertical Crest Gates, impounds a large reservoir with a gross surface area of 63.38 [Square kilometres](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Square_kilometre), and storage capacity of 51.16 [Tmcft](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tmcft" \o "Tmcft). It is an earthen and masonry dam which caters to the [Irrigation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irrigation) needs for over 8,20,000 acres, and [Hydel power generation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hydroelectricity" \o "Hydroelectricity). It is constructed as a part of the Ghataprabha Irrigation project which was completed in three phases and finished in 2009. The dam is named after Raja Lakhamagouda Sardesai, philanthropist and Zamindar of Vantamuri.