



IRRIGATION IMPACT ON FARMERS'S SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS OF SOLAN DISTRICT

Ashok, Assistant professor of Geography (Extension),
P.I.G. Govt. College for women (Jind), ashok.90090@gmail.com

Introduction : Irrigation is the artificial application of water to the land or soil. It is used to assist in the growing of agricultural crops, maintenance of landscapes, and re-vegetation of disturbed soil in dry areas and during periods of inadequate rainfall.

Additionally, irrigation also has a few other uses in crop production, which include protecting plants against frost, suppressing weed growth in grain fields and preventing soil consolidation, in contrast, agriculture that relies only on direct rainfall is referred to as rain-fed or dryland farming. Irrigation systems are also used for dust suppression, disposal of sewage, and in mining. Irrigation is often studied together with drainage, which is the natural or artificial removal of surface and sub-surface water from a given area, irrigation has been a central feature of agriculture for over 5000 years and the result of work of many cultures, and was the basis of the economy and society of numerous societies, ranging from Asia to Arizona.



© IJRPS International Journal for Research Publication & Seminar

Study area : The present study has been undertaken at micro level in six panchayats of Solan district in Himachal Pradesh. These panchayats are – Seri, Shanti, Kotho, Sanhol, Ochghat and Kalaghat. The study area belongs to rural surface. There are total 29 villages surveyed in the study areas, having 1569 households and 7668 population as per census of India 2011. The population characteristic of study area shown in table 1. The study area is located on an off shoot of the shivalik mountains ranges of the Himalayas. The mainland of study area extends between $30^{\circ}54'41.92\text{ N}$ - $77^{\circ}5'41.92\text{ E}$ to $30^{\circ}5'46.03\text{ N}$ - $77^{\circ}10'10.87\text{ E}$ geographical coordinates. It is surrounded by Shimla on the east, Rupnagar district of Punjab on west, Mandi district on the north and Panchkula district of Haryana in the south, it is about 10 km away from the district headquarter of Solan. The altitude of the study area is about 1502 meters (5249.34 feet) above mean sea level. Both Kharif and Rabi crops are produced in the areas which are irrigated as well as rain-fed. Khul/Bodi irrigation is widely prevalent in the area. Tomato, pea and Corn are the major crops whereas oilseeds, ginger, chillies, pulses, vegetables and turmeric are the minor crops. Cows (Jarsi and Desi) buffalo and bullock are also found over here, they also promote forestry which plays an economic primary health centre, animal hospital, water tank, senior secondary school, high and primary school. The study area is approachable to be reached by colleges and universities. The economy of the area is primarily based on agriculture and forestry, the study area belongs to rural surface but the availability of the area is primarily based on agriculture and forestry.

Note : For Complete paper/article please contact us info@jrps.in

Please don't forget to mention reference number, volume number, issue number, name of the authors and title of the paper