



ISSN: 2249-7315

Vol. 11, Issue 10, October 2021

SJIF –Impact Factor = 8.037 (2021)

DOI: 10.5958/2249-7315.2021.00109.X

VARIOUS TYPES OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM AND ITS BENEFITS

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ABSTRACT

Generally the irrigation system is defined as the supplying the water to the agriculture land by naturally or artificially manner. Irrigation can also be used to deliver nutrients to the crops. Wells, ponds, lakes, canals, tube-wells, and even dams are some of the water sources for irrigation. Irrigation provides the necessary moisture for growth, development, germination, and other associated tasks. Irrigation frequency, pace, amount, and time vary depending on the crop and soil type, as well as the season. Summer crops, for example, require far more water than winter ones. The output and yield levels have been stabilized thanks to irrigation. Irrigation systems are the sole way to meet the various water requirements of various crops. We need to water crops at the correct time for them to grow well, yet rainfall in India are unpredictable, necessitating the need to irrigate the land. Monsoons only bring rain for three to four months out of the year, therefore crops need water to grow. India's rainfall is uneven and unequally distributed. Excess water produces floods in certain areas, while a lack of water causes starvation in others. Irrigation enhances the availability of water supply, which increases the farmers' revenue. For better production, Improve the food quality, increase the income of the farmers, and also for economy of the country it is necessary to improve the irrigation system.

KEYWORDS: *Agriculture, Better Irrigation, Canals, Sprinklers, Tube wells.*

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