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## **A STUDY ON OWNERSHIP AND DISTRIBUTION PATTERN FOR WELL AND NON-WELL FARMERS: A CASE STUDY OF PERIYAMMAPATTI VILLAGE PANCHAYAT DINDIGUL DISTRICT**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Irrigation plays a paramount role in improving the performance of agriculture as well as the rural economy [Hasnip et al 2001]. In India, a major thrust has been given to increase the coverage of irrigation since the independence. Up to the end of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, the government sector alone had invested over Rs 1,556 billion (in current prices) for irrigation development (A Narayanamoorthy, 2007). Ground water has contributed significantly to the development of Indian agriculture particularly during the last four decades. It has been responsible for attaining food security through green revolution, commercialization of farming and promoting equity. Its exploitation in India is largely in the hands of private individuals and its development had grown exponentially over the years. Ground water is India's most vulnerable resources. Groundwater irrigation accounts for 75 to 80 percent of the value of irrigation in India. Roughly 35 million had could be irrigated from ground water (Chandrakanth Arun, 1997).

**KEYWORDS:** Irrigation, Natural Resources, Ocean, Water, Irrigation, Water Rates.