

# Drainage System of Water Services in Jhajjar Division

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## ABSTRACT

Drains in any specific areas are logged for removal of excess water from land where the underground water level is very high. Drainage can be of both types natural as well as artificial. Natural drainage systems are not dugged by any planning but artificial drains are dugged by any planning but artificial drains are dugged by making plans that how to remove excess water. About 40 drains are in working condition in Jhajjar division for removal of excess water.

## 1. Introduction

The study area comprises of rural parts of 'Jhajjar' district of Haryana state. Jhajjar district was separated from Rohtak district on 15<sup>th</sup> July, 1997 as reported in the Census of 2001. It is situated in south-east of Haryana. It has total area of 191155 hectares. The population of the district, as per 2011 census is 956907. It comprises of 264 villages with three sub-division and five blocks as under:

Table: 2.2 Sub division of Jhajjar District

Sub-division	Village	Administrative Block
Jhajjar	157	Jhajjar
Beri	38	Beri, Matenhail, Salhawas
Bahadurgarh	69	Bahadurgarh

The territory around Rohtak including Jhajjar. On the basis of restricted topography, the Haryana plain is divided into three regions. Eastern Haryana Plain covers the districts of Panchkula, Ambala, Yamunanagar, Kurukshetra, Kaithal, Karnal, Panipat, Sonapat, Rohtak, Jhajjar and Jind. Western Haryana Plains covers the districts of Sirsa, Fatehabad, Hisar, and Bhiwani. Southern Haryana Plains covers the districts of Mahendragarh, Rewari, Gurgaon, Faridabad of Haryana and Union Territory Delhi. The climate of south-western part of Haryana is 'semi-arid' by the side of the same time as the rest of the state experiences Gangetic-type of climate. Rainfall map of Haryana shows low rainfall in the southwest as well as a gradual add to towards north-eastern parts of the State. The contrast in the rainfall sharing pattern in various parts of the state is reflected in the differences in agricultural practices in the State.

The drainage system has been divided into following drain :

### 1) Drain No. 8

Drain no. 8 is a carrier drain falls in this division from RD 202000 TO 275000. The capacity of this drain is 1600 Cs.

### 2) Bhindawas Link Drain

Bindawas link drain is a carrier drain. It starts at the tail of drain no. 8 and tail of this main drain is 6.081 km. The capacity of this drain is 1600Cs.

### 3) Outfall drain no. 8

Outfall drain no. 8 is a carrier drain. It starts at the tail of bhindawas link drain and tail of this main drain is 42.590 km. The capacity of this drain is 4000Cs.

### 4) JLN escape channel

JLN escape channel connected the jln feeder with bhindawas lake. The length of the main drain is 5.860 Km. with capacity 3000Cs.

### 5) Baghpur link drain

It starts from village beri khas and outfall into drain no. 8 at KM 68.140. its length is 5.060KM. The capacity of this drain is 30 Cs.

### 6) Dubaldhan link drain

It starts from village dubaldhan and outfall into drain no. 8 at KM 68.230 Right. Its length 1.850KM. its total capacity is 6.5 Cs.

### 7) Wazirpur link drain

It starts from villages baghpur and outfall into drain no. 8 at KM 70.5000 Left. The capacity of this link drain is 20Cs. Permanent pump house has been constructed at outfall points. Fine no slap type culverts have been constructed on the drain.

### 8) Dhaur link drain

It starts from village dhaur and outfall into Jhajjar link drain at KM 1.630 left. Its length is 5.200KM. the capacity of this link drain is 18.75Cs.

### 9) Pastasni link drain

It starts from village patasni and outfall into shahbi nadi creek. Its length is 4.131 KM. The capacity of this link drain is 20Cs.

### 10) Mundhera link drain

It starts from village mundhera and outfall into jln escape channel at KM, 2.770 right. Its length is 1.600KM. the capacity of this link drain is 19 Cs.

### 11) Birdhana sub link drain

The length of drain is KM1.550 is out fall into sikanderpur minor at RD 7113-L. it starts from village birdhana and outfall

into birdhana link drain KM 0.970 right. The capacity of this link drain is 5Cs.

4.075 by two way regulator. now this lake is divided in three parts by panchayats department. The average NSL in the lake is 698.50 and the FSL is 711.00 and top of the bund is 715.00.

### 12) Bindawas lake

Bindawas lake is situated along the right of Bindawas lake drain. This lake is connected with Bindawas link drain at KM

### References

1. Hydrology department of Rohtak district.
2. District census handbook.
3. Deputy commissioner office, Jhajjar year 2016.