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The economic efficiency of watershed management programmes in Shiwalik foothills has been evaluated and discussed in the paper. The data were collected from two villages representing poor water managed and better water managed conditions namely

Gobindpur-Mandappa and Bunga, respectively in Ambala district of Haryana state Supplemental irrigation is being provided in both villages from stored rain water in earthen dams. The results revealed that cropping intensity was 227 per cent in Bunga as against 196 per cent in Govindpur-Mandappa. A significant change in inpu structure was observed on Bunga farm which resulted in higher per ha net returns (Rs. 3,832/-) on supplemental irrigated farms as compared to Govindpur-Mandappa

farms (Rs. 1,789/-). Water management in terms of assured and timely water supply led to an improvement in the production of land and inputs on better water managed farms. It was observed that better water management accounted for about 35 per cen increase in yield of wheat crop and 41 per cent in case of sugarcane compared to poor

water management conditions