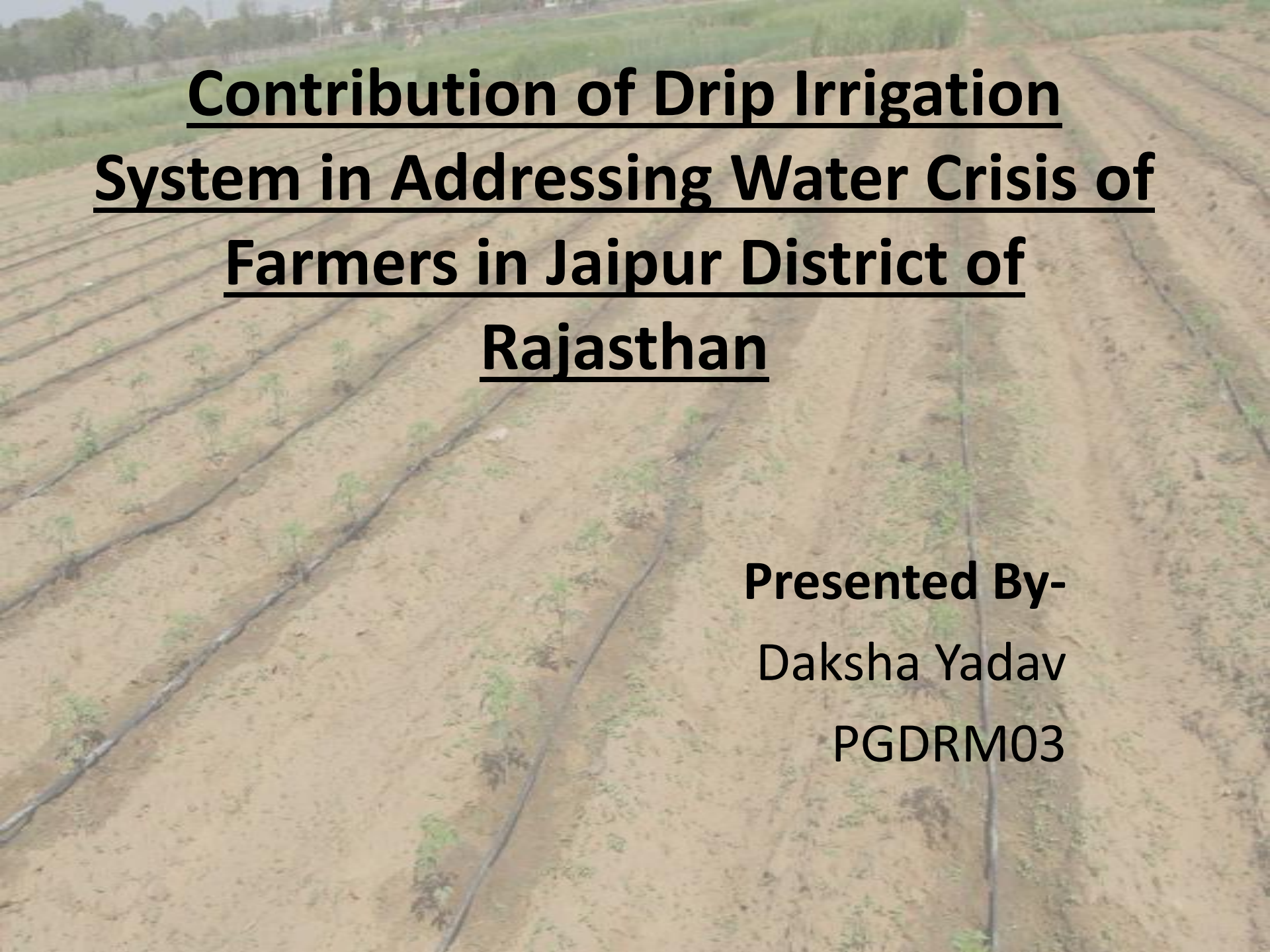




Contribution of Drip Irrigation System in Addressing Water Crisis of Farmers in Jaipur District of Rajasthan

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Introduction

- More than 65% population depends on agriculture
- Large number of farmers are dependent on timely rain
- Utmost need of water saving technologies
- Shift towards pressure irrigation
- Drip Irrigation- efficient method of irrigation
- A concept developed by Symcha Blass in 1964.



Continued...

- India ranks 7th in terms of coverage of DI
- Rajasthan have only 1% water resource of country
- Wells & Tube Wells are major source
- less water available for agriculture

Objectives

- To study constraints that limit farmers in adopting drip irrigation
- To understand the contribution of drip irrigation in making agriculture economically and ecologically viable
- To list critical success factors in making DIS an economically and ecologically viable option

Method, Process & Scope

Method

- 3 sets of questionnaire were formed
- Semi-structured interviews
- Informal interaction
- Observations

Process

- Questionnaire were used as the open guiding tool

Scope

- Study confined itself to the agrarian realities of Jaipur district

Observation

Case Study I

- **Name-** Mr. Kajor Mal
- **Village-** Bilandarpur, Block: Chomu, Rajasthan
- **Land under Drip Irrigation-** 1.0ha
- **Crop-** Cauliflower

Case Study II

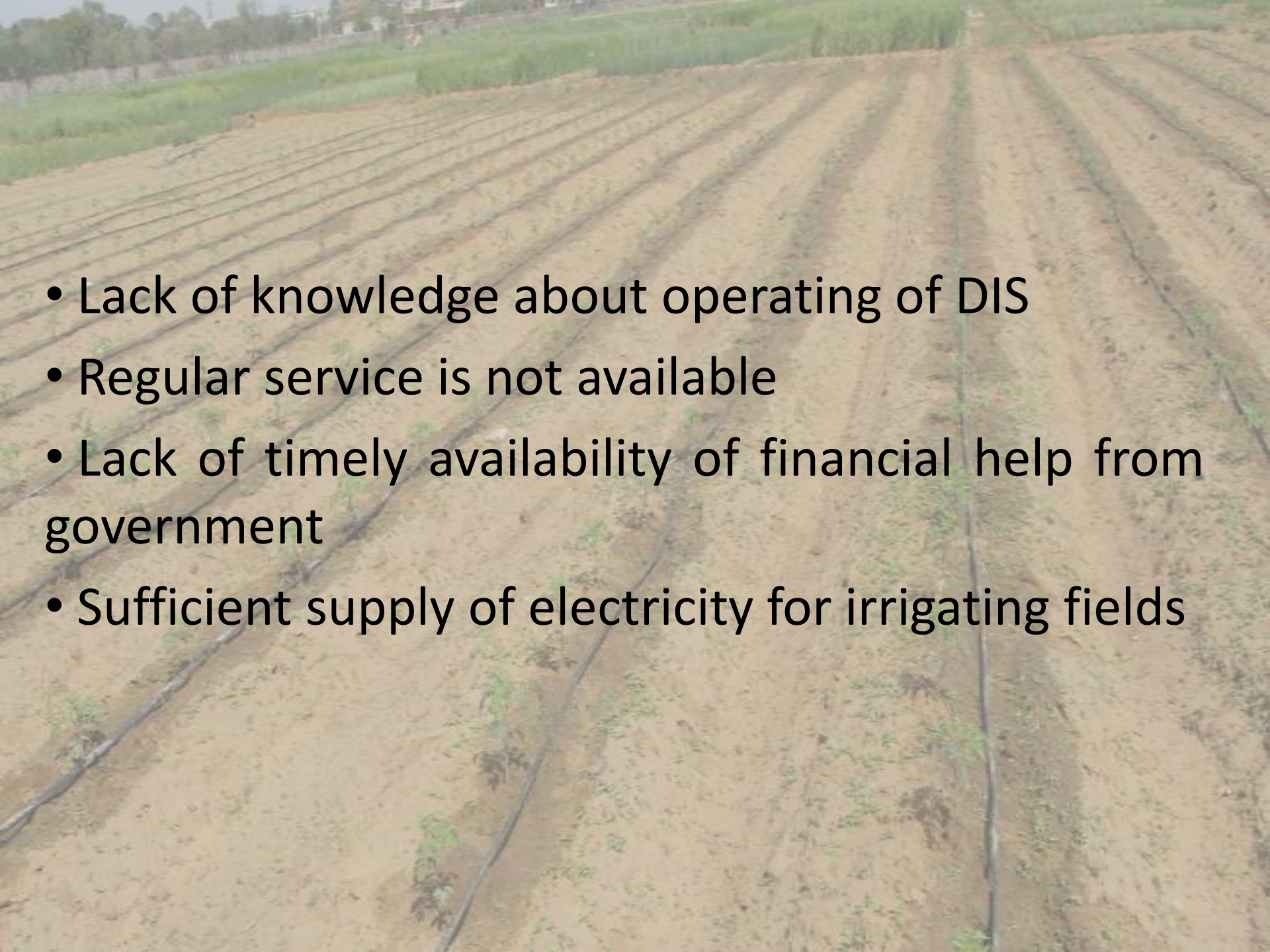
- **Name-** Mr. Ram Niwas
- **Village-** Basseri, Block- Jaipur, District- Jaipur
- **Land under Drip Irrigation-** 2.7ha
- **Crop-** Summer squash

Case Study III

- **Name-** Mr. Kisan Lal
- **Village-** Teja Ka Baas, Block- Phulera, District- Jaipur
- **Land under Drip Irrigation-** 6.65ha
- **Crop-** Carrot

Findings

- Less contact with extension personnel
- High knowledge level about the aspect 'DIS save the water'
- Components of DIS were known
- Age was not found to be a barrier
- Nutrient can be preserve into the root zone of crop
- Subsidy found to be negative attitude towards adopting DIS

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- An aerial photograph of a vast agricultural field. The field is divided into long, straight rows of young green plants, likely cotton, spaced evenly apart. Dark, winding lines across the field represent irrigation channels or furrows. The soil is a light brown color. In the background, there is a line of trees and some distant buildings under a clear sky.
- Lack of knowledge about operating of DIS
 - Regular service is not available
 - Lack of timely availability of financial help from government
 - Sufficient supply of electricity for irrigating fields

Conclusion

- Timely availability of Govt. subsidy to farmers
- Proper knowledge of farmers regarding the different component parts of DIS at the time of installation
- Regular trainings at the farm level regarding the optimum usage of DIS, fertigation schedules for different crop regimes

An aerial photograph of a vineyard. The image shows numerous parallel rows of young grapevines planted in a field. The soil is a light brown color, and the vines are small green plants. The rows are spaced evenly apart and run diagonally across the frame. In the background, there is a line of trees and some buildings, suggesting a rural or agricultural setting.

Thank You