



“IMPACT OF PURANDAR UPSA IRRIGATION SCHEME ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY IN PURANDAR TEHSIL”

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Abstract:

The study's main aim is to find out the changes in agricultural production and productivity due to the Purandar Upsa irrigation scheme. After the start of this scheme, the people's standard of living in the eastern part of Purandar improved. The main point related to this study is that this irrigation scheme has changed crop yield and productivity and contributed to improving the standard of living of the people in the study area. This scheme has brought great benefits to the farmers in the arable areas of Purandar. In this, the researcher interviewed a total of 110 farmers using a simple random sampling procedure and collected other information with the help of a questionnaire and participatory observation method. In places where eight-monthly farming was done, perennial farming is done. there has been a huge increase in the total area under orchard cultivation as compared to earlier. Overall, the Purandar Upsa Irrigation Scheme has been a boon for the farmers in the arable areas of Purandar.

Index Terms: arable, Crop yield, Irrigation, Purandar,

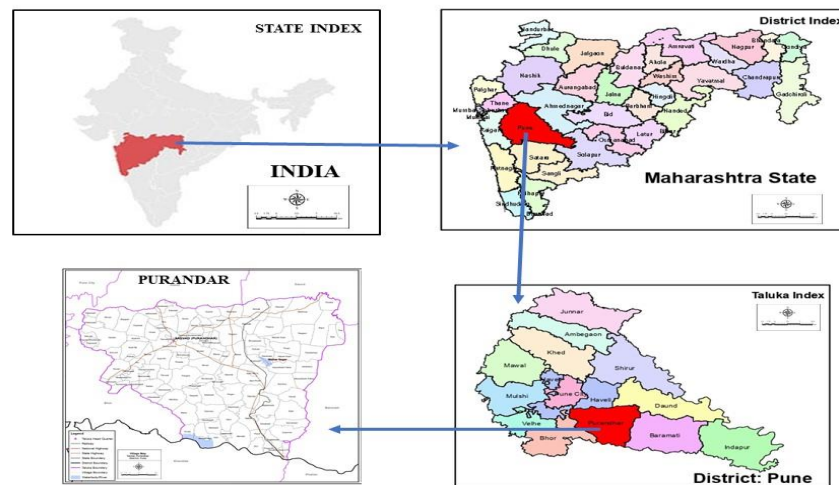
Introduction:

Irrigation is an important aspect of changes in agricultural productivity. Inadequate areas of land, increasing pressure of the population on land resources, and the acute problem of food shortage are major problems facing the world. The problem of water scarcity has been a major issue in India for many years now. In the state of Maharashtra, the problem is compounded by the fact that the rainfall is highly variable and unpredictable. In the Purandar tehsil of the Pune district, the problem is further exacerbated by the fact that the groundwater is fast depleting. To address this problem, the government of Maharashtra has devised a scheme called the Purandar Upsa irrigation scheme. Under this scheme, the government has been working to improve the irrigation infrastructure in the Purandar tehsil. This

has led to an increase in agricultural productivity in the tehsil. In this blog post, we will take a look at the impact of the Purandar Upsa irrigation scheme on agricultural productivity in the Purandar tehsil.

Region of Study:

Purandar is a taluka in the Pune district of Maharashtra. It is Located at 18.3465733" N Latitude and 74.0332195" E longitude. the total area of Purandar tehsil is about 1,102 km², out of which 1,067.92 km² is a rural area and 33.73 km² is an urban area. Purandar Tehsil has a population of 2,35,659, of which 1,78,095 are rural and 57,564 are urban. There are about 51,259 households in Purandar taluka, including 12,835 urban households and 38,424 rural households.



Material and Methods:

The present investigation is focused on primary and secondary sources of information.

In this, the researcher collects primary data by interviewing farmers using simple random sampling procedures. Other information was collected with the help of the questionnaire and participant observation method. The secondary type of information was collected based on published and unpublished information.

Result and Discussion:

Agriculture was the main occupation of the people in the study area. Before the Purandar Upsa Irrigation Scheme was started, the farmers here were doing eight-monthly farming, but with the Purandar Upsa Irrigation Scheme, the people got perennial water for agriculture. The farmers began to grow perennial crops in the fields. In it, mainly orchards, vegetables, and flowers were cultivated. Due to perennial water, people also did business in addition to agriculture. Due to that, a good change was seen in the economic, social, and mental health of the people.

Table 1 shows the changing of the area under irrigation before and after the Purandar Upsa irrigation scheme.

Farmer	Total Land (hectors)	The area under irrigation (in hectores)	
		Before this Scheme	After this scheme
AB1	3	1	3
AB2	2.5	1.5	2.5
AB3	5	2.65	4.5
AB4	1	0.5	1
AB5	1.5	0.9	1.4
AB6	2	1	2
AB7	2.25	1.25	2.1
AB8	3.15	1.5	3
AB9	6	2	4
AB10	5	1.5	4

It is observed that the area under irrigation significantly increases after the initiation of the Purandar Upsa irrigation scheme.

Changes in Crop Production and Productivity:

In the field before the irrigation system bajara, wheat, maize, Javari, and gram were common crops. But after the Purandar Upsa irrigation Scheme, it was observed that the cultivation of cash crops like sugarcane, tomato, bell pepper, and vegetables increased.

At the same time, a significant increase was observed in the area under orchard cultivation and Floriculture. The main benefit of this scheme is that it helps farmers to get more yield from their crops, which in turn increases their income. This scheme has helped in improving the overall agricultural productivity in the region by providing the farmers with the necessary resources and support they need to improve their yield. The living standard of the people of the study area changed after the irrigation system.

Conclusion:

The present research was conducted to evaluate, the impact of the Purandar irrigation scheme on agricultural productivity in Purandar Tehsil and it has been significant. The scheme has provided farmers with the necessary resources and support to improve their yields and incomes and improve the people's standard of living. Overall the Purandar Upsa Irrigation Scheme has been a boon for the farmers in the arable areas of Purandar.

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