

DISTRICT WISE LEVEL OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN PUNJAB 2001-04

District	Land productivity Rs. Per hec.	Rank land productivity	Labour productivity Rs. Per hec.	Rank Labour Productivity
Gurdaspur	42447	15	50878	14
Amritsar	45313	14	47273	15
Kapurthala	57989	4	83182	2
Jalandhar	52004	9	73811	4
Nawanshahar	47208	13	54401	12
Hoshiarpur	38131	17	37869	16
Rup Nagger	39767	16	37777	17
Ludhiana	63963	1	86181	1
Ferozepur	52500	7	67834	6
Faridkot	50975	11	51424	13
Muktsar	52465	8	65295	7
Moga	59018	3	62668	9
Bhatinda	51694	10	60291	10
Mansa	50328	12	58903	11
Sangrur	60020	2	69883	5
Patiala	57847	5	65287	8
Fatehgarh Sahib	56996	6	83177	3

Source: Gurmail Singh, "Growth of Indian Agriculture. A. District Level Study", Planning Commission, Govt. of India study; Chandigarh, Department of Economics, Pz;liab Univ-rsir: September, 2007.

Table 5: District-wise degraded Lands under different categories in Punjab 000' hectares

Districts	Water erosion area				Salt effected area			WLA	RLA	TDA	PTTA
	SL	M	MS	VS	SL	M	S				
Gurdaspur	58.2	40.4	10.4	1.7			3.8		4.6	121.7	34.1
Amritsar	16.4	1.3					1.5		3.0	31.7	6.2
Kapurthala	12.7	1.5					4.1			26.1	16.0
Jalandhar	13.4	7.2					4.4			25.5	9.6

Nawanshar							0.4	0.4		0.8	0.7
Hoshairpur	49.7	33.1	22.6	56.5	43.0		0.4	4.6		209.9	63.4
Rup Nagar	30.3	16.1	10.6	27.7	29.2		0.3	0.7		116.4	55.0
Ludhiana	13.4	9.8					1.2			25.4	6.7
Ferozepur	53.0	0.3					19.8	14.1		92.6	15.8
Faridkot	35.9	2.1					10.0	2.4		56.9	38.7
Muktsar							10.2	35.2		46.6	17.9
Moga	25.1						6.1			7.3	4.3
Bhatinda		2.4					4.9	0.2		34.9	10.3
Mansa							5.1	7.0		13.9	6.5
Sangrur	19.5	6.4					9.1			48.5	9.7
Patiala	13.7	5.4	1.0	1.4	0.1		8.2			35.5	9.8
Fatehgarh Sahib							2.2			2.3	2.0

Source Sidhu G.S., Wali C.S., Singh R.P., 2002 (SL= Slight, M= Moderate, MS= Modertely Severe, S= Severe, VS= Very Severe. WLA = Water Logged Area, RLA = Ravinous Land Area, TDA = Total degraded Area, PTTA= Percentage to total area of the District)

In Hoshiarpur 210000 hectares (63.4 percent) land is degraded due to water and salt erosion. Out of this 39 percent of land is degraded due to slight to moderate soil erosion. Another 122000 hectares mainly falling in Kandi area (in the lower Shivalik) land is effected by moderately to very severe soil erosion. In the Kandi area, the soil strata are sandy to clay loam and are affected by the gullied lands. A small percentage (2.4) land area is affected by water logging and slightly salt contents in soil.

The other problem responsible for lower, agricultural productivity is the area under irrigation. In the Kandi belt area is rain fed in nature. The plain is irrigated by the deep tube wells. The Ground water table in this area is getting deeper and deeper every year witch is a matter of concern. This area needs more attention two wards water management judicious use of water.

The third problem is the size of land holdings. Over the years

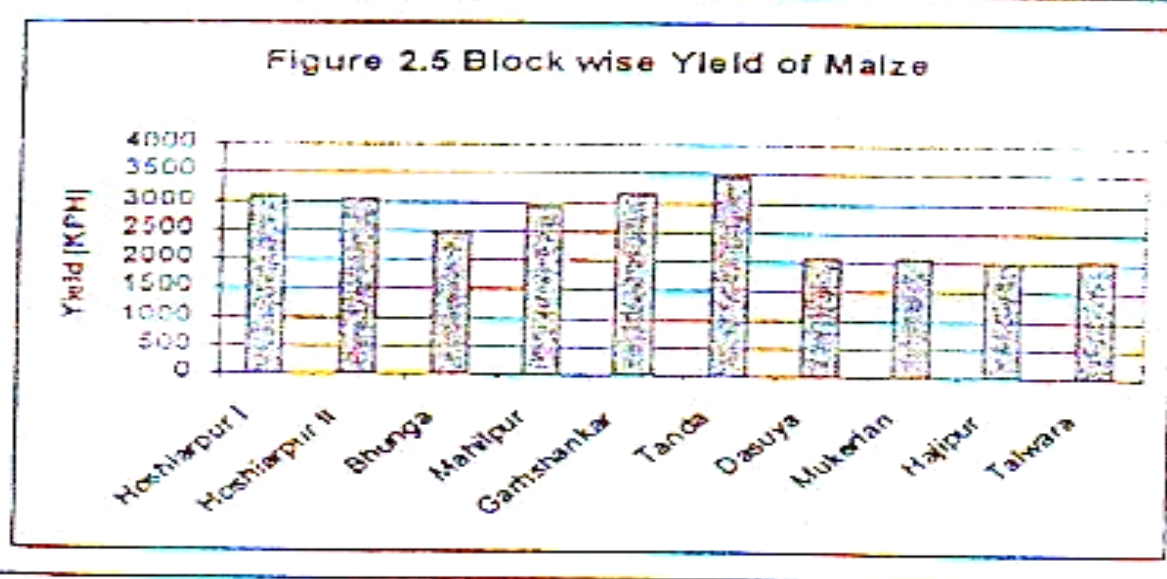
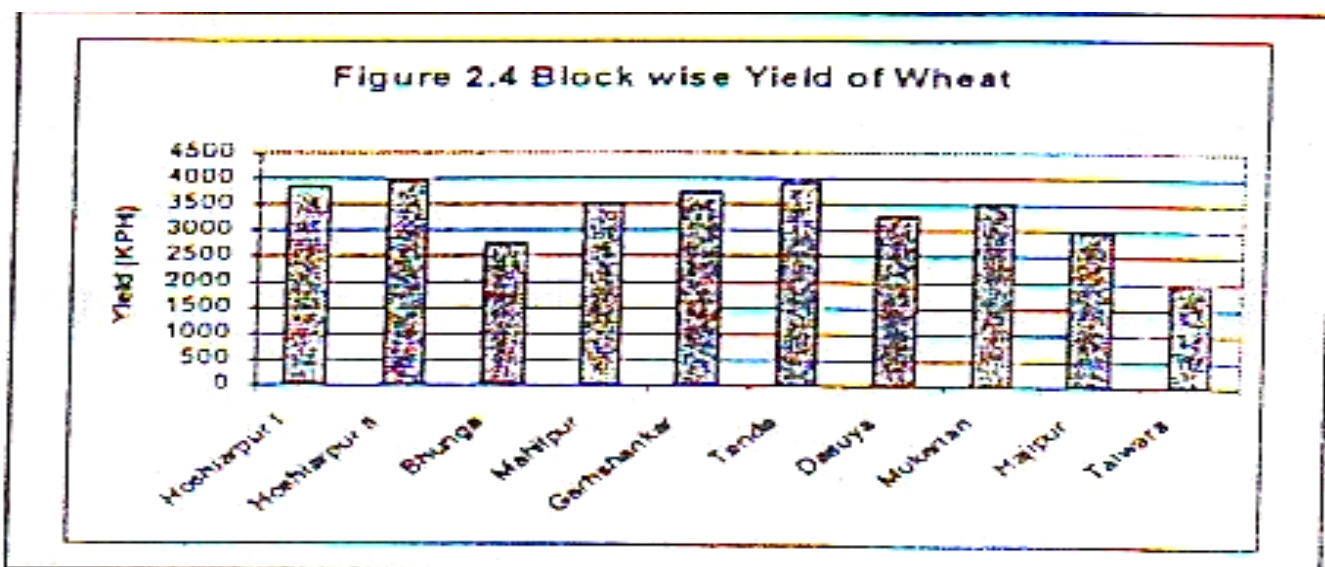
number of marginal and small farmers has increased in the district as well as State. With increasing pressure on land for more pressure on land, new technologies of inputs, marginal and small farmers are unable to keep pace. There were 26.7 marginal holdings in the district compared with 12.3 in the state. Almost one fourth of holdings in the district was of small in size compared with 17 percent at the state level.

Agriculture

situation

at

Block



At the sub district level there are variations in per hectare yield of crops. As already mentioned many factors like soil type and health, irrigation facilities and other inputs contribute to it. Table 6 and Figures 2.4 to 2.5 given below highlights the block wise yield (1-gs. per hectare) for major crops of the district on average basis for the period 2003-04 to 2005-06. The per hectare yield of wheat in Tanda at 3946 kgs. is almost double of yield in Talwara Block. One of the reasons for this is that all the area in Talwara block falls in the sub mountainous regions (Kandi) and most of area is sown under rainfed conditions. Land in Tanda block is a plain area with tubewells as source of irrigation, giving boost to crop production.

Table 6: Block-wise Yield of Main Crops (Average for the years 2003-04, 2004-05, and 2005-06 (unit kgs/hectare))

Block	Wheat	Maize	Rice	Sugarcane
Hoshiarpur-I	3851	3091	3189	4728
Hoshiarpur-II	3985	3064	0	5211
Bhunga	2771	2490	0	5159
Mahilpur	3556	2925	3297	3824
Garhshankar	3768	3147	3444	5271
Tanda	3946	3439	3918	5509
Dasuya	3288	2080	3401	5296
Mukerian	3543	2072	3316	5787
Hajipur	3026	2013	2689	4659
Talwara	1977	2035	0	6463

As is evident from the table 6, there are variations in per hectare yield, within the blocks. Some of the crops like rice which are more productive are now sown in some of block due to nature of soil and lack of irrigation facilities.