

## MAJOR CROPS AND VARIETIES IN THE DISTRICT

Paddy is the major crop of the kharif season as it covers more than 85% of the net sown area and wheat, accounting for more than 90% area, is the major crop of rabi season and the detailed table is given in Annexure 14 and 21. The Varieties of Major crops grown are given in table 13

**Table No: 13.Varieties of Major crops grown in Amritsar**

S.No	Crop	Varieties sown in the district
1	Rice	HKR- 47, PR 113, 114, 116, 118, PAU 201
		Punjab Basmati 1, basmati 370, PUSA 1121,basmati 386
		RH-10, 6444, PHB 71, 72, RH 207
2	Wheat	PBW 343, PBW 502, PBW 550, DBW 17
3	Maize	31Y45, Bio 9637, Swarna, Buland, PARAS
4	Sugarcane	CoJ 83, CoJ 85, CoJ 64, Co 89003,CoH 119 CoJ88, CoS 8436,
5	Oilseeds	TL 15 (toria), Hyola (sarson)

### 4.6 Input Management

The district has wide spread network of input dealers which are well connected to all parts of the district via good roads. Amritsar has the distinction of having last rake point on the main rail link at attari. Inputs of various kinds are readily available when ever required through the following Input supply mechanism

**Table no.14 Input supply in Amritsar**

S.No	Sector	Input Supplying agents	No.
1	<b>Public sector</b>	Agriculture Department	9
2	<b>Cooperative sector</b>	• IFFCO	1
		• Markfed	1
		• PUNSEED	1
		• KRIBHCO	1
		• Punjab Agro	1
		• Coop societies	195
3	<b>Private sector</b>	• Private seed producer	7
		• Seed Dealers	180
		• Fertilizer Dealers	550
		• Pesticide Dealers	545

#### **4.7 Farm Mechanization**

Agricultural mechanization like any other input is a critical input timely performance of various agricultural operations for increasing the production and productivity. Mechanization is viewed as package of technology to insure timely field operations for increasing productivity, reduce crop losses and to improve quality of agro produce, increase land and other inputs productivity, increase labor saving, drudgery reducing devices being cost effective & eco friendly. To ensure sustainability of agriculture by conservation of natural resources like water, soil health and environment, it is very much essential to popularize the new technological interventions like raised bed planter, zero till drill technology precision leveling of fields manipulation of crop residue into the soil. To promote these interventions it is necessary that farmers be provided some assistance in acquiring newly developed agricultural machinery to carry out these interventions. These agricultural machinery/equipment are generally cost intensive and it is not possible for individual farmer specially the small and marginal farmers to acquire without any financial assistance from the government .It is proposed to provide these machines with the co-op societies by subsidizing to @ 33-50 % of the cost so that all types of equipment needed can be provided in the co-op societies and member farmers can use these equipment by paying nominal fee necessary for up keep of these machines plus a little extra to promote the financial help of the co-op societies. This will ensure the greater annual use of the machine thereby reducing the cost of operation and will also eliminate the necessity of individual farmer owning the machine for a very limited annual use. The status of various types of machinery possessed by Amritsar farmers in given in table annexed as Annexure 28 and the major farm power implements of the district are shown in Figure 24

There is dire need to create more awareness among the farmers in respect of proper use of farm machineries for high efficiency saving human and energy resources. Already efforts are going on to promote the custom hiring approach among farmers .more than 40 agro service centres have been established.swot analysis shows that the farmers wants these centres to be strengthened on a large scale to have all the machinery available as per the demand of the area and crops cultivated.

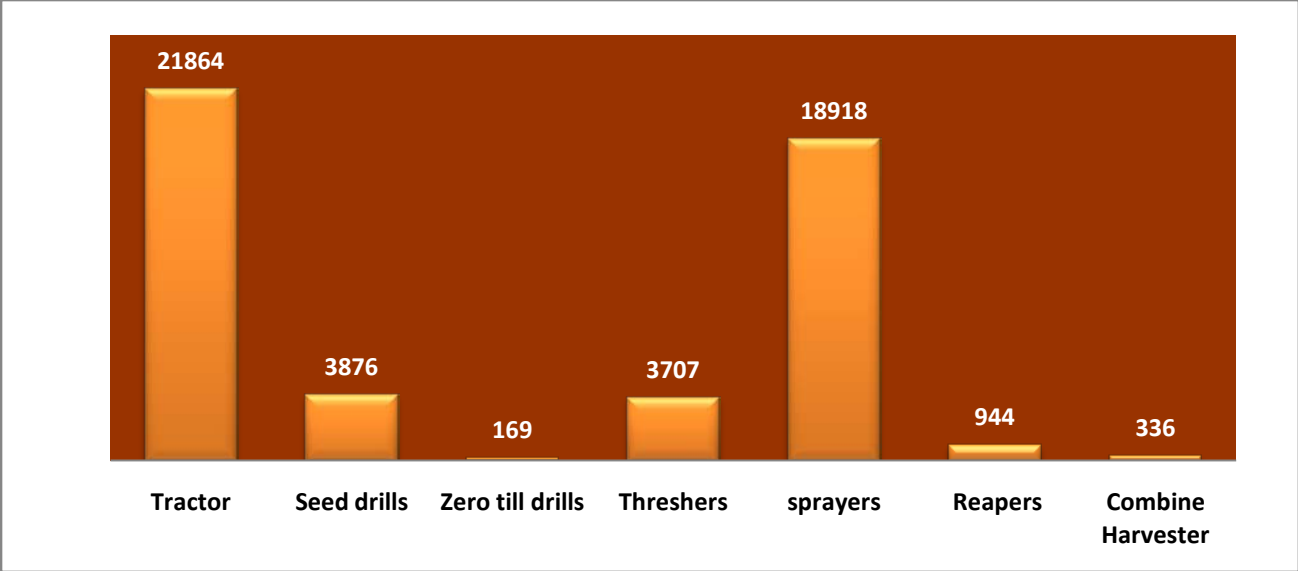


Figure 24: Status of major farm power machinery in district Amritsar