

Major Crops and Varieties:

Principle Kharif crops are Paddy, Cotton and pulses while major Rabi crops are wheat, Oilseeds and pulses. The area, yield and production of major crops are given here under:

Varieties of Major crops grown in Faridkot

S.No	Crop	Type	Varieties sown in the district
1	Rice	Paddy	Pusa 44, PR 113, PR114, 116, 118, PAU 201
		Basmati	PB1121
2	Cotton		RCH 134, RCH 317, RCH 308, MRCH 6301, MRCH 6304
3	Wheat	Hexapod	PBW 343, PBW 502, PBW 550, DBW 17
4	Oilseeds		TL 15 (toria), Hyola (sarson), sunflower

Table 4.5.1 Area, yield and Production of Kharif Crop (2004-05 to 2008-09)

Sr. No.	Year	Rice			Cotton			Pulses		
		A	Y	P	A	Y	P	A	Y	P
1	2004-05	88	3830	337	21	554	68	1	755	1
2	2005-06	86	3941	339	25	736	108	1	790	1
3	2006-07	85	3978	338	29	802	137	.9	637	1
4	2007-08	87	4046	352	28	641	105	0.7	740	0.5
5	2008-09	95	4405	418	20	740	87	0.7	730	0.5

Area = 000 ha (Yield = kg/ha, Cotton in Lint)

Production = 1000MT, Cotton in bales : bale = 170 kg

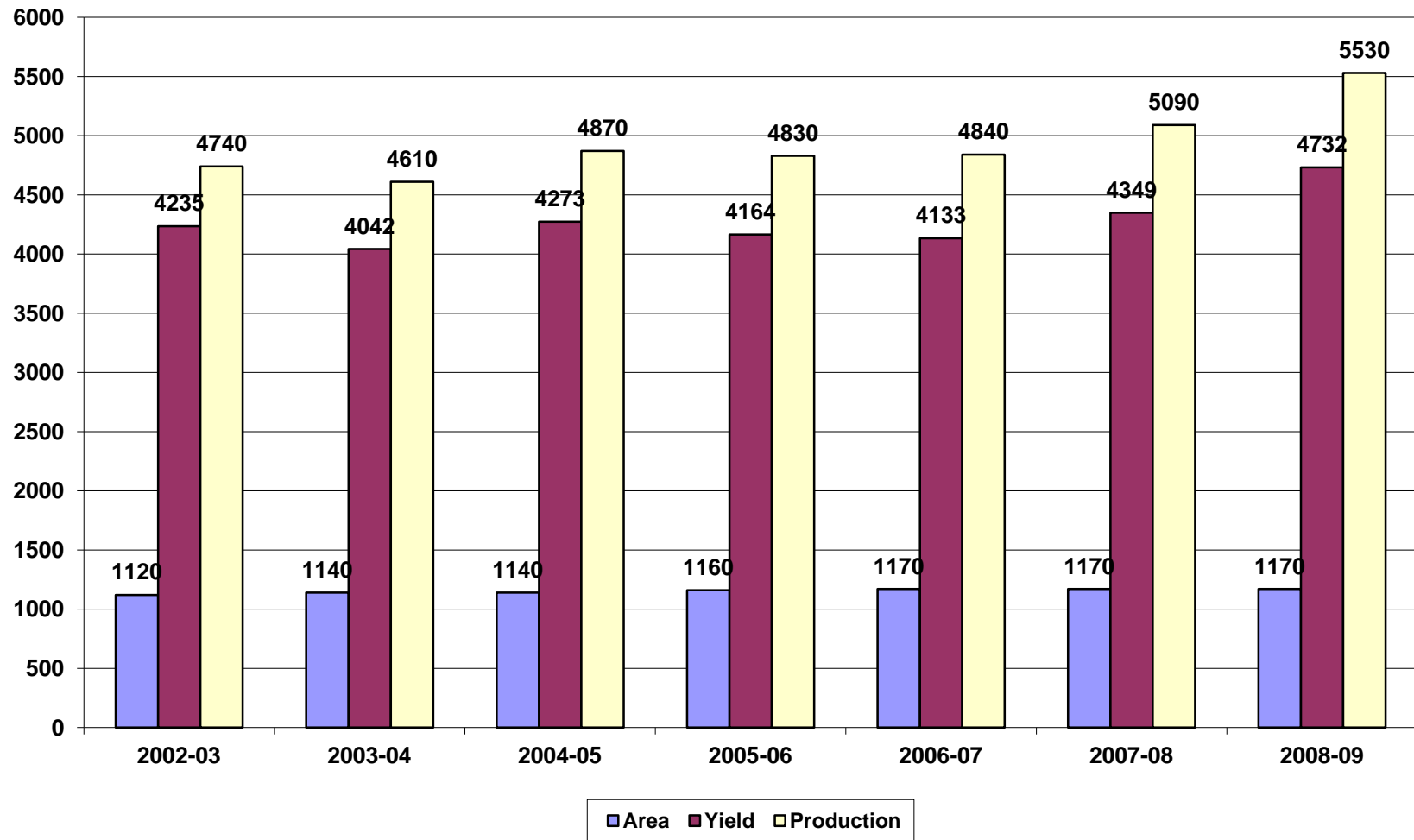
Table 4.5.2 Area, yield and Production of Rabi Crop (2004-05 to 2008-09)

Sr. No.	Year	Wheat			Oil Seeds			Pulses		
		A	Y	P	A	Y	P	A	Y	P
1	2004-05	114	4042	461	0.1	1630	1	1	685	0.1
2	2005-06	114	4273	487	1	1258	1	1	767	1
3	2006-07	116	4164	483	0.5	1283	0.6	1	963	1
4	2007-08	117	4133	484	0.4	1290	0.5	0.6	1141	0.6
5	2008-09	117	4349	509	0.4	1290	0.5	0.4	1150	0.5

Area = 000 ha, Yield = kg/ha

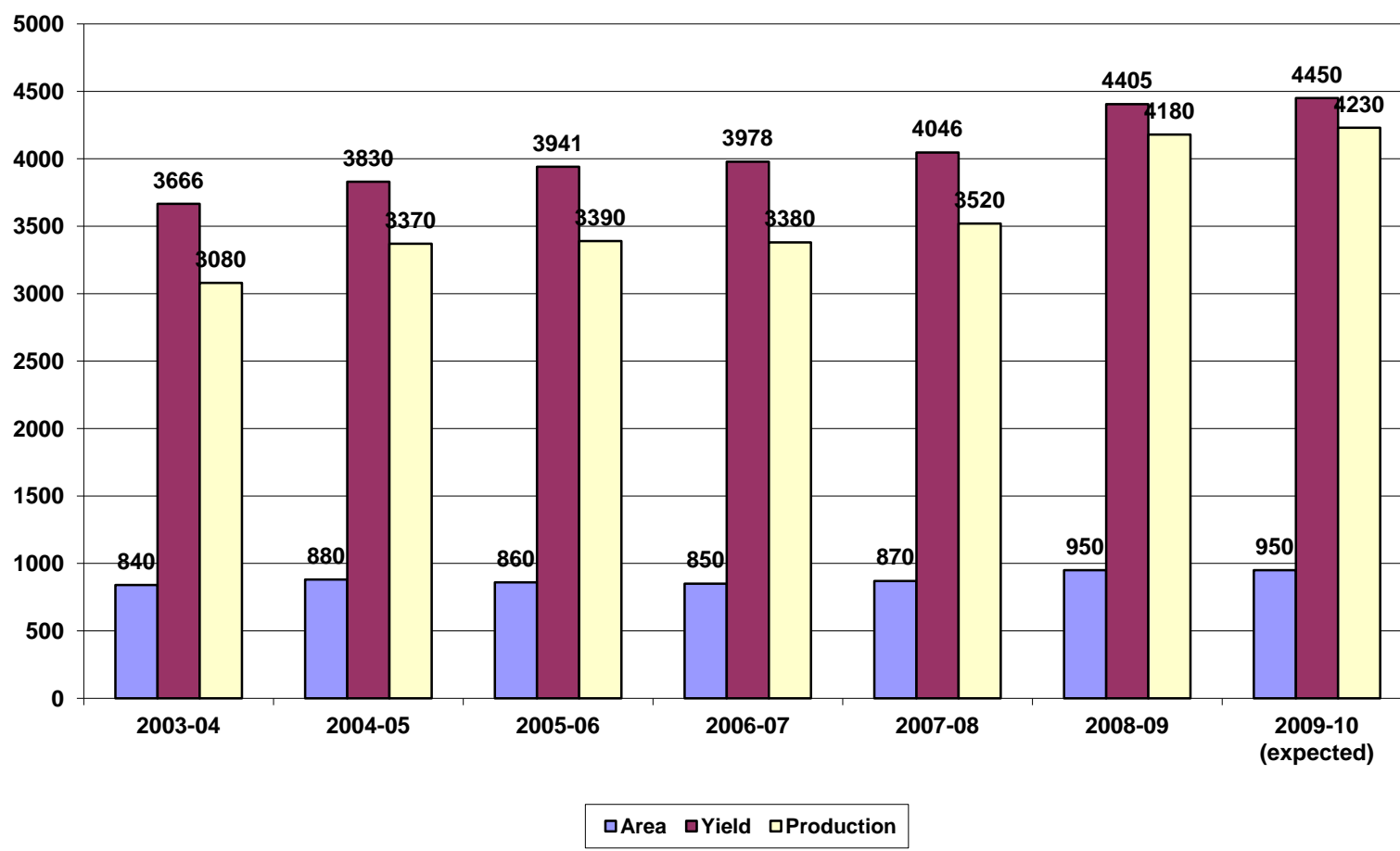
Production = 000 MT.

Area Yield and Production of Crop Wheat with District Faridkot
Area 00 Ha., Yield km per ha., Production 00 MT



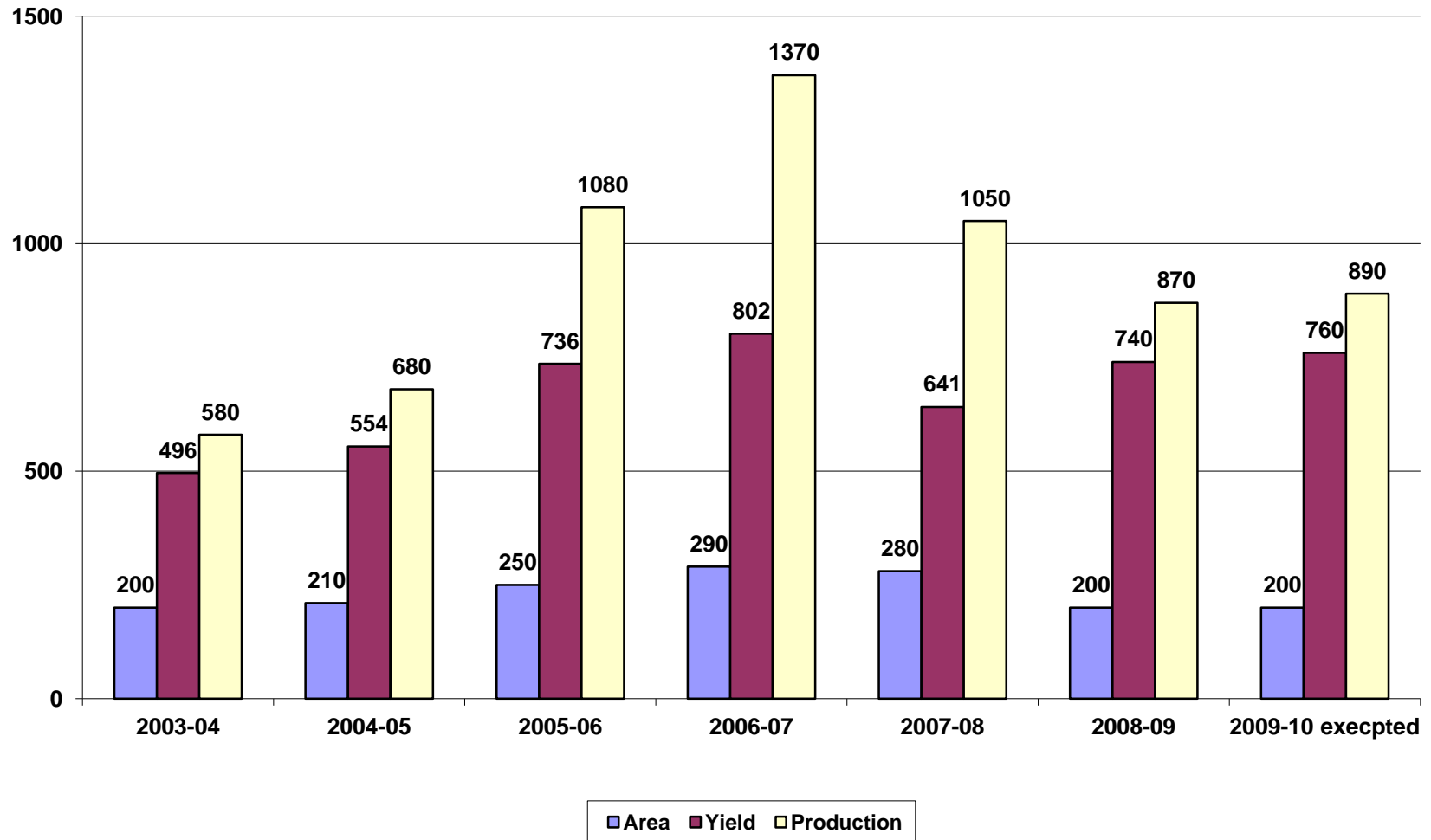
Area Yield and Production of Crop Paddy with District Faridkot

Area 00 Ha., Yield km per ha., Production 00 MT



Area Yield and Production of Crop Cotton with District Faridkot

Area 00 Ha., Yield in bales, Production 00 bales 1 bale = 170kg



4.6 Input Management

In Faridkot distt, sandy loam and loamy sand soil have low productivity or fertility. Low fertile soil needs high care of input management. The farmer of the Faridkot district use high doses of fertilizer, insecticides, pesticide. Low fertile or productive soil show many deficiencies symptoms of different nutrients. But farmer are not aware about the participation nutrients. deficiency in their crop. So farmer apply nitrogen, phosphorus in large amount. Some time this face difficulties due to unbalanced nutrients management. Wheat-rice crop rotation in sandy soil create manganese, zinc, iron deficiency. So farmer invest too high to remove these deficiencies. Farmer at requisite level need to be addressed and through awareness camps, demoplots about the soil health and crop diversification to maintain the soil nutrient. Most of the farmers use untreated seed for raising crops. Untreated seed in wheat and rice crop bring many diseases which require further expenses on sprays and other inputs. Of course seed untreatment brings down the yield. Some disease are soil born so seed treatment practices in essential for the healthy crop production. So there are great need to create awareness among the farmers.

In cotton belt area in Faridkot farmers use high dosage of pesticide and insecticide to control insect-pest on cotton crop. Farmers are not aware about the integrated pest management on cotton and other crops. So farmer need great training and awareness about the I.P.M. in crop production to prevent high investment and pollution.

4.7 Farm Mechanization:

Mechanization plays a major role in development of agriculture. For the betterment of farmers mechanization has played a major role in reducing the cost of cultivation, by saving the water and conserving the natural resources. By taking into consideration, the increasing population, decreasing size of land holding and to upgrade the economic level of small farmers, the following techniques need to be popularized among the farmers for increasing the production of crops:-

1.) Rotavator; 2.) Zero Till drill; 3.) Tractor; 4) Combine Harvester; 5.) Straw Reaper; 6.) Paddy Transplanter; 7.) Happy seeder; 8.) Bed Planter; 9.) Laser Land Leveler; 10.) Pulversing Roller; 11.) Rotary Power Weeder; 12.) Cotton Drill.

In district Faridkot, from 1998-99 to 2008-09 following agriculture machinery has been distributed on subsidy:-

Table 4.7.1 Total No. of Machinery/ Implements existing in the district Faridkot

S. No.	Name of Machinery/ Implements	Machinery/ Implements distributed on Subsidy	Total No. of Machinery/ Implements existing in the district (Approx.)
1.	Tractor	48	20061
2.	Straw Reaper	140	247
3.	Paddy Transplanter	50	50
4.	Rotavator	100	160
5.	Zero Till Drill	50	50
6.	Laser Land Leveler	46	195
7.	Fodder Chopper cum Loader	3	4
8.	Forage Reaper	2	4
9.	Rotary Puddler	2	67
10.	Potato Digger	2	3

4.8 Ongoing schemes in District Faridkot for the year 2008-09

1. Centrally Sponsored (90:10) Reforms in Agricultural Extension is being implemented in the District by ATMA Faridkot since 2002-03 for strengthening the present extension system.
2. Sir Rattan Tata Scheme for promotion of cotton from 2006-07
3. The Integrated Scheme of Oil Seed, Pulses and Maize (ISOPOM) is being implemented in the District since 2004-05
4. Macro Management Mode of Agriculture is also being implemented in the District to strengthen the mechanization in agriculture since 2006-07

S.No.	Name of Scheme	Funds Allotted (Lacs) 2008-09	Expenditure(Lacs)
1.	Macro Management Promotion of Agriculture Mechanization	26.00	26.00
2.	Agriculture Production Pattern Adjustment program	53.44	47.03
3.	Farm Mechanization	-----	----
4.	National Project on Bio-Gas Program	-----	----
5.	Promotion & Strengthening of Agriculture Mechanization through Training ,Testing and Demonstration	1.24	1.24
6.	Extension Reform (ATMA)	24.20	13.34

