

GURU NANAK NATIONAL COLLEGE, DORAHA

INSTITUTIONAL DISTINCTIVENESS

(2019 – 2020)

Extension Cell of GNN College, Doraha strives to make Samrala, Doraha and Sahnewal blocks burn free

The extension cell of the college had chalked out a plan of spreading awareness among the farmers regarding environment conservation and crop residue management in the session 2018-19 and provided demonstration with agricultural machinery on 204 acres of land covering 7 villages falling under Samrala block. Recognizing the efforts of an educational institution in this regard, Punjab government provided 8 machines including Happy Seeders, Mulchers and Roto Drills to the extension cell to assist the farmers. Again, the cell moved from door to door to convince the farmers to adopt agricultural machinery. Apart from this it identified the marginal farmers who could not afford to purchase machines and can be provided assistance. It surveyed the villages of Doraha, Samrala and Sahnewal block and having identified the villages more prone to indulge in stubble burning, vowed to make them burn free. The cell motivated the farmers to avail the services being offered by the college for their agricultural knowledge up-gradation. It also gave a call to the farmers for effective utilization of natural resources and efficient management of crop residue for sustainable agriculture and safeguarding the environment. With doubled vigour, the cell adopted 23 villages in the session 2019-20 and assisted the farmers with machinery on 1115 acres of land. A survey was then conducted on a total of 320 farmers belonging to Doraha, Samrala and Sahnewal blocks, who had taken the initiative of sowing wheat with happy seeders provided by the college or cooperative societies. The farmers were able to hike his income by Rs.3550 from the same piece of land as far as the yield is concerned. The farmers shared that they were able to save 3 to 5 crucial days, otherwise wasted with traditional sowing methods. Based on the documented inferences, the extension cell came to a satisfactory conclusion that a farmer, who used happy seeder to sow his wheat, was able to save upto Rs. 8000 per acre right from the time of sowing till the final harvesting. By adopting in situ residue management, the farmers were able to save water and electricity, reduce the use of pesticides and artificial manures and at the same time increase their income.