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DEVELOPMENT OF PUNJAB WITH SPECIAL  
REFERENCE TO AGRICULTURE**

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**SL Bawa DAV College,  
Batala-143505**

E-mail:slbdavc@yahoo.com

Website:www.slbdavbatala.in

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## First page of paper "Economic Outcomes of Direct Seeding of Rice; A Study"

### Economic Outcomes of Direct Seeding of Rice; A Study

Roopkiranpreet Kaur  
S.L Bawa DAV College, Batala,  
Gurdaspur, Punjab, 153505

#### ABSTRACT

The direct-seeded rice (DSR) establishment method has replaced the puddled transplanted rice (PTR) establishment method in a number of rice-growing areas in Asia and South Asia over the past ten years. The DSR establishment method can prevent soil erosion, delay the loss of organic matter, and slow the deterioration of the soil's physical qualities, in contrast to the PTR establishment approach. While taking into account the soil and climatic characteristics of the field, the availability of suitable land preparation equipment, and irrigation facilities, the DSR technique can also increase land productivity and labour efficiency. It has been found that smallholder households' household income can increase when the DSR approach is used. Farmers with limited resources could benefit economically from policy incentives that promote adoption of the DSR approach.

#### INTRODUCTION

One of the most significant food crops in terms of area, productivity, and consumer choice is rice, which is a staple diet for more than half of the world's population [1,2] 1 The Asia-Pacific area, which includes India, produces and consumes and over 90% of the world's rice. India is the world's second-largest producer and exporter of rice, and in 2013–14, it was the country that exported the most rice, ahead of Thailand, Vietnam, and the United States. India's food security depends on rice, a crucial staple crop and major source of calories [3]. However, the total area used for rice production is decreasing as a result of urbanisation, industrialization, and crop diversification. Agriculture in South Asia and India is growing more expensive due to declining yields, rising energy costs, and rising fertiliser and input expenses. This would have a negative effect on smallholders' income and present a higher risk to their ability to get enough food. A paradigm shift in farming methods is necessary to ensure food security for an expanding population in India and most South Asian nations while maintaining agricultural systems in the face of resource depletion, rising input costs, and climatic variability. To achieve this, traditional agriculture's unsustainable practises (such