

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COOPERATION AND FARMERS WELFARE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3322
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 7TH AUGUST, 2018

MODERNISATION OF AGRICULTURE SYSTEM

3322. ADV. JOICE GEORGE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is planning to modernize the existing agriculture system in the Country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether farmers are constantly threatened by adverse weather and environmental conditions that spell disaster for their produce;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the public-private partnership model could be a game-changer in India's agricultural sector and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA)

(a) & (b): The modern agricultural practices such as sensor based technologies and machines are being developed to modernize agricultural system. The protected cultivation system is being promoted by organizing training programmes/ awareness programmes. Skill Development programmes on farm mechanization, greenhouse operation, agro-processing and value addition are also being organized by the institutes.

- During the last five years over 1800 farmers were trained on modern cultivation practices.
- The All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Ergonomics and Safety in Agriculture with its 12 centres are working with a mandate of Application of ergonomical principles and anthropometric data for increasing productivity, reducing drudgery, and minimizing accidents and occupational health problems of workers in agriculture and allied sectors. The scheme centres have developed safety gadgets and 15 ergonomically improved tools and equipment and 17 gender friendly tools and equipment.
- Consortia Research Platform (CRP) on Farm Mechanization and Precision Farming has been started from year 2015 to fast-track the process of farm mechanization through development of need based machinery and functional networking of stakeholders. The major objectives of the scheme is to accelerate the development/ adaptation of need based technology through functional networking with stakeholders.
- The infrastructure developed for state-of-art laboratories for lac production and value addition of Natural Resins and Gums (NRGs) and strengthening of ISO 9001 accredited Quality Evaluation Laboratory for natural resins and gums.
- The technologies developed for (i) utilization of cotton biomass for preparation of value added products like briquettes, pellets and compost; (ii) extraction of fibres from Banana and development of value added products from the fibre and its pulp; and (iii) portable ginning machines which enables the farmers to assess the ginning outturn and assist them in getting better remuneration (focusing on marketing system with objective quality evaluation).

Continue...2/-

For promotion of agricultural mechanization, Sub- Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) is being implemented w.e.f 2014-15 with following objectives:

- (i) Increasing the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers and to the regions where availability of farm power is low;
- (ii) Promoting 'Custom Hiring Centres' to offset the adverse economies of scale arising due to small landholding and high cost of individual ownership;
- (iii) Creating hubs for hi-tech & high value farm equipments;
- (iv) Creating awareness among stakeholders through demonstration and capacity building activities;
- (v) Ensuring performance testing and certification at designated testing centres located all over the country.

And during 2018-19 new scheme for In-Situ Management of Crop Residue 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for In-Situ Management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and National Capital Territory of Delhi' is also introduced. State and year-wise funds released is **Annexed**.

(c) & (d): The State Governments are primarily responsible for taking immediate measures in the wake of all natural calamities. The Government of India provides assistance to the State Governments through financial and logistic support. The State Governments have ready availability of funds in the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) for taking immediate measures in the wake of all natural calamities including drought. Contribution to SDRF is both by the Government of India and State Governments concerned, in the ratio of 3:1 for 18 general category States and in the ratio of 9:1 for the remaining 11 special category States (8 North Eastern States and 3 hilly States of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand).

Additional assistance over and above SDRF, is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), for natural calamities of severe nature, in accordance with an established procedure and on submission of a Memorandum for Central assistance by the affected State. There are laid down items and norms for assistance from SDRF/NDRF and Ministry of Home Affairs is concerned with it. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued the items and norms for assistance from SDRF/NDRF, for the 5-year period 2015-16 to 2019-20.

Financial assistance from SDRF and NDRF in the wake of natural calamities is for immediate relief only and not by way of compensation for the loss suffered.

In addition, to address the risk associated with agriculture, Government has introduced Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) from Kharif 2016. PMFBY addresses all the shortcomings in the earlier schemes and is available to the farmers at very low rates of premium. The farmers will get full insurance cover as there is no capping of sum insured and consequently the claim amount is not curtailed or reduced. This scheme provides insurance cover at all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances.

(e): The public-private partnership model have a positive impact in the agriculture system as detailed below:

- Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)-Central Institute for Research on Cotton Technology (CIRCOT) has developed technologies in collaborative mode in the area of post-harvest processing of cotton and value addition to biomass viz. Rubber roller for Double Roller (DR) Gins, Single locking cotton feeder, Lint opener, Portable gins, Nano cellulose based products etc.
- Industry sponsored research has resulted in ease of technology commercialization / transfer.
- Agri Business Incubation Centre of the institute provides avenues for public private collaboration resulting in establishment of startups. Two new startups have been established by the incubatees.

Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3322 for 07.08.2018 statement in respect of part (a) & (b) of the question regarding 'Modernisation of Agriculture System'

STATE WISE, YEAR WISE FUNDS RELEASED UNDER SUB - MISSION ON AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION (SMAM)					
STATE	RELEASED	RELEASED	RELEASED	RELEASED	RELEASED
	(RS. IN CRORES)				
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Andhra Pradesh	10.54	7.28	48.99	132.92	75.00
Arunachal Pradesh	0.49	1.88	1.33	5.5	3.55
Assam	5.62	0	1.08	10	0
Bihar	9.01	0	14	0	25.00
Chhattisgarh	5.19	4	10	30	20.00
Gujarat	7.94	7.55	6	6.48	8.69
Haryana	2.55	0	0	45	45.00
Himachal Pradesh	1.02	0.75	4.95	11.7	10.97
Jammu & Kashmir	1.18	0.95	3.64	1.8	10.22
Jharkhand	3.58	2.54	2.25	1	3.00
Karnataka	9.62	0	44.41	75	59.13
Kerala	2.37	0	1	9.79	10.37
Madhya Pradesh	13.92	26.02	20	43.11	50.39
Maharashtra	20.34	15.96	15	34.13	45.50
Manipur	1.1	2.91	0	2.85	2.00
Meghalaya	1.25	0	0.9	0.5	1.11
Mizoram	0.5	2.03	2	4.81	3.75
Nagaland	0.62	2.85	3.33	16	15.00
Orissa	7.09	5.67	35.78	66.27	52.50
Punjab	2.09	0	52.09	48.5	0
Rajasthan	15.8	0	4.25	23.06	10.00
Sikkim	0.19	0.65	1.44	1.38	2.00
Tamil Nadu	8.44	21.39	30.3	51.34	75.00
Telangana	6.93	4.76	5.97	10	6.00
Tripura	0.39	2.44	2	25.52	2.00
Uttar Pradesh	21.21	16.51	37.98	43.97	36.58
Uttarakhand	0.91	0.78	2.56	30.95	37.50
West Bengal	5.98	5.65	4	10	11.25

STATE WISE ,YEAR WISE FUNDS RELEASED UNDER NEW CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME WHICH IS INTRODUCED DURING 2018-19 ON 'PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION FOR IN-SITU MANAGEMENT OF CROP RESIDUE IN THE STATES OF PUNJAB, HARYANA, UTTAR PRADESH AND NCT OF DELHI'	
STATE	RELEASED DURING 2018-19
	(RS. IN CRORES)
Haryana	137.84
Punjab	269.38
Uttar Pradesh	148.60
