

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) Under various crop development programmes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM), Crop Diversification Programme (CDP), State Plan etc., farmers are benefited by providing incentives for farm machinery and implements such as baler, rice straw chopper, rotavator, happy seeder, zero till seed drill etc. for the management of crop residues to prevent its burning.

Moreover, Government of India has circulated a National Policy for Management of Crop Residues (NPMCR) in 2014 to all States/UTs of the country. Besides, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has also issued advisory in multimedia mode for curbing stubble burning in Northern States of India.

Use of farm mechanization

3400. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether use of farm mechanization has led to an increase in the yields of crops in States like Punjab and Haryana;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to introduce simpler ways of renting farm equipments to farmers in these areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) Mechanization of agriculture is an essential input in modern agriculture. It enhances crop production and productivity besides reducing human drudgery and cost of cultivation. Mechanization also helps in improving utilization efficiency of other inputs, safety and comfort of the agricultural worker, improvements in the quality and value addition of the produce and also enabling the farmers to raise a second crop or multi crop making the Indian agriculture attractive and a way of life by becoming commercial instead of subsistence. The farm power availability and the average crop yield have a direct relationship. Also, there has been close nexus between farm power availability and increased crop productivity. Punjab and Haryana are the leading States in farm mechanization in the country. The actual momentum of farm mechanization in the country was begun from 1980's. The above fact can be corroborated by comparing the data of crop production, productivity and farm power availability during 1980-81 and 2012-13 of Punjab, Haryana and total country from the given in Statement-I (*See below*).

To promote farm mechanization in the country and availability of easy access of farm equipments on rent basis, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is promoting the Custom Hiring Centres (CHC) through Sub Mission of Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY). The financial assistance for setting up of CHC is provided to rural entrepreneurs, progressive farmer and Self Help Groups (SHG) in above schemes @ 40% of the project cost limited to a project cost upto ₹ 2.50 crore.

State-wise establishment of CHC through above Schemes during 2014-15 to 2016-17 is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Total crop production, productivity and farm power availability during 1980-81 and 2012-13 of Punjab, Haryan and in the country

Year	Punjab			Haryana			India		
	Production (Million Tones)	Productivity (Tones/ hector)	Farm Power Availability (kW/hector)	Production (Million Tones)	Productivity (Tones/ hector)	Farm Power Availability (kW/hector)	Production (Million Tones)	Productivity (Tones/ hector)	Farm Power Availability (kW/hector)
1980-81	13.16	1.945	1.63	6.036	1.523	1.178	129.59	1.023	0.63
2012-13	28.58	3.631	5.68	16.146	3.753	2.79	257.13	2.129	1.84

Source: Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2015, DAC&FW and State Governments.

Statement-II

State-wise Custom Hiring Centres established under various schemes of DAC&FW during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17

[illegible]

Chhattisgarh	22	0	22	3	0	3	0	0	0	25	0	25
Gujarat		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haryana	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Himachal Pradesh	3	0	3	1	0	1	2	0	2	6	0	6
Jammu and Kashmir	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	6	6
Jharkhand	49		49	38	107	145	0	0	0	87	107	194
Karnataka		94	94	0		0	0	0	0	0	94	94
Kerala	0	0	0	34	0	34	0	0	0	34	0	34
Madhya Pradesh	0	189	189	63	132	195	0	130	130	63	451	514
Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	4	36	40	9	0	9	9	2	11	22	38	60
Nagaland	6	1	7	1	0	1	5	0	5	12	1	13
Odisha	10	0	10	0	0	0	250	0	250	260	0	260
Punjab	0	105	105	0	110	110	34	92	126	34	307	341
Rajasthan	0	0	0	14	0	14	0	0	0	14	0	14
Sikkim	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Written Answers to

[16 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions 107

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tamil Nadu	22	0	22	142	48	190	67	63	130	231	111	342
Telangana	0	378	378	0	500	500	0	1198	1198	0	2076	2076
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	189	0	189	264	0	264	27	0	27	480	0	480
Uttarakhand	11	0	11	23	0	23	10	0	10	44	0	44
West Bengal	57	97	154	93	118	211	0	0	0	150	215	365
TOTAL	437	1229	1666	685	1868	2553	404	1485	1889	1526	4582	6108

Source: State Government.

108 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions