

**Statement-II***Traditional varieties and landraces accessions regenerated/multiplied at NBPGR*

Crop group	Traditional varieties	Landraces	Total
Agroforestry	-	2	2
Cereals	687	2601	3288
Fibre	52	32	84
Forages	1	12	13
Fruits & Nuts	-	2	2
Grain legumes	40	2384	2424
Medicinal & Aromatic plants	7	72	79
Millet	34	3967	4001
Oilseeds	7	4414	4421
Pseudocereals	9	56	65
Spices, condiments and flavour	92	412	504
Vegetables	50	1119	1169
GRAND TOTAL	979	15073	16052

**Subsidy on happy seeder machine**

2086. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to curb stubble burning, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to procure Happy Seeder machines which can help to curb this problem;

(c) if so, whether Government has taken or is planning to take any policy steps to provide Governmental subsidies on Happy Seeder machines; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (d) The Government has prepared and circulated National Policy for Management of Crop Residues (NPMCR)–

2014 to all the States/Union Territories and advised the State Governments from time to time to reduce the burning of crop residues. Government is also providing financial assistance to State Governments of Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan for providing assistance to farmers to purchase identified machineries *i.e.* happy seeder, rotavator, zero till seed drill, straw reaper, rake, paddy straw chopper, shredder, mulcher, loose straw chopper, baler at subsidized rates under Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) for reducing crop burning. Besides, States can support farmers for farm machineries including happy seeder under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) with the approval of State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary of the State. In addition, State Governments can take suitable measures for creation of capacity building, organisation of Kisan Goshthies and spreading awareness through electronic & print media among the farmers for reducing crop burning.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has recommended various technological interventions like *in-situ* incorporation of crop residue through conservation agriculture practices, rapid composting of crop residue using microbial consortia, production of bio gas, mushroom cultivation, preparation of feed for livestock, production of bio-fuel and biochar for scientific crop residue management in the country.

#### **Securing production and investment credit of farmers**

2087. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of Government's claim that the achievements under annual agricultural credit flow surpassed targets during the last three years, several farmers across the country are unable to secure short term crop loans, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether there is any priority for the small and marginal farmers in securing their production and investment credit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Not only has annual agricultural credit flow surpassed targets during the last three years, even the short term crop loan targets have been exceeded. In fact, to facilitate absorption of short term crop loans, under the Interest Subvention Scheme (ISS), the Government provides an interest subvention of 5 per cent per annum on such loans upto ₹3.00 lakhs on its prompt repayment. Thus the effective rate of interest for farmers on short term crop loans gets reduced to 4