

Further, Ministry of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare under the revised guidelines of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) from Rabi 2018-19, states have been given liberty to consider providing add-on coverage for crop loss due to attack by wild animals wherever the risk is perceived to-be substantial and identifiable.

Statement

Compensation provided to the farmers during the last three years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Compensation paid		
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (As on date)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34.96	111.34	117.72
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.17	10.14	(Proposal for ₹ 10.0 lakh received)
3.	Assam	87.49	0.00	38.34
4.	Bihar	4.07	2.37	1.99
5.	Kerala	1446.88 (last three years)		
6.	Karnataka	1369.16	1028.13	-
7.	Maharashtra	1306.74	1410.17	559.73 (as on October, 19)
8.	Mizoram	2.33	-	-
9.	Tamil Nadu	186.41	215.51	41.22 (as on 8.11.2019)
10.	Uttarakhand	78.75	94.34	59.90

Productivity of agriculture

2918. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

LT. GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.):

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that small farmers are facing the problems of

land degrading, water logging and problems related to quality of soil due to which productivity is falling day by day. making agriculture unprofitable;

(b) if so, whether Government has carried out any study to find out the farming problems of small farmers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) As per available estimates of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) reported in 2010, out of total geographical area of 328.73 million hectare of the country, about 120.40 million hectare is affected by various kinds of land degradation. This includes water and wind erosion (94.87 million hectare), water logging (0.91 million hectare), soil alkalinity/ sodicity (3.71 million hectare), soil acidity (17.93 million hectare), soil salinity (2.73 million hectare) and mining and industrial waste (0.26 million hectare).

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed several location specific bio-engineering measures and agro-forestry to check soil erosion due to runoff, sand dune stabilization and shelter belt technology to check wind erosion, reclamation technology for saline, sodic, waterlogged and acid soils in the country to increase the agricultural productivity of such degraded land. ICAR also suggests soil test based balanced and integrated nutrient management through conjunctive use of both inorganic and organic sources (manure, bio-fertilizers, green manuring, in-situ crop residue recycling etc.) of plant nutrients for improving soil health and fertility. In addition, under All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Integrated Farming System (IFS) has developed 45 IFS models suiting to small and marginal farmers of different agro-ecological regions of the country through systematic integration of muki-enterprise systems involving crop, livestock, dairy, horticulture, fisheries, agro-forestry etc. in a scientific manner to enhance farm productivity and profitability.

The Government is assisting farmers for enhancing the productivity and amelioration/ reclamation of degraded lands through implementation of various programmes including:

- i. Reclamation of Problem Soils (RPS) as a sub-scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) was initiated in 2016-17 for reclamation of problem soils (Alkalinity, Salinity and Acidity) on pilot basis in 15 States with an aim to

bring such lands under cultivation and to prevent further expansion of problem areas.

- ii. Soil Health Cards for rendering information to farmers on nutrient status of their soil along with crop-wise recommendations on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for improving soil health, productivity and reducing cost of inputs.
- iii. Other Schemes/Missions, namely; Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) - for overall development of agriculture sector, National Food Security Mission (NFSM)- for enhancing foodgrain, pulses and nutri-cereals production, Parmparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)- for expanding area under organic farming, Sub-Mission on Agro-Forestry (SMAF) for expanding tree plantation.
- iv. Ministry of Jal Shakti is implementing Command Area Development & Water Management Programme (CADWM) in 99 prioritised projects under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana- Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (PMKSY- AIBP). CADWM has provision for reclamation of water logged areas through surface, sub-surface and bio-drainage in commands of irrigation projects.
- v. Department of Land Resources is implementing Watershed Development Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) (erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)) for development of rainfed and degraded areas. The activities under programme inter alia includes ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rainwater harvesting, nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development, livelihoods for assetless persons, etc.

Due to various efforts of Government, as per available data, foodgrain production in the country has increased from 252.02 m.tonne in 2014-15 to 284.95 m.tonne in 2018-19 (4th Advanced Estimate).

Scarcity of agricultural land

2919. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

LT. GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.):

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state: