GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AGRICULTURE LOK SABHA

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TECHNOLOGY BY SCIENTISTS
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Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether the Government has taken any steps to facilitate effective transfer of the latest technology in the field of agriculture to the farmers in the country particularly in Jammu and Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh in order to increase their yield;
- (b) If so, the details thereof;
- (c) Whether the Government and the agricultural universities are engaged in arranging field demonstrations and training to the farmers:
- (d) If so, the details thereof;
- (e) The other steps being taken to improve the productivity in the country, State- wise; and
- (f) The success achieved by the Government as a result of the measures taken?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA)

(a): Yes, Sir.

(b)to(e): The steps taken for effective transfer of technology are given at Annexure.

(f): Agricultural Production is estimated to reach to a level of 212.05 million tonnes during 2003-04 and transfer of technology measures acted as one of the crucial inputs in the production process. Steps taken for effective transfer of echnology Indian Council of Agricultural Research The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has established a network of 415 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) including 9 in Jammu & Kashmir and 43 in Uttar Pradesh. The activities of the KVKs include technology assessment and refinement through on- farm trial / frontline demonstrations, and training of farmers and extension personnel. During 2003-04 these KVKs conducted 22,196 frontline demonstrations in order to demonstrate the production potential of improved agricultural technology on the farmers fields. Besides conducting training programme for 5.88 lakhs fanners to update their knowledge and skills, the KVKs organized 59,988 extension activities with the participation of 11.87 lakhs farmers. ICAR has sanctioned funds for establishment of 44 Agricultural Technology Information Centres (ATICs) under 28 State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) and 16I CAR Institutes including 1 ATIC in J&K and 4 ATICs in U.P., to

provide a single window support system for availability of technology products, diagnostic services, technology information to farmers. Extension States` efforts in technology transfer are augmented through ongoing schemes like mass media support to agricultural extension, Kisan call centres, organization of information support activities, involving NGOs and Farmer Organizations (FOs) in extension, farmers study tours, improving extension services for farm women. Kisan Call Centre located at Chandigarh and Kanpur caters to the farmers` queries from Jammu & Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh respectively. AIR-FM stations at Kathua (J&K) and Obra and Jhansi (U.P.) and Varanasi (Doordarshan) provide area specific broadcasts to the fanning community. Four NGOs in Uttar Pradesh and one in Jammu & Kashmir are supported to take up location specific programmes. 612 farm women groups comprising of 17750 farm women in 12 districts of Uttar Pradesh are provided with training and extension support. Plant Protection The Government of India, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has adopted Integrated Pest Management (IPM) a latest technology in the field of plant protection. To implement transfer of this technology to the farmers, 26 Central Integrated Pest Management Centres (CIPMCs) in 22 States and one UT including 2 each in Jammu & Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh have been established.

The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, has also advised State Governments and Agricultural Organizations to adopt organic farming/Indigenous Technology Knowledge

(ITK).

Since adoption of IPM Technology, 8,413 Farmers` Field Schools (FFSs) have been organized thereby training 34,339 Agricultural Extension Officers (AEOs) and 2,54,079 farmers. In this process 76.09 lakhs ha. area has been scanned under pest monitoring thereby releasing 19,489 million of bio-control agents while covering 56.63 lakhs ha. under conservation and augmentation. During this period 35 number of season long trainings were conducted resulting in training of 1135 Subject Matter Specialists (SMS) of

different States. The IPM technology advocated the use of bio-pesticides and eco-friendly pesticides. As a result, consumption of chemical pesticides in India reduced from 61,357 MT (Tech. Grade) during 1994-95 to 41,020 MT (Tech. Grade) during 2003-04. The crop production have increased due to implementation of this programme and improving environmental pollution with sound ecological balance.

Integrated Nutrient Management Under the National Project on Development and Use of Biofertilisers, Field demonstrations on the farmers field are organised to demonstrate the effect of biofertiliser use in different crops every year. At the maturity of crop, a farmers fair/training programme is also organised and farmers are trained on the applied aspect of biofertiliser application and benefits of biofertilisers to the different crops.

During the year 2003-04, (NBD-RBDCs) organized 70 field demonstration/farmers fair by their own and 70 such programmes were organised through the State Governments. These covered 30 different crops all over the country. In Uttar Pradesh 20 programmes were conducted during the period. RBDC, Hisar is also promoting biofertiliser use in J&K State. During the current year three training programmes on biofertilisers have been organised at J&K State so far. Horticulture

Horticulture Division is implementing a Centrally sponsored Scheme Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal with a X plan outlay of Rs. 845.00 Crores, of which Rs. 585.00 Crores for NE States, Rs. 100.00 Crores for Jammu & Kashmir and Rs. 80.00 Crores each for Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal. Under the Mini Mission - I & II of the above Technology Mission steps have been taken for effective transfer of latest technology in the field of horticulture development through conduct of trainings, demonstrations, etc., besides providing assistance for expansion of area under horticulture crops and for developing infrastructure for improving their productivity. Agricultural Implements & Machinery 100% assistance grant-in-aid is available to the State Governments, ICAR and State/Central organizations for the procurement of newly developed and specialized agricultural equipment and for contingency for conducting the demonstrations thereof under a Central Sector Scheme 'Promotion & Strengthening of Agricultural Mechanization through Training, Testing & Demonstration'.

Under this scheme funds amounting to Rs.392.58 lakh have so far been released to 20 State Governments and two Central Government organizations, of which Rs.4.83 lakh and Rs.16.17 lakh have been released to the States of Jammu & Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh respectively. National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRA) The National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas

(NWDPRA) was launched in 1990-91 in 28 States and two Union Territories based on twin concepts of integrated watershed management and sustainable farming systems. In the last two years, a total of 33695 hectares have been developed in Uttar Pradesh. Eco-Restoration of degraded catchments of Jhelam, Chenab & Shivalik - J&K For the treatment of degraded areas watershed approach is followed and, therefore, all landuses agriculture, forest and waste lands are being treated along with drainage line treatment as per need. An area of 4570 hectare has been developed and 3117 structures constructed in Jhelam and Chenab catchments during 2003-04. An amount of Rs.7.32 crore has been released to the State.

Sodic land Reclamation Project - Uttar Pradesh World Bank assisted project for large scale reclamation of sodic soil was launched in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1993-94 for seven years. During this period an area of about 0.68 lakh ha. has been reclaimed with an expenditure L crore. The phase II of the project was stared during 1999-2000 and so far an area of 1.26 lakh ha. has been treated with an expenditure of Rs.555.90 crore. Technology Mission on Oilseeds & Pulses Under the Centrally Sponsored Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) being implemented from the year 2004-05, block demonstrations and Integrated Pest Management

Demonstration (IPM) through State Department of Agriculture and Front Line Demonstrations through ICAR are being organized in order to disseminate information on improved production technologies amongst the farmers.

ISOPOM is being implemented in 14 States for Oilseeds and Pulses including Uttar Pradesh. Jammu & Kashmir has been included for Maize Development Programmes under ISOPOM .Animal Husbandry & Dairying Animal Husbandry & Dairying Department also undertakes steps for transfer of technology to the farmers in the field of Cattle and other Livestock, Fisheries, Poultry etc.Transfer of Technology Component of Macro-Management Scheme - J & K demonstrations on rice & wheat, 4150 demonstrations on biofertilizers, 307 on green manure, 85 on fodder development, were organized during 2003-04 in Jammu Division. Besides, 57 farmers training camp, 49 demonstrations on vermiculture, 20 institutional training outside the State, 27 farmer training programmes on vegetable development, condiments and spices development, apiculture and mushroom production, 6 vegetable shows/ Exhibitions were organized during 2003-04 in Jammu Division.I Transfer of Technology Component of Macro Management- Uttar Pradeshp.The transfer of latest technologies to farmers to achieve higher productivity is attained by training of farmers and extension agencies and by organizing seminars,workshops, farmers fairs, visits, etc. During the year 2003-04, 300 fanners study programme, 284 seminar/goshties, 234 field days/agricultural exhibitions, 1360 women farmers training, etc. have been organized.