THE 10TH SESSION OF TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF CSAM
&
REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON ESTABLISHING A REGIONAL DATABASE
OF AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

SIEM REAP, CAMBODIA

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Overview of the Statistics System for Agricultural Mechanization in India
a) Responsible agency

✓ No agency is responsible for statistics related to agricultural mechanization in India.

✓ Efforts are being made under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi through:

- Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal
- Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute, New Delhi
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SECTIONS</th>
<th>PAGE RANGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.1 चूली दुकान संसाधित फार्म छन्ने एवं मशीनारी</td>
<td>189-218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2 भारत में फार्म मशीनारी उद्योगों की रिखिति</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3 भारत में कृषि अभियांत्रिकी की रिखिति</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4 भारत में ट्रैक्टरों का उत्पादन एवं विक्री</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.5 भारत में अश्व शक्तिवार ट्रैक्टरों का उत्पादन</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.6 राज्यांतर ट्रैक्टरों की वार्षिक विक्री</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.7 भारत में शक्तिघाटों की संख्या एवं उनकी शक्तिकी उपलब्धता</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.8 विभिन्न श्रेणी के ट्रैक्टरों का उत्पादन एवं विक्री करने वाली कंपनियों की संख्या</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.9 रिचार्ज पम्पों की संख्या में वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.10 भारत में पम्प सेटों का शक्तिवरण एवं वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING AND PRODUCE MANAGEMENT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved selected farm implements and machines</td>
<td>191-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status of farm machinery industries in India</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural engineering inputs status in India</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production and sale of tractors in India</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse power-wise tractor production in India</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State-wise annual sale of tractors</td>
<td>204-205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population of power sources and their power availability in India</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of tractor manufacturing companies, production and sale of different category of tractors</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trend in growth of number of irrigation pumps</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trend in growth of number of pump sets energized in India</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.11 विषिल्ल फसलों में परस्पराश्वरत्व एवं हिंद सिंचाई पहलुओं में जल उपयोग की तुलना

6.12 चयनित खाद्य फसलों के पोषक तत्व एवं पोषण जल की उपयोगकारीता

6.13 भारत में खाद्य संसाधन मलालियों की अवलम्बित संख्या

6.14 पंजीकृत प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों की संख्या

6.15 एक्सप्रेसल द्वारा 100 कि.आर. ठिकानों से विभिन्न तेलीय तत्व एवं तेल का विभाजन

6.16 भारत में सेकेंडर टॉपर तात्कालिक लिपियों का वितरण (31.12.2009 को)

6.17 भारत में राज्य-राज्य लागू का संसाधन

6.18 भारत में वृक्ष के लिए उपलब्ध कुल शक्ति में विस्तार शक्ति लिपियों को योगदान का प्रतिलिपि

6.19 कुछ मासूम फसलों में उर्जा प्रयोग एवं उनके प्राप्तीकरण

6.20 भारत में उर्जा के विभिन्न स्रोतों के उपलब्ध पार

6.21 भारत में राज्य-राज्य वित्तीय/विकासीय बंदरगाह / विकासीय बंदरगाह उर्जा प्राप्तीकरण (30.11.2008 को)

6.22(a) भारतीय कृषि में बैग्नियार दुर्घटनाओं का वितरण

6.22(b) वातावरण फसलों मलालियों दुर्घटनाओं का वितरण

6.23 भारत में कृषि कामों के अद्वैत नामविभाग एवं विकल्प आंदोलन
ANTHROPOMETRIC AND STRENGTH DATA OF INDIAN AGRICULTURAL WORKERS FOR FARM EQUIPMENT DESIGN

Coordinating Cell
All India Coordinated Research Project on Ergonomics and Safety in Agriculture
Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering
Bhopal, India
b) **Channels, ways and frequency to collect, report and disseminate the agricultural mechanization statistics**

- The information on data related to tractors and power tillers in India are compiled periodically by Tractor Manufacturers Association and Power Tiller Manufacturer Association.

- There is no systematic data collection system for use of farm machinery in Indian agriculture.
c) Quantity and quality of agricultural mechanization statistics

✓ The quantity and quality of collected data about tractor and power tillers is reliable.

✓ The information about region specific agricultural mechanization is collected by State Agricultural Universities and data are not regularly collected and monitored.

d) Does agricultural census cover component of agricultural mechanization?

✓ No
Gaps and Needs

a) What are the challenges and constraints for the statistics collection and management?

✓ Large number of farm tools, equipment and machinery are produced in unorganized sector.

b) What are the minimum data and statistics requirements of agricultural mechanization in your country?

✓ There is no minimum statistics requirement of agricultural mechanization in India except for tractors and power tillers.
✓ For other machinery, it varies from case to case basis.
Solutions and Suggestions
(Both State and Regional Perspective)

a) How to improve the current statistics collection and management?

✓ The statistics collection and management related to agricultural mechanization in India should form part of Agricultural Census and information should be collected by trained manpower periodically.
b) **Needs and feasibility of establishing a regional database of agricultural mechanization in Asia and the Pacific**

- The database of mechanization will be the yardstick for researchers and policy makers in the region for formulating long term agricultural mechanization policy.

- The strategic location of India favors the need for establishment of regional database of agricultural mechanization in Asia and the Pacific which will be instrumental in strengthening quality database in neighboring countries of this region.
c) How you could contribute to the proposed regional database of agricultural mechanization?

✓ India may coordinate among member countries in lead role for quality data collection and compilation of data base following uniform format.
Role the Private Sector can play

- The private sector in India is definitely capable and offering quality products at competitive prices. The basic machinery and implements are available. However, we are importing many specialized machinery. The private sector needs to indigenize these for bringing down the cost, provided the volumes are of economic scale.

- They need to help promote the formation of farm cooperatives which eventually increases the scope of uses of bigger farm machinery and result in minimum wastage of resources.

- Even the concept of contract farming with the help of private sector will go a long way in increasing farm output and hence the earning of the farmer.

- They need to aggressively provide the funding for improving the farm irrigation levels especially in states like MP, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, etc. The improvement in irrigation facilities will enable the farmer to go for multiple cropping and hence there will be need of more machines.

- They need to promote crop specific and location specific, indigenous technologies which are not only cheap and affordable, but also more useful than the mass produced machines.

- The private sector needs to come forward and encourage the concept of custom hiring among farming community to enhance their earnings.