

Original Research Article

<https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2018.703.152>

Status, Scope and Constraints of Farm Mechanization in Jammu and Kashmir State of India

Sunny Raina*, Hemant Dadhich, Anil Kumar, Brinder Singh and Jai Kumar

Advanced Centre for Rainfed Agriculture, SKUAST-J, Jammu, India

*Corresponding author

ABSTRACT

A study indicates that there is increase in area, production and productivity of major food crops in Jammu & Kashmir State of India over the years but the rate of increase has been slow. Jammu region of the State has maximum cropping intensity (176.8%) followed by Kashmir (123%) and Ladakh (106%). The average land holding in the State is very low (0.66 ha) in comparison to National Average (1.68 ha). The unit farm power availability on gross cropped area basis is 0.78 kW contributed 51.2% by animated (human and animal power) sources and 48.8% from rest of the sources. The present agricultural production is insufficient to mitigate the requirement of growing population due to the limited scope of increase in cultivable area and low level of mechanization. The bottleneck in mechanization are due to non-availability of improved equipment, small and scattered land holding, low investing capacity of the farmers and lack of awareness among farmers. Despite these, there is a great need and effort to increase the productivity and reduce the drudgery through mechanization inputs.

Keywords

Mechanization status,
Mechanization potential
agricultural operations,
Farm power

Article Info

Accepted:

12 February 2018

Available Online:

10 March 2018

Introduction

Jammu & Kashmir is India's northernmost state, lying between six mountain ranges and covering an area of 2,22,236 sq. km. It is located between 32°17' and 36°58' North latitude, and between 37°26' and 80°30' East longitude. The state is commonly known as Kashmir, the territory is bounded on the north by Afghanistan and China, on the east by China, on the south by the state of Himachal Pradesh and the state of Punjab in India, and on the west by the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab Province of Pakistan. Jammu & Kashmir has three distinct regions viz. Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir valley – The

Kashmir valley receives good rainfall and has rich soils though the temperate zones of Ladakh face climatic barriers against agricultural growth. High soil erosion also reduces fertility. The State has three sub zones. Agriculture is and would continue to be the major source of income and employment for the people of State, due to limited resource endowments in other sector. An area of 2,236 sq. km is covered by forests. The majority of the net geographical area of the State (101,387 km²), excluding the area under the occupation of Pakistan and China, is rural with 6652 villages (Anonymous 2006-2007). The agriculture and its allied sectors provide about 36% of the net domestic product and engage

about 80% of the population. Draught animals are the main source of farm power. Animal drawn implements such as Indigenous, Tawi, Hill and Soil stirring plough are employed for land preparation activities. Small and marginal farmers still use the manual tillage tools such as spades, shovels, sickle, hand forks while farmers in plain topography use tractors and implements for tillage and transportation purpose (Dixit et. al., 2006; Sharma, 2010). Farm work is generally labour intensive and demands considerable amount of energy. In general level of mechanization in the State is low. Although there is abundance of water received through precipitation (snowfall and rainfall) in the State except in Ladakh region, the major portion is utilized in the lower part of the State and in Pakistan. Only 41.7% of the net sown area is irrigated by different sources and remaining area is rainfed. The major source of irrigation is through canals (93.0%). Similarly, the natural energy sources like sunshine, wind, vegetation, water flow and other biological wastes which are abundantly available in the State are not being harnessed properly, resulting in very low per capita energy availability, deforestation and poor health. In 2016, net state domestic product for Jammu & Kashmir was 100,341 Indian rupees. Net state domestic product of Jammu & Kashmir increased from 7,851 Indian rupees in 1997 to 100,341 Indian rupees in 2016 growing at an average annual rate of 14.71 %., while per capita income increased from Rs. 21734 to Rs. 58593 during period from 2004-05 to 2013-14. There are 13.35 lakh land holdings in the State with a population of 101.44 lakh. Nearly 82% of the total geographical area is not available for cultivation whereas rest 18% area is being used for agriculture and other allied activities of which only 7.36% is the net sown area (Table 1). Agriculture sectors during the post-independence era have shown considerable transformation, whereas the net sown area has increased from 0.614 million ha to 0.736

million ha during the last more than 60 years. It is estimated that there is a net deficit of 0.35 million t food grain to ensure food and nutritional security of State population. Keeping these in view, present study was taken up to analyse agricultural and allied scenario of the State with an emphasis on its mechanization aspects.

Materials and Methods

Information was collected from possible sources on the location, topography, soil type, climate, population, %age of people engaged in agriculture, farming system adopted by farmers, principle crops cultivated in the region and other related activities. The data were used to draw some meaningful conclusions.

Results and Discussion

General topography

The State can be divided into four agro-ecological regions as shown in Table 2.

There are numerous micro-agro-climatic zones in the region which makes it feasible to cultivate almost all types of agricultural as well as horticultural crops. These crops include cereals, pulses, oilseed, vegetables, fruits, dry fruits, spices and ornamentals. Horticultural crops well adapted to the region includes fruits (apple, almond, walnut, plum, peach, cherry and apricots), vegetables (brinjal, chillies, potato, pea, cabbage, tomato, cauliflower, knoll khol, turnips, onion, garlic etc.), spices (kala zeera and saffron), and flowers (rose, tulip, gladiolus, marigold, carnation, nargis etc.). Forest occupies 6.5% of the net geographical area of the State. The agrarian economy of the hills is heavily dependent on forest and pasture lands, for energy supply, fodder, non-timber products and livestock rearing. This vital sector of the

State economy, however, due to high biotic pressure and abiotic factors is degrading. There has been a gradual decrease in the dense forest area.

Cultivable lands are limited; little scope of cultivating fodder as a result of livestock pressure is relatively higher in the region than in the plains. Cold-water aquaculture has a vast potential for horizontal and vertical expansion. The State has also vast potential of hydroelectric power, which has not been fully tapped. There is paucity of electrical power, which hampers agro-industrial and socio-economic development.

Climate and annual rainfall

The climate of the state ranges from the scorching heat of the plains of (Jammu Division) to the snow-capped heights of Gulmarg (Kashmir) and the mud peak of Mount Godwin Austin (Ladakh) 21,265 feet above sea level. Broadly, the state of Jammu and Kashmir comprises of three distinct climatic regions: cold arid desert areas of Ladakh, temperate Kashmir Valley, and the humid sub-tropical region of Jammu. The mean annual rainfall in cold arid zone (Ladakh region) varies from 100 mm to 300 mm received by western disturbance. The annual rainfall in temperate region (Kashmir valley & Pir Panjal) varies from 600 – 900 mm and added with snowfall. Leh is the coldest and Jammu is the hottest area. Mean monthly temperature is lowest in January and highest in July except in Jammu where highest temperature is experienced in June. Mean monthly temperature in January varies from – 17°C at Drass to 14°C at Jammu. January 15 to March 15 is ice cold season when temperature in most of the areas in Kashmir is below 0°C. It snows during winter.

The average annual rainfall also varies from region to region with 92.6 mm in Leh, 650.5

mm in Srinagar and 1115.9 mm in Jammu. A large part of the state forms part of the Himalayan Mountains. The state is geologically constituted of rocks varying from the oldest period of the earth's history to the youngest present day river and lake deposits.

Type of soil

The skeletal and calcareous soils with alkaline reaction and low to medium in organic matter content occur on gently sloping to Ladakh region. The rest of the region have soils which are shallow to deep loamy with little clay content, forest and podzolic brown with medium to high organic matter and acidic in reaction. Poor in lime but with a high content of magnesia, the soil is treated with chemical fertilisers and enriched with green manure and legume before cultivation. There is sufficient organic matter and nitrogen content in the alluvium of the Kashmir valley as a result of plant residue, crops stubble, natural vegetation and animal excretion.

Operational land holding pattern

The average size of operated land holding in J&K is 0.6 ha, which is half than average operated holding size in India (Table 3). The fragmentation of land holding is expected to be greater, especially under small and marginal farmers' categories in the State. Majority of the farmers (83.3%) in the State is marginal having less than 1 ha land holding.

Brief scenario of agriculture

Agriculture, the predominant sector of the economy of Jammu and Kashmir, supports about 80% of its population. Rice is the chief crop of Kashmir zone, followed by maize, barley and wheat. Jammu region dominates both in maize and wheat production. In the Ladakh region, barley is the major cereal crop followed by wheat.

Table.1 Land resource utilization in Jammu & Kashmir (2009-10)

Land use	Area ('000 Ha)	% of geographical area of State
Total geographical area	22224	-
Forests	658	2.96
Land put to non-agriculture uses	306	1.38
Barren and uncultivable land	274	1.23
Pasture	120	0.54
Land under Misc. tree crops	63	0.28
Culturable waste land	149	0.67
Fallow land other than current fallows	26	0.12
Current fallows	84	0.38
Net area sown	735	3.31
Area sown more than once	409	1.84
Total cropped area	1144	5.15
Net area under irrigation	317	1.43

Table.2 Agro-ecological regions and livelihood production system in Jammu & Kashmir State

Region	Climate, Altitude (m, amsl)	Livelihood production system	Parts of State
Region I Sub-mountain and low Hills	Sub-tropical 200-800	Agri. Live stock Fish, horticulture	Jammu and plains of Udhampur district
Region II Mid Hills	Sub humid 801-1,800	Agri-horti livestock, fish	Hilly areas of Doda, Udhampur, Rajouri and Poonch districts
Region III High Hills	Temperate 1,801-2,200	Agri-horti livestock, pasture fish	Srinagar, Budgam, Anantnag, Pulwama, baramulla and Kupwara districts
Region IV Very High Hills	Temperate dry >2,200	Livestock- silviculture- agriculture	Leh and Kargil districts

Table.3 Operational land holding pattern by major size groups in the region

Class	Size of holding, ha	No. of operational holding, '000		% distribution operated		Av. Size of operational holding, ha	
		J&K	India	J&K	India	J&K	India
Medium	>1	1207	35410	83.3	67	0.3	0.4
Small	1-2	167	24705	11.5	17.9	1.4	1.4
Semi-medium	2-4	64	13840	4.4	10	1.7	2.7
Medium	4-10	11	5856	0.7	4.3	5.6	5.8
Large	>10	1	1000	0.1	0.8	12.0	17.4
Total		1449	137757	100	100	0.6	1.2

Digest of statistics of Jammu and Kashmir (2015-16) and Statistical Abstract India (2011).

Table.4 Area, production and yield of important crops in Jammu and Kashmir

S. No	Crop	Area ('000 Ha)		Production (000 Qtls)		Yield (Qt/ha)	
		2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
1	Rice	271.49	265.88	5567.38	4548	20.51	17.11
2	Maize	298.68	308.82	5305.3	2735	17.76	8.86
3	Wheat	292.07	290.99	6018.81	5819.5	20.61	20.0
4	Barley	12.52	12.63	71.02	71.6	5.67	5.67
5	Pulses	25.79	26.57	138.38	84.1	5.37	3.17
6	Oilseeds	65.73	65.95	588.36	583.8	8.95	8.85
	Total	966.28	970.64	17689.25	13842	18.22	14.26

Table.5 Indicators of agricultural mechanization in Jammu and Kashmir (2015-2016)

S. No	Items	Value
1	Gross Cropped Area (in '00' ha)	11589
2	Agricultural workers (no./ '00' ha)	
3	Farm power availability (kW/ha)	0.78
4	Draught animals (no./ '00' ha)	132
5	Diesel / electric pump (no)	1.84
6	Tractor (no./ '00' ha)	1.1
7	Paddy thresher (no./ '00' ha)	Neg
8	Wheat thresher (no./ '00' ha)	0.20
9	Maize thresher (no./ '00' ha)	Neg
10	Plough (no./ '00' ha)	732.9
11	Chaff cutter (no./ '00' ha)	8.79
12	Others (all types of Implements & machinery)	361.1

The production of three important food crops, namely, rice, maize and wheat, contributes a major portion of the food grain in the State and accounts for 84% of the total cropped area; the balance 16% is shared by other cereals and pulses (Table 4).

Nearly 75% of the country's temperate fruits, mainly apples, are grown in the State. Crop diversification towards less perishable horticultural crops like walnut, almond, pistachio, olive, kalazeera, saffron and pomegranate in the region is essential to earn foreign exchange and reduce pressure on the available resources for creating additional

infrastructure facilities. The State is deficient in food grains production. Improved technologies have been developed which are superior to the traditional practices in terms of productivity and profitability but their adaptation is not comparable to the adoption level in Indo-Gangetic regions of India. The State needs to shift its agriculture development strategy from food security mode to the value addition mode by growing high value fruits, vegetables and some cash crops.

There is good scope for the production of high value, low volume crops like saffron,

black zeera and other spices especially in Kashmir region.

Brief scenario of fisheries sector

There are 30,453 fishermen and 10,000 workers are employed in the fisheries sector which contributes 1.92 lakh quintals of fish production in the State during the year 2006-2007. However, there has been a big gap between demand and supply of fish. The State has potential of producing over 40 million t of fish along the length of 27,781 km of rivers and streams in the State. There are 18 State-owned trout hatcheries and 22 fish farms. There is good scope for expanding employment opportunities through the development of this sector.

Brief scenario of livestock sector

The State has a precious wealth of livestock in forms of cattle-buffalo, sheep, goats, poultry, etc. The cattle and poultry amongst all the livestock are considered the most important tools for the development of the rural economy. On an average there were 6.38 animals per household (livestock census-2003). The production of *pashmina* shawls and other animal products like carpets, shawls and blankets of Kashmir earn handsome foreign exchange for the nation. Livestock activity contributes about 11% to the State GDP. Therefore livestock industry in the State has vast scope for development rendering quick economic returns. In terms of livestock production, there is a gap between demand and supply.

Status of mechanization

Farm power availability

The availability of farm power per unit area (kW/ha) has been considered as one of the parameters for expressing level of

mechanization. Farm machinery use depends upon the farm power available for various tractive and stationary operations. At present, the availability of farm power is 0.78 kW/ha in the State (gross cropped area basis) whereas the National average (projection) is 2.0 kW/ha. There is great variability in unit farm power availability within State i.e. it is as high as 3.06 kW/ha in RS Pura and Bishna and as low as 0.47kW/ha in Ramnagar areas of Jammu region of the State (Sharma, 2009; Sharma, 2010). Draught animals continue to provide major tractive power for field operations in the State. Animate power (draught animals and human power) and mechanical power contributed 51.2% and 38.4% of the total farm power respectively during 2005-06 (Figure 8). It indicates that animate power still plays a major role in sources of farm power. The availability of farm power in the State is very low and has much need for further mechanization.

Mechanization potential

The State possesses a huge potentiality to adopt selective mechanization rather than sweeping mechanization. The farmers face difficulties in timely completion of field operations due to lack of mechanization inputs like improved implements for tillage operation, puddling, sowing/planting, interculturing, irrigation equipment, plant protection, harvesting, threshing, drying and processing equipment. The application of mechanization technology would increase agricultural productivity. Consequently, labour tied up with manual farm operations would be released to higher value activities. Rice-wheat cropping system has potential to provide food and feed security in the State hence priorities should be given to these crops by adopting improved varieties along with mechanization inputs for timely and efficient operation. The farm power availability at 0.78 kW/ha (gross cropped area basis) has

potential for increase, as it is much lower than the national average of 2.0 kW/ha. There is tremendous need for the mechanical and electrical power sources and their matching implements to increase the cropping intensity. For stationery operations like water lifting, threshing, chaff Moreover, better performance of the existing farms would be gotten through timeliness of operations and minimization of avoidable losses that occur during harvest and post-harvest operations. Improved harvesting equipment like serrated sickles, fruit pluckers, vertical conveyer reapers and mini combine harvester could be introduced. To overcome drudgery in threshing and cleaning of cereals, pulses and oilseeds, appropriate power threshers could be adapted. Seasonal leafy vegetables and fruits like apple, pear, cherry, strawberry, almond, walnut, saffron and kala-zeera (black zeera) could be used for value addition. This will be helpful in reducing the supply –demand deficit in off-season. Fruit crop mechanization equipment for pit making, transplanting of saplings, pruning, spraying in tall crops, harvesting of fruits etc. could be identified/ adopted/ developed and popularized. Cutting, cleaning, grading and other agro processing activities, adequate electrical energy is essential. In all the three regions of the State, animal power utilization is only 250-300 h annually (as against ideal utilization of 2,500 h). Most of the time the draught animals remain ideal due to limited period of use for tillage, sowing and puddling operations only. Farmers have to spend the money on the maintenance of draught animals for the entire year. Thus, the animal power is wasted without its optimum utilization. However, it is not possible to replace completely the animal power with the mechanical power. Besides, the State has a great number of draught animals (15.96 lakh). To maintain an eco-friendly system, there is a need to select, test and popularize animal drawn improved implements for tillage, sowing, puddling and intercultural operations.

This will increase the efficiency of animal and reduce the drudgery of the farmers. In addition, the ideal period of draught animals can be utilized for generation of electricity through rotary mode of operation. In the hilly areas of the State, power tiller matching implements for seed bed preparation, sowing, plant protection, harvesting, threshing etc. are relevant on small, irregular and undulated fields and could be introduced.

Constraints of agricultural mechanization

The choice, extent and adoption of mechanization for Jammu and Kashmir agriculture have some severe limitations mentioned below:

The most crucial is the economic conditions of the farmers as majority of the farmers are marginal and small.

The undulating topography and terraced irregular shape fields make mechanization difficult with farm equipment available in the market.

The availability and access to farm machines is very low due to lack of production and marketing facilities for farm implements in the State except Jammu region.

The packages of improved matching equipment with power tiller for agricultural operations have yet to be accepted by farmers of the region.

The custom hiring/ contract farming have not been emphasized on for commercialization of agriculture.

References

Anonymous. 2005. Long-term Mechanization Strategy Papers for Different Agro Climatic Zones. Indian Council of

- Agricultural Research New Delhi-110012
- Anonymous. 2015-16. *Digest of Statics of Jammu and Kashmir*. Dept. of Statics, Jammu and Kashmir, India.
- Dixit, J, Sharma. S and Ali. M, 2014 Present status, potential and future needs for mechanization of agricultural operations in Jammu and Kashmir State of India *CIGR Journal* 16(3): 87-96
- Dixit, J., A. S. Jeena, N. C. Shahi, and T. Wahid. 2006. Potential of farm mechanization in Jammu and Kashmir State of India-A review. *Agricultural Mechanization in Asia, Africa and Latin America*, 37(4): 9-14.
- Sharma S. 2009. Status of farm power availability in the selected villages of Jammu District (J&K State). *Agricultural Mechanization in Asia, Africa and Latin America*, 40(10): 41-45.
- Sharma S. 2010. Status of farm power availability in the selected villages of Udhampur District (J&K State). *Journal of Dryland Agriculture Research & Development*, 25(1): 70-73.

How to cite this article:

Sunny Raina, Hemant Dadhich, Anil Kumar, Brinder Singh and Jai Kumar. 2018. Status, Scope and Constraints of Farm Mechanization in Jammu and Kashmir State of India. *Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci.* 7(03): 1279-1286. doi: <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2018.703.152>