(d) the measures being taken by Government for achieving the objectives and targets fixed by Government under this scheme; and

(e) the present status of various parameters of Dairy Development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) This department is implementing following schemes for dairy development in the country:

(i) Intensive Dairy Development Programme.

(ii) Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production.

(iii) Assistance to Cooperatives.

(iv) Dairy Venture Capital Fund.

In addition, Planning Commission has recently given 'in principle' approval for a new scheme, namely "National Dairy Plan" proposed to be implemented with World Bank assistance, to increase milk production to 180 million tonnes by 2021-22.

(b) to (d) Government does not have any scheme by the name 'Consolidated Dairy Development Planning'. Hence the Question of receiving any proposal from Rajasthan under the scheme does not arise.

(e) Milk production in the country has increased from 17 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 104.80 million tonnes (estimated) in 2007-08. Per capita consumption of milk, which was 124 gms. per day in 1950-51 has increased to about 252 gms. per day during 2007-08. Under various dairy development schemes 1.29 lakh dairy cooperative societies covering 13.40 million dairy farmers have been promoted.

Agricultural research

†128. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of research centres being run by Government in the field of agriculture and the number of institutes which are being provided financial aid;

(b) the amount being spent by Government on agricultural research in Central Agricultural Universities and other universities; and

(c) the number of agricultural scientists produced by these universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The number of research institutes are 97 (consisting of 49 Research Institutes including 4 deemed universities, 6 National Bureax, 18 National Research Centres, 24 Project Directorates). All the Research Institutes are being fully funded (100 per cent) by the Government (Department of Agricultural Research and Education/Indian Council of Agricultural Research).

(b) The higher Agricultural Education being a state subject, the State Agricultural Universities are established under the State Legislative Act. Accordingly, the financial

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

component like establishment and operational cost of the Universities are borne by the respective State Government. The ICAR extends academic support and limited financial assistance for development and strengthening of existing infrastructure facilities to 54 AUs, of which 43 are State Agricultural Universities and 4 Deemed Universities (directly under ICAR). The amount provided by the ICAR to SAUs, DUs and CUs with agricultural faculty during the last three years is as under:-

Year	Amount (Rs. in Lakh)	Remarks
2007-08	35850.00	Actual Expenditure
2008-09	39961.64	Actual Expenditure
2009-10	36700.00	BE

(c) The Agricultural Universities offer admission to fill around 9800 M.Sc. and 2600 Ph.D. seats. All the passed out students do not join as Agricultural Scientists, as some opt for other kind of employment or become entrepreneurs. Those students who deserve to become Agricultural Scientists follow the process of selection.

Stagnation in agricultural productivity

129. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:
SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the agricultural productivity is almost stagnant in the country for a long time;

(b) if so, the details of the productivity of cereals and pulses during the last five years and how does it compare with that in other countries; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to increase the productivity of the agricultural products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Based on the reports of Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the tables given below depict the productivity of cereals (rice and wheat) and of pulses in India *vis-a-vis* other major producer countries of these crops from 2003 to 2007:

Rice

Country	Productivity (Kg./Hectare)				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1	2	3	4	5	6
India	3118	2976	3154	3190	3208