

- (c) whether the targets have been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT) : (a) and (b) State-wise allocation and release of funds under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and expenditure reported by the States during Eleventh Five year Plan is given in Statement [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to SQ/USQ No. 1871 (Part (a))].

(c) RKVY was launched in August, 2007 with the objective to incentivize the states to increase public investment in agriculture and allied sectors and to provide flexibility and autonomy to states in the process of planning and executing projects in agriculture and allied sectors. Accordingly, States have increased expenditure to agriculture and allied sector in the State Plan from Rs. 8770.16 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 22158.46 crore in 2010-11 (RE). In percentage term this translates into increased expenditure on agriculture and allied sector from 4.88% of total State Plan Expenditure in 2006-07 to 6.04% in 2010-11 (RE).

Production of crops compared to developed countries

1899. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the crop yield per hectare is very less in the country, as compared to the developed countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the assessed potential as against the yield; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard to improve the crop yield?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT) : (a) and (b) As per reports of Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO) for 2010 (latest available) the yield of major crops in India is lower as compared to developed countries. A comparative position of yield of major crops in India *vis-a-vis* developed countries for 2010 is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) The yield of different varieties of crops is assessed by growing them at different locations of various zones of the country under All-India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP). As per result of Front Line Demonstrations conducted at farmers' fields with improved varieties and recommended packages of practices for cultivation in various crops, 15-20% higher yield can be achieved in India through proper management of cultivation practices at farmers' fields.

(d) In order to increase production and productivity of agricultural crops in the country, a number of Crop Development Schemes and Programmes, namely:

National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Integrated Cereal Development Programme for Rice/Wheat/Coarse Cereals under Macro Management of Agriculture and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System Areas (SUBACS), Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) and National Project for Science Health Fertility are being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture through State Governments. In addition to above schemes, during 2010-11, two new programmes viz., Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India and Integrated Development of 60,000 Pulses and Oilseeds Villages in Rainfed Areal have been initiated under RKVY. National Food Security Mission has been strengthened from 1.4.2010 with the merger of pulses component of ISOPOM and inclusion of two new potential State namely; Assam and Jharkhand for pulses production. A new programme "Accelerated Pulse Production Programme (A3P)" in the form of block demonstrations has also been started to cover 1000 units of 1000 hectares each of five pulses crops in 16 pulses growing States of the country.

To achieve higher agricultural productivity, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is also conducting basic and strategic research related to crop improvement, production and protection technologies in these crops towards profitable cropping systems suitable to different situations including development of location specific varieties and technologies as per the agro-ecological zones, development of varieties/hybrids, related production and protection technologies suitable for non-traditional areas and seasons. As a result of these initiatives, improved varieties/hybrids of crops have been developed with good adaptability to different agro-ecological zones with specific traits. Promotion and adoption of technologies are ensured through Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs). The technologies by ICAR Institutes and All-India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRPs) in respect of cash crops are also being popularized through special programmes.

Statement

Comparative position of yield of major crops in India vis-a-vis developed countries for 2010

Yield: (Kg/Hectare)

Country	Rice	Wheat	Coarse Cereals	Pulses	Oilseeds (Primary)	Sugarcane	Cotton
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
India*	2239	2989	1536	691	1193	70091	499
Australia	10842	1639	1877	1089	473	77672	4508

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Canada	NA	2802	4688	1814	645	NA	NA
China	6548	4749	5179	1583	589	65746	3694
France	4979	7042	7180	3850	1094	NA	NA
Russian Federation	5280	1918	1626	1399	364	NA	NA
United Kingdom	NA	7681	5648	3867	1252	NA	NA
United States of America	7538	3118	8996	1856	505	69894	2188
WORLD	4374	3000	3557	890	632	70772	2124

Source: FAO

* As per official estimates released by M/o Agriculture.

NA: Not Available.

National Dairy Plan, Phase-I

1900. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has initiated National Dairy Plan, Phase-I;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the major objectives of the plan; and
- (d) the States in which it is being implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT) : (a) and (b) Government of India has approved the implementation of National Dairy Plan Phase-I (NDP I) with a total outlay of about Rs. 2,242 crore during the period from 2011-12 to 2016-17. The scheme will be implemented by the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) through end implementing agencies.

- (c) The objective of NDP I is as follows:
 - (i) To help increase productivity of milch animals and thereby increase milk production to meet the rapidly growing demand for milk.