

States/UTs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Tamil Nadu	5815	5824	5572	5753	5890
Tripura	276	263	267	350	371
Uttarakhand	1187	1193	1166	1170	1132
Uttar Pradesh	25320	25471	25440	25368	25809
West Bengal	9752	9802	9530	8832	9353
Other States/UTs	129	126	125	125	114
ALL INDIA	195223	195314	188992	197323	195246

Farming in rainfed areas

1401.SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution of rainfed areas in foodgrain production in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA) has conducted studies in different rainfed agroecological zones to work out the yield gap between potential yield and yield in farmers' fields;

(c) if so, the result of such studies and the gaps between potential and actual yields; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to maximize yields per hectare?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA) : (a) Data on production of foodgrains in rainfed areas of the country are not maintained separately. However, details of total foodgrains production in the country during the last three years and current year i.e. 2011-12 to 2014-15 are as under:

(Million tonnes)				
Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15*
Foodgrains Production	259.29	257.13	265.57	257.07

*As per 2nd Advance Estimates.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA) has conducted a study in different rainfed agro-ecological zones to work out the yield gap between research stations and farmers' field. The above Study shows that there are large yield gaps between the research stations and average yield realized by the farmers in different zones. Frontline Demonstrations conducted by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) also show yield gaps of about 25-30% between the ideal farm practices and farmers' fields in the major field crops.

(d) In order to bring down yield gaps and maximize per hectare yield and production of various agricultural crops in the country, Government of India is implementing through State Governments various Crop Development Schemes/ programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India (BGREI) as a sub scheme of RKVY, National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology Management and National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). Besides, Continuous Development and Demonstration of improved crop production and protection technologies including high yielding varieties and hybrids by ICAR and State Agricultural Universities also help in dissemination of improved technologies for effective adoption by farmers, thereby reducing the yield gaps in different agro-climate regions of the country.

Development of fish production in a planned way

1402. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has any plan to develop fish production in a planned way to achieve Blue Revolution in the country which can help in generating huge rural employment, cheapest and high quality nutrition, easy foreign exchange and healthy ecology; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government is providing assistance for establishment of Fish Seed Hatcheries, Fish Feed Mills, Cage Culture, Recirculatory Aquaculture Systems, Stocking of Fish Fingerlings in Beels, Wetland, Creation of New Ponds, One Time Inputs of Formulated Pelleted Fish Feed, Creation of Portal and Providing High Level Training on Improved Practices of Fish Culture etc.