Further, for 2015-16, over and above MSPs, the Government has announced a bonus of ₹ 200/- per quintal for Kharif pulses and ₹75/- per quintal for Rabi pulses.

## **Production of pulses**

966. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the production of pulses during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15, State-wise;
- (b) the per capita, per day availability of pulses during the above three years, State-wise; and
- (c) the measures taken by Government to increase the production of pulses in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) The State-wise details of production of pulses in the country during 2012-13 to 2014-15 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The per capita, per day net availability of pulses from 2012 to 2014 (latest available) are as under:

9	Year	Per Capita Net Availability of pulses (Gram per day)		
	2012	41.7		
	2013	43.3		
	2014(P)	47.2		

## (P): Provisional

State-wise details of per capita, per day availability of pulses are not compiled by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

(c) In order to increase production of pulses in the country, Government of India has been implementing through State Governments, the National Food Security Mission (NFSM)-Pulses since 2007-08. Presently, around 50% of the funds under the umbrella scheme of NFSM are allocated for promoting cultivation of pulses. Since 2014-15, NFSM-Pulses is being implemented in 622 districts of 27 States including all districts of North-Eastern and hill States.

Further, since 2010-11 the Scheme "Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India (BGREI)" is being implemented in Eastern States of Assam, Bihar, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Eastern Uttar Pradesh. To give a boost to their area and production, pulses have also been included under BGREI from 2015-16 as part of demonstrations under cropping systems based approach to target rice fallow areas.

In order to increase productivity of pulses, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has undertaken research programmes in different pulses at commodity based research institutes. The research programmes include basic and strategic research related to crop improvement and production technologies in different pulse crops. For developing location-specific varieties/hybrids and suitable production technologies of pulses to improve their production and quality, the research findings are validated in relevant agro-ecologies by crop-specific All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRPs), mostly situated in the State Agricultural Universities (SAUs).

To encourage farmers to grow more pulses by ensuring remunerative prices, the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of pulses have also been increased over the years. Further, for 2015-16, over and above MSPs, the Government has announced a bonus of ₹ 200/- per quintal for Kharif pulses and Rs.75/- per quintal for Rabi pulses.

State-wise details of production of pulses during 2012-13 to 2014-15

States	Production ('000 tonnes)		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	1623.0	1551.0	1213.0
Assam	84.4	104.3	111.0
Bihar	542.8	522.0	493.8
Chhattisgarh	648.7	482.1	736.5
Gujarat	572.2	729.0	574.5
Haryana	130.4	125.1	56.1
Himachal Pradesh	46.1	51.0	38.3

## Crop Diversification Scheme in dry zones of the country

†967. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has implemented Crop Diversification Scheme in various dry zones of the country;
  - (b) if so, State-wise details thereof and the funds allocated so far,
  - (c) the names of crops included under the scheme;
- (d) whether Government has recently sanctioned to plant eucalyptus tree under the Scheme; and

<sup>†</sup>Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.