

19.25 million tonnes in 2013-14, overall production of pulses in 2014-15 and 2015-16 declined to 17.15 million tonnes and 17.07 million tonnes (3rd Advance Estimates) respectively. Details of production of different types of pulses along with annual increase(+)/decline(-) in their production during 2013-14 to 2015-16 are as under:

(Production: Million tonnes)

Crop	Production			Increase(+)/decline(-) over the production of previous year		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*
Tur	3.17	2.81	2.60	0.15	-0.37	-0.21
Gram	9.53	7.33	7.48	0.70	-2.19	0.14
Urad	1.70	1.96	1.88	-0.20	0.26	-0.08
Moong	1.61	1.50	1.59	0.42	-0.10	0.08
Other Kharif Pulses	0.71	0.77	0.71	0.09	0.06	-0.06
Other Rabi Pulses	2.53	2.77	2.80	-0.20	0.24	0.03
TOTAL	19.25	17.15	17.06	0.91	-2.10	-0.09

*As per 3rd Advance Estimates

(d) In order to increase the production of the pulses in the country and meet their demand, the Government of India has been implementing through State Governments, the National Food Security Mission (NFSM)-Pulses since 2007-08. From 2016-17, NFSM-Pulses has been extended to 638 districts of 29 States. From 2015-16, pulses have also been included under the scheme "Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI)" as part of demonstrations under cropping systems based approach to target rice fallow areas.

To encourage farmers to grow more pulses by ensuring remunerative prices, the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of pulses have been increased over the years. To incentivize cultivation of pulses in the country, over and above the MSPs, during 2016-17, the Government has also announced a bonus of ₹ 425/- per quintal for Kharif pulses, namely Arhar (Tur), Urad and Moong.

Suicide by farmers

†1354. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of suicides by farmers in the country is on the rise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the number of farmers who have committed suicide during the past five years, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the planning of Government to prevent suicides by farmers;

(d) whether it is a fact that farmers do not get suitable price of their produce despite its production cost being on higher side; and

(e) whether Government plans to increase the Minimum Support Price of the produce of farmers, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides, in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). These Reports on suicides upto 2014, are available at its website. The Reports for the subsequent years (*i.e.* 2015 onwards) have not been published yet. It may be seen that during the years 2011 to 2013 there has been a decrease in suicides of self employed persons in agriculture. In 2014, it was for the first time, that the suicides were delineated as that of farmers and labourers for a proper perspective. It may be seen that the total number of suicides of farmers and labourers is higher in 2014 as compared to 2013. The State/UT wise details of suicides from 2011 to 2014 may be seen at Statement-I (*See* below). In so far as the year 2015 is concerned, the data, as furnished by the State Governments in respect of farmer suicides, due to agrarian reasons, has been compiled and placed in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) to (e) Agriculture, including agricultural indebtedness, being a State subject, the State Governments take appropriate measures for development of agriculture in the State. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support.

The strategy of the Government is to focus on farmers' welfare by making farming viable. Farm viability is possible, when cost of cultivation is reduced, yields per unit of farm are increased and farmers get remunerative prices on their produce.

The Department has been implementing various schemes to meet this objective, *viz.*

(i) Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme by which the farmers can know the major and minor nutrients available in their soils which will ensure judicious use of fertiliser application and thus save money of farmers. The balanced use of fertiliser will also enhance productivity and ensure higher returns to the farmers.

- (ii) Neem Coated Urea is being promoted to regulate urea use, enhance its availability to the crop and reduce cost of fertilizer application. The entire quantity of domestically manufactured urea is now neem coated. From the current year (*i.e.* 2016), the urea that is imported would also be neem coated.
- (iii) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) is being implemented with a view to promote organic farming in the country. This will improve soil health and organic matter content and increase net income of the farmer so as to realise premium prices.
- (iv) The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) is being implemented to expand cultivated area with assured irrigation, reduce wastage of water and improve water use efficiency.
- (v) National Agriculture Market scheme (e-NAM) was approved on 1.7.2015 with a budget allocation of ₹ 200 crore to be implemented during 2015-16 to 2017-18. The releases of grants under the scheme are made on the basis of completion of 3 reform pre-requisites *i.e.* Single Trading License, Single License Fee and Creation of e-Platform for Trading. The scheme was launched on 14.04.2016 in 8 States *viz.* Gujarat, Telengana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jharkhand covering 21 markets. As of now 23 markets have been integrated.
- (vi) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is being implemented from Kharif 2016 season. PMFBY has addressed all the shortcomings in the earlier schemes and is available to the farmers at very low rates of premium. This scheme would provide insurance cover for all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances.
- (vii) The Government provides interest subvention of 3% on short-term crop loans up to ₹3.00 lakh. Presently, loan is available to farmers at an interest rate of 7% per annum, which gets reduced to 4% on prompt repayment. Further, under Interest Subvention Scheme 2015-16, in order to provide relief to the farmers on occurrence of natural calamities, the interest subvention of 2% shall continue to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount. The benchmark for initiating relief measures by banks has also been reduced to 33% crop loss in line with the National Disaster Management Framework.
- (viii) In addition, the Government is implementing several Centrally Sponsored Schemes *viz.* National Food Security Mission (NFSM); Mission for Integrated Development

of Horticulture (MIDH); National Mission on Oilseeds and Oilpalm (NMOOP); National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

MSP is notified for both Kharif and Rabi crops based on the recommendations of the Commission on Agriculture Costs and Prices (CACP). The Commission collects and analyses data on cost of activation and recommends MSP. The Government has also declared bonus on pulses for Kharif 2016 over and above the approved MSP. Even during last year, Government offered bonus over and above the MSP in case of pulses.

Further the Government undertakes procurement of wheat and paddy under its 'MSP operations'. In addition, Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities not covered under the Minimum Price Support Scheme on the request of State/UT Government. The MIS is implemented in order to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop when the prices tend to fall below the economic level cost of production.

Statement-I

State-wise details of the cases of farmers' suicide from 2011 to 2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011	2012	2013	2014	
					Farmers	Labourers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2206	2572	2014	160	472
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	11	37	0	3
3.	Assam	312	344	305	21	38
4.	Bihar	83	68	127	0	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	4	0	443	312
6.	Goa	1	1	1	0	0
7.	Gujarat	578	564	582	45	555
8.	Haryana	384	276	374	14	105
9.	Himachal Pradesh	46	29	33	32	31
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	10	18	12	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Jharkhand	94	119	142	0	4
12.	Karnataka	2100	1875	1403	321	447
13.	Kerala	830	1081	972	107	700
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1326	1172	1090	826	372
15.	Maharashtra	3337	3786	3146	2568	1436
16.	Manipur	0	0	1	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	22	10	5	0	2
18.	Mizoram	14	10	6	0	5
19.	Nagaland	2	9	2	0	0
20.	Odisha	144	146	150	5	97
21.	Punjab	98	75	83	24	40
22.	Rajasthan	268	270	292	0	373
23.	Sikkim	12	19	35	35	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	623	499	105	68	827
25.	Telangana	NA	NA	NA	898	449
26.	Tripura	20	18	56	0	32
27.	Uttar Pradesh	645	745	750	63	129
28.	Uttarakhand	25	14	15	0	0
29.	West Bengal	807	NR	0	0	230
	TOTAL (STATES)	14004	13727	11744	5642	6694
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	5	8	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	6	15	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi (UT)	10	21	8	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	TOTAL (UTs)	23	27	28	8	16
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	14027	13754	11772	5650	6710
						12360

Source: Report on 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' for relevant years, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

Statement-II

State-wise number of cases of farmers' suicide during the year 2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	0
4.	Bihar	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	3
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	3
8.	Haryana	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
11.	Jharkhand	0
12.	Karnataka	107
13.	Kerala	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0
15.	Maharashtra	1841

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	#139
21.	Punjab	46
22.	Rajasthan	3
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1
25.	Telangana	*342
26.	Tripura	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0
29.	West Bengal	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
31.	Chandigarh	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	Delhi (UT)	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	0
	GRAND TOTAL	2548

Source: Reported by States Government and UTs.

* including 2014

Due to various reasons