

Average yield per hectare of pulses in India and other countries

3035. SHRI V. SOBHANADREE-SWARA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the average yield per hectare of various pulses in India and how it compares with the yield per hectare in other countries like China, Japan, Netherlands, France, U.K. and USA ;

(b) whether any study has been made to know the reasons for the low yields in our country ;

(c) the factors that are contributing for the higher yields in the foreign countries ;

(d) the steps proposed by Government to increase the yield ; and

(e) details regarding targets fixed and results achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The average yield of gram (chick-pea) and total pulses in India during 1983, together with comparative figures for selected countries are given below :

	(Kgs/hectare)	
	Gram (Chick-pea)	Total pulses
India	715	541
China	—	1239
Japan	—	957
Netherlands	—	3857
France	—	3369
U.K.	—	2624
U.S.A.	—	1617
World	714	676

(b) and (c). The reasons for low yields in India as compared to other countries, inter-alia, include :

- (i) low irrigation coverage ;
 - (ii) cultivation of pulses is confined largely to marginal and sub-marginal lands, thereby inhibiting the use of modern technology ;
 - (iii) low application of fertilisers and plant protection measures ; and
 - (iv) low coverage of area under HYV seeds.
- (d) Steps taken by Government to increase the yield of pulses, inter-alia, include :
- (i) extension of pulses in irrigated areas ;
 - (ii) bringing additional area under short duration varieties of pulses in rice fallows by utilising the residual moisture in rabi season ;
 - (iii) cultivation of short duration varieties of moong and urad with irrigation in summer as a catch crop ;
 - (iv) inter-cropping of arhar in soyabean, bajra, cotton, sugarcane and groundnut, both under irrigated and unirrigated conditions ; and
 - (v) maximising the yield levels by the use of improved seeds, adoption of improved package of practices including plant protection measures and price support.

Besides, the Central Government have been implementing various development programmes to increase the production and yield of pulses through various Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes in different States and Union Territories.

(e) The target fixed for production of pulses for the terminal year of the Sixth Plan is 13.0 million tonnes. As against this, production achieved during 1983-84 was 12.65 million tonnes. Figures for 1984-85 have not yet become available.