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MISSION FOR AATMANIRBHARTA IN PULSES

OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES 2025

(2025-26 TO 2030-31)

Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
Government of India
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi

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Contents

Abbreviations

AIF	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund
AMI	Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure
ATMA	Agricultural Technology Management Agency
ATARI	Agricultural Technology Application Research Institute
BBSSL	Bharatiya Beej Sahakari Samiti Limited
CAU	Central Agricultural University
CDD	Crop Development Directorates
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFLD	Cluster Frontline Demonstration
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CCI	Cotton Corporation of India
CSIR	Council of Scientific & Industrial Research
DSCP	District Steering Committee on Pulses
DA&FW	Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
DARE	Department of Agricultural Research and Education
DEO	Data Entry Operator
DBT	Direct Benefit Transfer
DCS	Digital Crop Survey
DG	Director General
DES	Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of India
DPD	Directorate of Pulses Development
DOLR	Department of Land Resources
FCO	Fertilizer Control Order
FCI	Food Corporation of India

FPO	Farmer Producer Organization
FIG	Farmer Interest Group
FFS	Farm Field Schools
FLD	Front Line Demonstration
FMTTI	Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institutes
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
HIL	Hindustan Insecticides Limited
ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
INM	Integrated Nutrient Management
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IIPR	Indian Institute of Pulses Research
IFFDC	Indian Farm Forestry Development Cooperative
JCI	Jute Corporation of India
GFR	General Financial Rules
KCC	Kisan Credit Card
KVK	Krishi Vigyan Kendra
KRIBHCO	Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited
MIS	Market Intervention Scheme
MISS	Modified Interest Subvention Scheme
MMT	Mission Management Team
MMU	Mission Management Unit
MSP	Minimum Support Price
M &T	Mechanization and Technology
MoA&FW	Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

NAFED	National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Limited
NCCF	National Consumer Cooperative Federation Limited
NFSNM	National Food Security & Nutrition Mission
NFL	National Fertilizers Limited
NSCP	National Steering Committee on Pulses
PACS	Primary Agricultural Credit Society
PM-AASHA	Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan
PMFBY	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
PMKSY	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
PSB	Phosphate Solubilizing Bacteria
PDPS	Price Deficiency Payment Scheme
PSF	Price Stabilization Fund
PSS	Price Support Scheme
R&D	Research and Development
SAU	State Agricultural University
SATHI	Seed Authentication, Traceability and Holistic Inventory
SHG	Self Help Group
SMAM	Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization
SSCP	State Steering Committee on Pulses
SRF	Senior Research Fellow
YP	Young Professional
TA	Technical Assistant
TRFA	Targeted Rice Fallow Area
WDC-PMKSY	Watershed Development Component - Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana

1. Introduction

Government of India has sanctioned a new mission namely "Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses" as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with a special focus on Tur, Urad and Masoor. Central agencies (NAFED and NCCF) will be ready to procure these 3 pulses, as much as offered during the next 4 years from farmers who register with these agencies and enter into agreements. The Mission will place emphasis on: (i) development and commercial availability of climate resilient seeds, ii) enhancing protein content (iii) increasing productivity (iv) improving post-harvest storage and management and (v) assuring remunerative prices to the farmers.

2. About the “Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses”

The “Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses” is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The mission will subsume the Pulses component of the existing National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM). All committed liabilities pertaining to the erstwhile NFSNM-Pulses component shall be carried over and addressed as per the existing NFSNM guidelines. The State or Agency needs to maintain the old account until the completion of the relevant activities.

2.1 Objectives of the Mission

a. Enhancing pulses production with a special focus on Tur, Urad, Masoor
b. Promoting production and availability of climate resilient seeds for farmers
c. Increasing area under pulses cultivation
d. Promoting post-harvest storage and management technology
e. Assured 100% Procurement of Tur, Urad, Masoor by NCCF & NAFED
f. Assured procurement of other pulses as per the norms of Price Support Scheme (PSS) under PM-AASHA
g. Enhancing protein content

2.2 Outcomes targeted

The outcomes targeted under the Mission are provided below:

a. Increase production of pulses from 242 lakh MT to 350 lakh MT
b. Increase area under pulses cultivation from 275 lakh ha to 310 lakh ha
c. Improve the average yield from 881 kg/ha to 1130 kg/ha
d. Develop high-yielding, short-duration, hybrid, genome edited, climate resilient and pest-resistant varieties

The year wise projected outcomes is detailed at Annexure-1

2.3 Implementation Timeline

The "**Mission on Aatmanirbharta in Pulses"** will span from FY **2025-26 to 2030-31**, ensuring a phased and structured approach toward achieving self-sufficiency in pulses production.

2.4 Implementation Approach

The Mission will focus on a **cluster-based approach** to **strengthen the agri value chain**, from inputs to markets. Each cluster will have atleast 10 hectares of area, (2 hectares in case of hilly area and northeast region)

2.5 Criteria for selection of districts/ clusters

The districts/clusters shall be identified from the potential pulses growing areas across the states/UTs. While selecting the districts, emphasis will be given on:

a. High Area-High Yield (HA-HY), High Area-Low Yield (HA-LY), Low Area-High Yield (LA-HY), and Low Area-Low Yield (LA-LY) district approach recommended by NITI Aayog
b. Rice fallow, rainfed and watershed areas
c. Districts mapped under Prime Minister Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana having potential for pulses cultivation
d. Aspirational districts, Left Wing Extremism/ Border Area District
e. Districts in which Adarsh Gram Yojana is being implemented

f. North East, Himalayan, LWE, Island territories, and other backward areas

g. Any other area approved by State Steering Committee on Pulses

h. Any other area notified by Centre from time to time

An indicative list of districts identified is attached at Annexure-2

2.6 Criteria for identification of Beneficiaries

In accordance with the decision of the Government of India regarding implementation of Special Component Plan (SCP) for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for Scheduled Tribes, 16 % of the total allocation for SCP and 8 % for TSP will be earmarked. However, States/UTs will be allowed to make allocation to SC/ST farmers proportionate to their population. The data on beneficiaries' classes will be generated and maintained by the State/UT for reporting at National Level. While allocating the funds, the following points may be kept in consideration:

a. Priority will be given to small and marginal farmers for the implementation of various mission components. The allocation of funds will be based on their population in the respective State/UT.

b. At least 20% allocation of the fund is to be made for women farmers.

c. An individual farmer or seed grower is entitled to avail the assistance for various components of the mission limited to 5 hectares in a season.

d. FRA (Forest Rights Act) Patta Holders shall be eligible for receiving benefits of mission subject to other eligibility conditions.

3. Mission Structure

The Mission will be implemented through a three-tier structure at the National, State, and District levels. The roles, responsibilities, and composition of the respective committees are as follows:

3.1 National Level

3.1.1 National Steering Committee on Pulses (NSCP):

I. A National level Steering Committee will be constituted under the chairpersonship of the Secretary, Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Government of India.

II. The NSCP will provide suitable directives and guidance to the Mission, review the overall progress and development of the scheme, and oversee the activities of the Mission. The NSCP would be allowed to change the components/interventions as per the requirement, decide on need-based reallocation of resources across states and districts, and approve projects as per the requirements. Any amendments to the operational guidelines with the approval of the Union Cabinet Minister, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

III. The NSCP is empowered to make changes in cost norms upto 25%.

IV. NSCP will monitor mission's progress at the national level by tracking key performance indicators, as listed in Annexure-3.

V. The chairperson may nominate additional members of the committee as per requirement.

VI. The NSCP will meet twice a year.

VII. The composition of the NSCP will be as under:

(i)	Secretary, DA&FW	Chairperson
(ii)	Secretary, DARE & DG, ICAR	Member
(iii)	Secretary, Department of Food & Public Distribution*	Member

(iv)	Secretary, Ministry of Food Processing Industries*	Member
(v)	Secretary, Department of Consumer Affairs*	Member
(vi)	Secretary, Ministry of Cooperation*	Member
(vii)	Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry	Member
(viii)	Additional Secretary (Crops), DA&FW	Member
(ix)	Deputy Director General (Crop Science), ICAR	Member
(x)	Agriculture Commissioner, DA&FW	Member
(xi)	Joint Secretary, Seeds	Member
(xii)	Joint Secretary, MPS	Member
(xiii)	Joint Secretary, Marketing	Member
(xiv)	Additional Director General (Pulses), ICAR	Member
(xv)	Additional Director General (Seeds), ICAR	Member
(xvi)	Director, Directorate of Pulses Development Bhopal	Member
(xvii)	Director, Indian Institute of Pulses Research (IIPR) Kanpur	Member
(xviii)	Managing Director, NAFED	Member
(xix)	Managing Director, NCCF	Member
(xx)	Secretary (Agriculture) of Two (2) major pulses growing states #	Member
(xxi)	Two (2) Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)#	Member
(xxii)	National Mission Director, Pulses Mission	Member Secretary

* Secretary or his representative not below the rank of Joint Secretary

Representation in the committee will be on a rotational basis, for a term of two years. The nomination will be done with the approval of the chairperson NSCP.

3.1.2 National Mission Director, Pulses Mission

The Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary will be ex-officio National Mission Director (NMD), Pulses Mission. National Mission Director, Pulses Mission shall be the Member Secretary of NSCP. The National Mission Director shall be responsible for:

I. Preparing strategy for implementation of the Mission within the ambit of cabinet approval, NSCP directions and GoI's policies.

II. Preparing targets at National and State levels and accordingly developing National Annual Action Plan and ensure approvals of State Annual Action Plans as per the guidelines.

III. Annual Action Plan shall be placed to the Secretary DAFW for approval where State Mission director shall present the plan and strategy.

IV. Ensuring efficient fund disbursement, optimal resource allocation, and providing technical support to state officials for adopting new technologies.

V. Overseeing mission management, including seed distribution, infrastructure development, and support for expanding pulses cultivation in potential regions.

VI. Preparing modalities and standard operating procedures (SOPs) for various components and ensuring collaborations between agencies for smooth implementation of the Mission.

VII. Facilitating convergence of Mission activities with other programs (such as crop insurance, micro-irrigation, agricultural credit etc.) to align with overall objective of bolstering pulses cultivation in the country.

VIII. Designing and running a suitable Information Education and Communication (IEC) campaign in association with relevant industries, departments and agencies.

IX. Developing suitable digital portals and applications for efficient monitoring of mission implementation.

X. Supervising and controlling the functioning of Directorate of Pulses Development, Bhopal

VIII. The composition of a committee under National Mission Director will be as under:

(i)	National Mission Director, Pulses Mission	Chairperson
(ii)	Director/DS level Officer, Trade	Member
(iii)	Director/DS level Officer, AIF	Member
(iv)	Director/DS level Officer, INM	Member

(v)	Director/DS level Officer, RKVY	Member
(vi)	Director/DS level Officer, PDMC	Member
(vii)	Director/DS level Officer, M & T	Member
(viii)	Director/DS level Officer, Seeds	Member
(ix)	Director/DS level Officer, MPS	Member
(x)	Director, Directorate of Pulses Development Bhopal	Member
(xi)	Director, Indian Institute of Pulses Research (IIPR) Kanpur	Member
(xii)	Principal Scientist (Pulses), ICAR	Member
(xiii)	Principal Scientist (Seeds), ICAR	Member
(xiv)	Director (Agriculture) of Two (2) major pulses growing states	
(xv)	Representative, NAFED	Member
(xvi)	Representative, NCCF	Member
(xvii)	Director/Deputy Commissioner, Pulses Mission	Member Secretary

XI. A Pulses Cell will be created under the Pulses Division. The cell will have one (1) Additional Commissioners, two (2) Deputy Commissioners, two (2) Assistant Commissioners, three (3) Assistant Directors, three Senior Technical Assistants (STA) and supporting staff.

3.2 State/UT Level

3.2.1 State Steering Committee on Pulses (SSCP):

I. A State level Steering Committee will be constituted by the State/UT Government under the chairpersonship of Chief Secretary/Development Commissioner/Agriculture Production Commissioner (APC)/ as designated by State Government to oversee and steer the activities of the Mission in the State. Its primary responsibility shall be to ensure that the mission's objectives are translated into effective outcomes on the ground while coordinating with state agencies, district bodies, and the central government.

II. The duties of SSCP is as follows:

a) Overall monitoring of the mission implementation in the State / UT within the overall policy guidelines prescribed for the mission to achieve the mission objectives.

b) The list of districts/clusters is attached at Annexure-2 .While the identification and formation of clusters will be a one-time exercise, the SSCP in their meeting will review the status of the districts/ clusters and consider any necessary changes or modifications to be submitted to the NSCP for their review and approval.

c) Finalizing State/UT Pulses Action Plan for pulses cultivation and production based on APY targets assigned to the state and its monitoring.

d) Finalizing prospective and Annual State Action Plan in consonance with the mission's goals and objectives before its submission to the DA&FW.

e) Monitoring mission's progress at the State/UT level by tracking key performance indicators with regular reports submitted to the DA&FW.

f) Overseeing the state-level financial resource allocation to develop essential infrastructure and post-harvest processing facilities etc.

g) Monitoring the functioning and progress of district missions and issue instructions and prescribe SOPs for increasing their efficiency.

h) Ensuring convergence with other central and state schemes by coordinating with relevant departments (agriculture, irrigation, finance, rural development etc.) to streamline mission implementation and align it with state agricultural policies and development plans.

i) Any other matter relevant for efficient implementation of the mission in the State/UT.

III. Chairman, SSCP may nominate additional officials/persons of importance as felt necessary.

IV. The SSCP will meet twice a year.

V. The composition of the SSCP shall be as follows:

(i)	Chief Secretary/Development Commissioner Agriculture Production Commissioner as designated by State Government	Chairperson
(ii)	Secretary (Cooperation)	Member
(iii)	Secretary dealing with Food Processing Industries	Member
(iv)	Secretary (Finance)	Member
(v)	Secretary (Food & Public Distribution)	Member
(vi)	Vice Chancellor(s) of CAUs / SAUs of the State/UT concerned*	Member
(vii)	Director, Agriculture of State / UT concerned	Member
(viii)	Director/Project Directors of ICAR Institutes located within the state	Member
(ix)	State In-charge of NABARD	Member
(x)	Nodal officer – State Level Bankers Committee	Member
(xi)	2 Representatives of pulses FPOs/Cooperatives, VCPs,	Member
(xii)	2 Industry representatives dealing with pulses, seed production etc. as nominated by Chairman	Member
(xiii)	Representatives from DA&FW, GoI	Member
(xiv)	State Mission Director (Pulses Mission)	Member Secretary

[#] Representation in the committee will be on a rotational basis, for a term of two years

*In case there is no Central or State Agriculture university (CAU/SAU) in the state/UT, the representative of CAUs / SAUs having a regional center in the state or adjoining state/UT may be considered.

3.2.2 State Mission Director, Pulses Mission

The Secretary (Agriculture)/Special Secretary (Agriculture)/ Commissioner (Agriculture)/Director (Agriculture) as designated by State/UT shall act as the State Mission Director (Pulses Mission) in their respective State/UT. The State Mission Director shall be responsible for:

I. Preparing State/UT Pulses Action Plan for pulses cultivation and production based on APY targets assigned to the state and its monitoring.

II. Preparing prospective and Annual State Action Plan in consonance with the Mission's goals and objectives and submitting the same to the SSCP for approval and concurrence.

III. Executing the State Action Plan and ensuring proper utilization of funds received from Government of India

IV. Ensuring efficient fund disbursement, optimal resource allocation, and providing technical support to district missions/officials for implementing the programs.

V. Overseeing mission management, including seed distribution, infrastructure development, and support for expanding pulses cultivation in potential regions.

VI. Converging other programs with Mission activities to align with broader scheme objectives.

VII. Identifying and recommend suitable seed varieties (as per State's agro-climatic condition) to NSCP.

VIII. Convening SSCP periodically and ensuring that the district missions and other committee functions properly.

IX. Organizing workshops, seminars and training programmes for farmers and other stakeholders at the State/UT level in collaboration with SAUs, ICAR institutes and other reputed institutes/agencies.

X. Organizing at least one annual conference on pulses, aimed at raising awareness, sharing progress as prescribed, capacity building, innovations, best practices, and new ideas in the sector.

XI. Ensuring timely lifting and distribution of seeds by coordinating with District administrations to avoid delays.

XII. Tracking and update seed production and distribution data on the centralized portal SATHI for transparency and accountability.

XIII. Preparing 5-year Seed Rolling Plan and its updation on SATHI portal.

XIV. Undertaking suitable advance tie-ups for seed production after taking requisition from district missions to ensure timely availability of pulses to farmers.

XV. Overseeing the multiplication of high-quality seed varieties, collaborating with certified seed producers, seed hubs, research institutions, and farmers to ensure sufficient seed production as per the State/UT seed requirement approved in the State Action Plan.

XVI. Any other responsibilities as assigned by GoI and SSCP from time to time.

3.3 District Level

3.3.1 District Steering Committee on Pulses (DSCP):

I. At the district level, a Steering Committee will be constituted under the chairpersonship of the District Collector/Deputy Commissioner for execution of the programme at the district/block level.

II. The duties of DSCP is as follows:

a) Preparing district plan of pulses cultivation based on APY targets assigned to the district by the State/UT.

b) Preparing Annual Plan of Pulses Mission for the district following the physical and financial targets assigned to the district by the State/UT.

c) Preparing 3-year rolling plan for submission to the State Mission Director

d) Ensuring distribution of seeds to the eligible and identified farmers including lifting of samples for testing

e) Ensuring training of farmers and organizing farmer field schools

f) Coordinating and monitoring CFLDs being conducted in the district by KVKs. vii. Ensuring convergence of relevant schemes with Pulses Mission activities to maximize support to pulses farmers in clusters.

g) Monitoring and evaluating the mission's progress, tracking key performance indicators like pulses yield improvements, seed distribution, and farmer participation etc., with regular reports submitted to the SSCP.

h) Coordinating training programs to build farmer capacity in improved cultivation techniques, modern pulses varieties, and post-harvest management.

i) Any other responsibilities as assigned by the GoI and SOSM from time to time.

III. The list of districts/clusters is attached at Annexure-2. While the identification and formation of clusters will be a one-time exercise, the DSCP in their meeting will review the status of the districts/ clusters and consider any necessary changes or modifications to be submitted to the SSCP for their review and approval.

IV. The DSCP will undertake implementation and monitoring of the scheme components through the Agriculture Department, involving the concerned stakeholders and concerned officers and review the same in their monthly meetings.

V. The constitution of the DSCP will be as follows:

(i)	District Collector/ District Magistrate/ Deputy Commissioner	Chairperson
(ii)	DDC/CDO as designated by District Collector	Vice Chairperson
(iii)	CEO, Zila Parishad	Member
(iv)	Nominated progressive farmers	Member
(v)	Representatives from Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Farmers Producer Organizations (FPOs), Farmer Interest Groups (FIGs), Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS)	Member
(vi)	Representative of KVK /ICAR/ SAU	Member
(vii)	Project Director ATMA	Member
(viii)	Representative from Lead Bank and NABARD	Member
(ix)	District Agriculture Officer	Member Secretary

VI. Chairman, DSCP may nominate additional officials/persons of importance as felt necessary.

VII. The DSCP will meet once in every two months.

4. Funding Pattern & Fund Flow

I. The funds for implementing the Mission's programme will be released to the State/UT governments after approval of Annual Action Plan by State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) headed by Chief Secretary of concerned State/UT. The release of Central Share to the States and UTs would be as per the extant guidelines of DA&FW, MoA&FW and Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, GoI. The Nodal Department will be responsible for submission of all the documents related to physical, financial progress and utilization of funds.

II. The release of Central Share to the States would be in two instalments; the first installment during the months of April-June, subject to the approval of the State annual Action Plan and the terms and conditions stipulated from time to time; the second instalment during the months of October-December on the request of State Govt. or on utilization of 75% of first instalment by the state governments/UTs and as per the conditions for release of instalments communicated by centre from time to time.

III. The funds for the implementation of the activities of Pulses Mission components will be released by the State/District Level Agency to the nodal departments for the procurement of required inputs. The nodal departments will submit the utilization certificate to the State/District Level Agency which, will be compiled and a consolidated utilization certificate, duly authenticated by the State Steering Committee on Pulses (SSCP) will be submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture &FW, Govt. of India for further release of fund.

IV. The transfer of funds to the State Level Agency and further to the districts will be as per the guidelines of Department of Expenditure from time to time. The State Level Agency will have to maintain a separate budget head/account for Central Share and matching State share in prescribed accounting system for the Mission, both at the State and district level.

V. The Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) would be implemented to transfer the funds for specified interventions of Pulses Mission to identified beneficiaries as per the guidelines issued and revised from time to time. The States/Implementing agencies would transfer the benefit to the targeted beneficiaries through DBT by using Aadhar etc. The details of data bank related to beneficiaries would be uploaded on MIS of Mission by the States/Implementing Agencies.

5. Key Interventions/Components under the Mission

The Mission will adopt a comprehensive approach covering an entire range of interventions, as mentioned below. Any beneficiary availing benefit for similar interventions from other schemes would not be eligible for that intervention under the Pulses Mission.

5.1 Seed Production

5.1.1 Assistance for promoting production of Breeder seeds (100% central share)

I. Full financial support, covering 100% of the cost as determined by DA&FW, will be provided for the procurement of breeder seed varieties/hybrids which are ≤5 years old (5 years will be considered after 3 years from the date of notification), will be provided as per cost norms indicated in Annexure-4. These seeds must be sourced exclusively from ICAR institutes, Central Agricultural Universities (CAUs), and State Agricultural Universities (SAUs).

II. The State Mission Director shall prepare a three-year online seed rolling plan based on the targets provided by GoI. This plan has to be submitted by 31st December 2025. This plan will outline the production requirements for high-quality breeder, foundation, and certified seeds, involving State Seed Corporations, Central Seed Multiplication Agencies, FPOs, Cooperatives, Seed Hubs etc. States should specify in the rolling plan agency multiplying breeder seed, foundation seed & expected certified seeds for use in future seasons, as per the Mission targets. The plan will be reviewed periodically before the Kharif, Rabi and Summer seasons. Any modification in the seed rolling plan need to be communicated before 28th February for Kharif season and 31st August for Rabi season.

III. Seed producing agencies/ agencies designated by DA&FW can avail this support. Claims for reimbursement shall be made through the respective State/UT Departments in alignment with the approved Annual Action Plan.

IV. All breeder seed producers and purchasers must register on the central seed portal, SATHI to upload relevant data, ensuring complete traceability and adherence to quality standards throughout the seed production and procurement process.

V. The National Mission Director in consultation with seed division of DA&FW and ICAR will send a list of notified pulses varieties within the last five years (five years will be considered after three years from the date of notification) to State/UT. The list will be updated from time to time. Based on this list, the SSCP shall set breeder seed purchase targets aligned with state-specific goals under the mission.

VI. The States should make an effort to ensure notification of the seed varieties developed for the state but not yet notified. For this purpose, they should seek assistance of ICAR/ CAUs/SAUs. This will ensure that assistance becomes available to such varieties as well. In case a variety is notified for a particular state and giving good results in another state, then that State needs to take steps to notify that variety in their state.

VII. The procurement of breeder seeds for specific varieties or hybrids must strictly follow the allocations outlined in the State Annual Action Plan approved by DA&FW. Agencies responsible for lifting breeder seeds must adhere to the proper seed production chain and update all relevant information on the SATHI portal.

VIII. To facilitate timely procurement, seed-producing agencies must submit a report immediately after the cut-off date, detailing unclaimed breeder seed stocks. This report should also identify agencies that failed to lift their allocations, along with reasons for any delays.

IX. The agencies to ensure lifting of breeder seeds for Tur and other Kharif pulses by end of April, and for Moong and Urad by end of May. For breeder seeds of Rabi pulses (Gram, Masoor, field pea) by end of August every year.

X. States/UTs to ensure payment to ICAR Institutes/CAUs/SAUs at the time of breeder seed lifting

XI. All breeder seeds must be supplied with a quality certificate issued by an accredited laboratory. Breeder seed suppliers are also required to provide the genetic make-up of the seeds, which will be securely held by the State Government. This genetic data will be used to verify the quality and authenticity of certified seeds at later stages. Any quality concerns must be promptly reported to the Head of the Breeder Seed Producing Agency, the Assistant Director General (Seeds) at ICAR, and other relevant authorities.

XII. All stakeholders involved in the seed production and distribution process must comply with Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and directives issued by the Government of India and the respective State Governments to maintain seed quality.

XIII. The State/UT Department of Agriculture shall reimburse 100% of the cost of breeder seeds to eligible agencies. This reimbursement will align with the approved targets specified in the State Annual Action Plans and adhere to cost norms prescribed by DA&FW. A note on the proposed interventions in seed production is detailed in Annexure-5

5.1.2 Assistance for promoting production of Foundation seeds

I. The 100% cost of breeder seeds for multiplication to foundation seeds will be borne by centre as per the cost norms determined by DA&FW for breeder seed varieties/hybrids which are ≤5 years old (5 years will be considered after 3 years from the date of notification).

II. Seed producing agencies/agencies designated by DA&FW can avail this support. Claims for reimbursement shall be made through the respective State/UT Departments in alignment with the approved Annual Action Plan.

III. All foundation seed producers and purchasers must register on the central seed portal, SATHI to upload relevant data, ensuring complete traceability and adherence to quality standards throughout the seed production and procurement process.

IV. The National Mission Director in consultation with seed division of DA&FW and ICAR will send a list of notified pulses varieties within the last five years (five years will be considered after three years from the date of notification) to State/UT. The list will be updated from time to time. Based on this list, the SSCP shall set foundation seed purchase targets aligned with state-specific goals under the mission.

V. The States should make an effort to ensure notification of the seed varieties developed for the state but not yet notified. For this purpose, they should seek assistance of ICAR / CAUs / SAUs. This will ensure that assistance becomes available to such varieties as well.

VI. To facilitate timely procurement, seed-producing agencies must submit a report immediately after the cut-off date, detailing unclaimed foundation seed stocks. This report should also identify agencies that failed to lift their allocations, along with reasons for any delays.

VII. As seed production is a highly technical task, assistance can be provided for the producer of foundation seed for a maximum up to 5 hectares per seed grower. In case of lease of land by seed grower/farmer, a formal lease agreement with landowners is required.

5.1.3 Assistance for promoting production of Certified seeds

I. Assistance for the production of certified seeds of Pulses of notified varieties/ hybrids less than 5 years (5 years will be considered after 3 years from the date of notification of varieties) will be provided as per cost norms indicated in Annexure-4. Preference will be given to high yielding, biofortified, climate-resilient, short and medium duration, biotic stress tolerant varieties.

II. Seed producing agencies/ agencies designated by DA&FW can avail this support. Every agency engaged in certified seed production under this component must strictly adhere to the approved seed production system. This should be carried out either on their own farms or through their locally registered seed growers, with documented

proof of breeder seed procurement. The agency is not allowed to sub-let the seed production process to any third party.

III. Agencies shall be eligible for assistance only when they purchase the seed produced from the seed grower at a price over and above the MSP or prevailing market price (at the time of procurement), whichever is higher, including an incentive for seed production. The undertaking or certificate in this regard with proof of payment will be provided to the Department of Agriculture of State/UT.

IV. Under this component, 75% of the assistance is meant for seed growers (to be paid through DBT) and 25% for the seed producing agencies to meet their expenditure (including certification cost) if the seed is produced on seed growers' field. In case the agency produces seeds on its own farms, it will be eligible for 100% assistance. The seed being produced under this component shall be provided on subsidized rates to farmers.

V. As seed production is a highly technical task, assistance can be provided for the producer of certified seed for a maximum up to 5 hectares per seed grower. In case of lease of land by seed grower/farmer, a formal lease agreement with landowners is required.

VI. The assistance amount will be released to the above agencies by the Department of Agriculture of State/UT on furnishing the certified copy of bills (that it is their first and final bill for the season), purchase certificate, proof of payment to seed grower (along-with payment reference ID) and list of certified seed produced farmer-wise verified by the respective State Seed Certification Agency or seed grower-wise certificate issued under Section 9 of Seed Act.

VII. The Nodal Institutes of ICAR will coordinate with all Seed Hubs and submit consolidated bills and other information to the Department of Agriculture of State/UT.

VIII. Certified Seed Production under this component must be carried out through the SATHI Portal, ensuring that all necessary details are recorded by every agency involved in seed production within the respective state. A note on the proposed interventions in seed production is detailed in Annexure-5

5.1.4 Assistance on Certification charges

I. Financial assistance @ 50% or maximum assistance or maximum assistance as per the cost norms indicated in Annexure-4 (whichever is less) on inspection charges paid by Seed Growers or Agencies (for the seed production taken on their own farms) is available under this component.

II. Assistance is available for inspection charges taken by the certification agency on the area covered under Foundation Seed production for varieties less than 5 years (5 years will be considered after 3 years from the date of notification of varieties).

5.1.5 Training of Seed Growers by agencies

I. Agencies are responsible to impart the knowledge of Seed Production, Inspection, Rouging, Harvesting, Processing, Packing, Treatment, Storage, Certification, etc to seed growers.

II. The implementing agency will organize atleast one training for a group of seed growers in a season.

III. For the total number of seed growers covered for seed production under this component, the training to maximum 1/3rd of such seed growers shall be done by the implementing agency in a particular season.

IV. There has to three (3) mandatory visits by technical assistant of agencies in seed growers field.

V. The beneficiary list of farmers/seed growers trained under this component need to be maintained by agencies/State Department of Agriculture/UTs and also to be uploaded on MIS portal of Pulses Mission/other digital platforms of DA&FW.

5.1.6 Strengthening of Seed Hubs

I. Seed corporations and cooperatives at state and central levels are the primary entities responsible for producing and supplying seeds in the public sector across the country. To complement these efforts, seed hubs have been established at selected Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), and institutes of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) through the IIPR. These hubs aim to produce an adequate quantity of high-quality seeds of improved varieties of Pulses. They also assist in maintaining a reasonable seed buffer stock with a well-defined rolling plan.

II. **Objectives of the Seed Hubs:**

a) Produce sufficient quantities of high-quality seeds including breeder seeds.

b) Support the maintenance of a reasonable seed buffer stock with a well-defined rolling plan.

c) Enhance input use efficiency, including fertilizers, water, weedicides, pesticides, and other inputs, to increase the productivity of Pulses.

d) Establish seed processing plants and storage godowns.

e) Conduct studies to document the contributions of extension, research, and policy in terms of increasing production and area of Pulses.

III. Coordination for Pulses seeds hubs: ICAR-IIPR and DPD, Bhopal under the supervision of DA&FW will coordinate for implementing the project aimed at establishing seed hubs for Pulses and providing technical support for quality seed production. A total of 150 seed hubs and 12 All India Coordinated Research Project for various Pulses have been established so far. A list of existing seed and their progress is detailed in Annexure-6

IV. Modalities**:**

a) Audit of each seed hub will be done by a joint team of ICAR and DA&FW to strengthen the seed production program under the Mission.

b) In each seed hub, the overseeing institute supplies breeder seeds to affiliated farmers and purchases the foundation and certified seeds produced by them at a pre-established price which is slightly above the MSP. The institute also assigns a breeder to oversee crop inspection during seed breeding for quality monitoring. Following the buyback, the institute administers seed treatment and sells it after packaging. Proceeds are deposited to a revolving fund which is utilized for paying the farmers for seed supply.

V. Financial Assistance: The Seed hubs of ICAR/SAUs/CAUs/KVKs will be eligible for assistance under the seed production component.

VI. A plan will be developed for utilization of certified seeds produced by seed hubs under this Mission. States under this Mission will enter into agreements with the seed hubs for procurement of good quality seeds and timely certification & payment.

5.2 Seed Distribution

5.2.1 Assistance on Certified Seed Distribution

I. Financial assistance on Certified Seed Distribution @ 50% or maximum assistance as per the cost norms indicated in Annexure-4 (whichever is less) for the distribution of certified seeds to farmers. These seeds should be of newly released and notified high-yielding, climate-resilient, bio-fortified varieties or hybrids that are resistant to insects, pests, and diseases, as well as short and medium duration (less than 5 years old, 5 years will be considered after 3 years from the date of notification of varieties) that outperform existing prominent varieties. The new varieties including genome editing

and hybrid would be included under the mission. This support will be extended to farmers through the Department of Agriculture of the respective State/UT based on the targets approved in the Annual Action Plan.

II. If less than 5 year old varieties are not available, States/UTs may use financial assistance for notified varieties that are older than 5 years (5 years will be considered after 3 years from the date of notification of varieties) but not more than 10 years, subject to approval from Secretary (A&FW, GoI). These older varieties should possess special traits, such as drought resistance, flood tolerance, or exceptional nutritional quality, along-with benchmark productivity standards. When including such varieties in the Annual Action Plan, State/UT Governments must clearly emphasize their distinctive features/ justification for inclusion.

III. The State/UT must ensure that the seeds are procured from agencies which have adhered to the existing approved system of seed production, either on their own farms or through their locally registered seed growers, with documented proof of breeder seed procurement. It is to be further ensured that the seed-producing agency have not procured the seed to be supplied from any third party. The details should be mandatorily captured on the SATHI portal

IV. The subsidy to beneficiaries will be provided through Direct Benefit Transfer. DBT will be carried out in two forms: Cash Transfers via Aadhaar-based authentication and Aadhar linked accounts and In-kind transfers through Point of Sale (PoS) systems enable with biometric authentication and/or facial recognition.

V. The details of beneficiaries will be captured by biometric system for farmer’s authentication from State Farmer's Registry developed under Digital Agriculture Mission. In case such registry is not developed, the state may use any farmer data base available with the state.

VI. The Digital Crop Survey (DCS) will be employed to monitor the fields where such seeds are sown. In states lacking DCS, Krishi MApper will be utilized to document farmers' sowing activities.

VII. The State/UT will ensure the timely distribution of seeds to farmers to facilitate prompt sowing.

VIII. Financial assistance for the distribution of certified seeds under this component is limited to a maximum of 1.00 hectare per farmer.

IX. A farmer who has received certified seeds with assistance under this component shall not be eligible for the same support for at least two years after the season of distribution. Additionally, such farmers will not be eligible for seedkits during this period.

5.3 Demonstrations

5.3.1 Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs) (by ICAR-Institutes)

ICAR-IIPR will be designated Nodal Institutes to oversee and coordinate the implementation of FLDs. The approval for the organization of FLD is subject to the following conditions:

I. The Nodal Institute of ICAR will submit the proposal for approval of DA&FW.

II. Notified varieties are eligible for demonstration under FLD for up to 5 years from their release date (5 years will be considered after 3 years from the date of notification). At least 50% of FLDs to be on focused pulses such as TUR, Urad and Masoor.

III. Each implementing institute shall form a monitoring team comprising officials from the Crop Development Directorates/ Pulses Mission Division, DAFW, the State Department of Agriculture, and scientists from the implementing institute.

IV. The maximum area under FLD will be two (2) ha per cluster under each crop. The maximum area of plot under FLD for a farmer shall be 1.0 hectare but not less than 0.40 hectare.

V. The FLDs will be conducted as per the cost norms provide in Annexure 4

VI. Under FLDs package kits (including Seed, IPM, and INM material) should be given to farmers at the time of sowing.

VII. The assistance for chemical fertilizers as inputs is not permitted. However, Nano-fertilizers approved under the Fertilizer Control Order (FCO) may be utilized as critical inputs in the cafeteria, following the SAUs/CAUs//ICAR's package of practices, including the recommended dosage, stage, and method of application for the specific crop and state.

VIII. The Drone Didis shall participate in IPM/INM/Nano-fertilizer applications, with remuneration provided at prevailing market rates from the total approved assistance allocated for the demonstration.

IX. Preference to bio fortified and climate resilient varieties shall be given for organizing FLDs.

X. Preference for organizing FLD shall be given in potential areas of North-Eastern States.

XI. The Implementing Institute and their coordinating centres should involve their respective Agronomist, Plant Breeders, Pathologist and Entomologist to finalize technologies to be demonstrated in FLD programme and follow-up visits to demonstration sites.

XII. Soil Health Card is mandatory for the beneficiary of the demonstration.

XIII. All the FLDs should be conducted under the close supervision of Implementing Institute. The Nodal institute to ensure that villages where FLDs are conducted should not have CFLDs/Block Demonstrations by state Department of Agriculture/Projects undertaken by ICAR on similar interventions.

XIV. Farmers practice, crop production and protection technologies used in FLDs should be highlighted in the progress report. The reasons for yield gap between FLDs and farmers' practice should be mentioned in progress report.

XV. The FLDs will be monitored through Krishi MApper application.

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5.3.2 Cluster Front Line Demonstrations (CFLDs) (by KVKs)

The Extension Division of ICAR will act as the Nodal Division responsible for implementing CFLDs through State/UTs. The approval of the project is subject to the following conditions: -

I. The States/UTs in consultation with ATARIs and concerned ICAR Institutes, will submit the project proposal to DA&FW, GoI under Annual Action Plan of the State/UTs. The proposal will incorporate the latest technologies and notified varieties or hybrids (less than 5 years old, 5 years will be considered after 3 years from the date of notification of varieties) for demonstration in CFLDs, ensuring suitability for the specific agro-ecological region.

II. Newly released and notified high-yielding, climate-resilient, and bio-fortified varieties that are resistant to insects, pests, and diseases (less than 5 years old, 5 years will be considered after 3 years from the date of notification of varieties) and demonstrate better performance than existing prominent varieties shall be recommended for demonstration in CFLDs. The seed of such varieties shall be certified seed and focus is to be given to Tur, Urad and Masoor.

III. If less than 5 year varieties are not available, States/UTs may use financial assistance for notified varieties that are older than 5 years (5 years will be considered after 3 years from the date of notification of varieties) but not more than 10 years, subject to approval from Secretary (A&FW, GoI).

IV. Preference to bio-fortified and climate resilient varieties in different crops shall be given for organizing CFLDs.

V. State/UTs to ensure organisation of CFLDs through KVKs under the supervision of ATARIs and concerned ICAR Institutes.

VI. A minimum of 1 CFLD must also be conducted at KVKs

VII. The maximum area under CFLD will be a minimum of 10 ha per cluster under each crop. The area under CFLDs for individual farmers shall be between 0.40 and 1.00 hectares.

VIII. State/UTs to transfer funds to KVKs of ICAR/SAUs/CAUs, while for KVKs under NGOs, funds will be routed through the concerned ATARI for implementing CFLDs.

IX. The Extension Division of ICAR, in collaboration with ATARIs and relevant ICAR-Institutes, will oversee the overall implementation.

X. **Area of Operation:**

a) Efforts should be made to evenly distribute the CFLD among the selected farmers of a cluster uniformly. CFLDs should be conducted in proximity to each other and mandatorily linked to Farmer trainings/Farmer Field School.

b) It should be ensured that same farmers shall not be repeated in a CFLD for at least two years.

c) Each CFLD may highlight a single set of improved packages of practices in the identified crop, as planned by the Extension Division of ICAR, in collaboration with ATARIs and relevant ICAR-Institutes. These clusters should be designed to enable farmers from at least five nearby villages to visit and learn from the demonstration.

d) For subsequent clusters showcasing the same package of practices, a similar strategy should be employed to ensure uniform distribution across the district, thereby enhancing outreach and learning opportunities.

XI. The CFLDs will be conducted as per the cost norms provided in Annexure-4

XII. Under CFLDs package kits (including Seed, IPM, and INM material) should be given to farmers at the time of sowing.

XIII. The assistance for chemical fertilizers as inputs is not permitted. However, nano-fertilizers approved under the Fertilizer Control Order (FCO) may be utilized as critical inputs in the cafeteria, following the SAUs/CAUs/ICAR's package of practices, including the recommended dosage, stage, and method of application for the specific crop and state.

XIV. The Drone Didis shall participate in IPM/INM/Nano-fertilizer applications, with remuneration provided at prevailing market rates from the total approved assistance allocated for the demonstration.

XV. The Soil Health Card is mandatory for the beneficiary of the CFLD. The expenditure on soil health cards as per cost norms (if any) approved by DA&FW, Government of India is to be made from a miscellaneous budget made available to KVKs for CFLDs.

XVI. The CFLDs will be mapped and monitored through the Krishi MApper application.

XVII. The qualifications and salary/remuneration for manpower (SRF/YP/TA/DEO contractual Staff only) engaged in the implementation of CFLDs shall be admissible as per the approved norms of ICAR/SAUs/CAUs.

XVIII. The concerned Extension Division of ICAR and the relevant ICAR-Institute shall submit a detailed report after every season, outlining the impact evaluation and outcomes of CFLDs.

XIX. The list of clusters for demonstrations shall be jointly approved and signed by the KVKs and District Administration to ensure coordination and avoid duplication of demonstrations. A single cluster may include one or more pulse crop for demonstrations.

XX. The State/UTs to ensure that villages where CFLDs are conducted should not have FLDs/Block Demonstrations by state Department of Agriculture/Projects undertaken by ICAR on similar interventions.

XXI. The CFLDs will be monitored through Krishi MApper application.

5.3.3 Block level Demonstrations (by Department of Agriculture of States/UTs)

Block level demonstrations will be facilitated by the Department of Agriculture of respective States/UTs. The Demonstration will be organized by keeping following points under consideration:

I. The varieties to be included in the package should be newly released and notified high-yielding, climate-resilient, bio-fortified varieties, resistant to insect, pest and diseases (that are less than 5 years old, 5 years will be considered after 3 years from the date of notification of varieties) and better performing than the existing prominent varieties of that area where the demonstration is to be conducted.

II. If less than 5 year varieties are not available, States/UTs may use financial assistance for notified varieties that are older than 5 years (5 years will be considered after 3 years from the date of notification of varieties) but not more than 10 years, subject to approval from Secretary (A&FW, GoI).

III. **Area of Operation:**

a) Priority should be given to potential pulses growing areas with low productivity in the selected districts, with focus on Tur, Masoor and Urad. Block demonstrations should be conducted in proximity to each other and mandatorily linked to Farmer trainings/Farmer Field School.

b) The maximum area under demonstration will be a minimum of 10 ha per cluster under each crop. The participating farmer should contribute at least 0.40 Hectare but not exceed 1.00 Hectares of land for the demonstration.

c) The State/UT shall ensure that same farmers shall not be repeated for at least two years. The District Agriculture Officer to avoid selection of same villages where demonstrations on FLDs/CFLDs/ICAR projects are being conducted to avoid duplication.

d) Each demonstration may highlight a single set of improved packages of practices for a specific Pulse crop under the mission, as planned by the State/UT. These demonstration should be designed to enable farmers from at least five nearby villages to visit and learn from the demonstration. For subsequent demonstration showcasing the same package of practices, a similar strategy should be employed

to ensure uniform distribution across the district, thereby enhancing outreach and learning opportunities.

e) For other packages of practices, whether for the same crop or different ones under the mission, additional demonstrations should be conducted while adhering to these principles. The State/UT must ensure that a particular set of packages of practices, once demonstrated, is not repeated thereafter.

f) In a district of a State/UT, the types of demonstrations showcasing improved set of packages and practices shall be limited to 2-3 types per season. This approach is intended to ensure that farmers can easily comprehend and adopt the showcased technologies.

g) The list of clusters for demonstrations shall be jointly approved and signed by the KVKs and District Administration to ensure coordination and avoid duplication of demonstrations. A single cluster may include one or more pulse crop for demonstrations.

IV. **Selection of Site:** The demonstration site should be easily accessible for the farmers, extension workers & scientists. It should not be on an isolated field. The selected site should be the representative of soil type and soil fertility status of the area.

V. **Soil Analysis:** As far as possible soil fertility status of the selected field should be known well in advance for deciding the use of fertilizer and soil ameliorants on the basis of soil health cards. A Soil Health Card is mandatory for the beneficiary of the demonstration.

VI. **Identification of Technologies to be demonstrated:** The improved set of packages of practices for the demonstration plots should be determined in collaboration with SAUs (State Agricultural Universities), CAUs (Central Agricultural Universities), Regional Research Stations, KVKs (Krishi Vigyan Kendras), and ICAR (Indian Council of Agricultural Research) Institutes located in the respective area. Priority should be

given to the most critical inputs to ensure the effectiveness and success of the demonstrations.

VII. **Development of package of inputs to be distributed:**

a) Once the technologies are identified, a package of inputs, including micro-nutrients and bio-fertilizers, should be finalized, specifying which inputs are to be provided for conducting the demonstrations. Additionally, the contributions expected from the beneficiary farmers (if required) should also be evaluated.

b) Fertilizer Control Order (FCO) approved Nano-Fertilizers may be incorporated as critical inputs in the cafeteria of demonstrations, following the package of practices recommended by SAUs/CAUs/ICAR. This includes specifications such as the recommended dose, stage of application, and method of application for a particular crop in the state. Cafeterias for demonstrations under the Mission, including Nano-Fertilizers, must be reviewed and approved by SAUs/CAUs/ICAR in the respective State/UT.

VIII. **Monitoring**: All demonstrations should be conducted under the close supervision of State/UT Agriculture Officers in association with SAUs/CAUs/KVK/ICAR-Institutes. The MMU of the Mission should monitor the demonstrations throughout the cropping season and should report the outcome in the prescribed format.

IX. All the demonstrations will be mapped and monitored through the Krishi MApper application.

X. **Display Board:** The display board should contain information on the critical inputs used and the interventions that are being demonstrated. A display board containing the following information should be installed at the demonstration plot:

a.	Name and Number of Farmers in the Cluster
b.	Name of Village
c.	Name of Crop/Variety

d.	Type of Demonstration
e.	Fertilizers Applied
f.	Bio-Fertilizers Applied
g.	Micronutrient Applied
h.	Date of Sowing/Transplanting
i.	Seed Rate and Spacing
j.	Any other critical input used
k.	Mobile number of District Agriculture Officer & MMU/MMT

XI. **Cost Norms of Demonstration:**

a) The demonstration will be conducted as per cost norms indicated in Annexure-4

b) In the Annual Action Plan, the State/UT will specify the cafeteria of interventions proposed to be demonstrated.

c) The interventions selected should be based on the recommendations made by ICAR-Institute/CAUs/SAUs/Zonal Research Station for the Agro-climatic Zone concerned.

d) Beneficiary farmers should be asked to arrange the recommended quantity of chemical fertilizers and other inputs at his/ her own cost.

e) Additional costs, if any should be borne by the farmer.

XII. **Reporting of the Results:** The results of the demonstrations should be systematically compiled at the Block, District, and State/UT level. A critical analysis of the outcomes and the impact of each intervention undertaken should be carried out by the State/UT. The most effective intervention, which significantly contributes to production improvement, should be identified and scaled up for broader implementation in the following years. This approach ensures continuous refinement and adoption of practices that yield the best results.

5.4 Area Expansion

I. In order to ensure rapid dissemination of seeds of newly released and notified high-yielding, climate-resilient, bio-fortified, resistant to insect, pest and diseases, short and medium duration varieties or hybrids (that are less than 5 years old, 5 years will be considered after 3 years from the date of notification), assistance for distribution of certified seed in form of seedkits free of cost to farmers is available under the mission for upto 1 Acre per farmer in TRFA and other diversifiable areas, as per cost norms indicated in Annexure-4. A brief note on projection area expansion of pulses and potential in Targeted Rice Fallow Area (TRFA) and intercropping are given in Annexure-7

II. Agencies designated by Government of India/ seed producing agencies are eligible for supplying such seedkits through the Department of Agriculture of State/UT under annual action plan of States/UTs.

III. The State Mission Director to ensure the planning for seedkit distribution well in advance to be reflected in State Annual Action Plan.

IV. The size of seedkits shall be 16 Kg for Gram, 8 Kg for Lentil, 4 Kg for Moong, Urd and Pigeonpea, that should be sufficient to plant at least 0.20 hectare. The size of seed kits may be subject to revision based on the recommended seed rate by the scientists

V. Each seedkit must contain treated seed, bio-fertilizer packets, leaflets having package of practices, characteristics of the varieties in Regional/Hindi/English Languages.

VI. A farmer who has availed a seedkits under this component will be ineligible to receive another seedkits for the same crop or variety for a minimum period of two years.

VII. The States/UTs must ensure that the seeds supplied by Seed Producing Agencies for distribution under seedkits are produced by them, adhering to the proper generation system of seed production. This should be done either on their own farms or through locally registered seed growers, with documented proof of breeder seed procurement. The agency is not allowed to sub-let the seed production process to any third party.

VIII. In the event of any issues concerning seed quality or related matters, the Seed Producing Agency will be held fully accountable.

IX. The State Mission Director to ensure uploading of beneficiary details on the Integrated digital platform of Pulses Mission.

X. State/UT Governments to capture Beneficiary details through Point of Sale (PoS) systems enable with biometric authentication and/or facial recognition.

XI. The price of seed seedkits will be fixed by a committee of DA&FW, MoA&FW, GoI. The cost will be reimbursed to the Seed Producing Agency on certification of receipt of seedkits by the Department of Agriculture of concerned State/UT.

XII. The crop and variety-wise quantities supplied in the district, along with the date of supply, must be documented on the acknowledgment letter. This acknowledgment is mandatory for the reimbursement of seed seedkits costs to the Central/State Seed Agencies by the States/UTs. Seed Producing Agencies must ensure timely submission of progress reports on the supply of seed seedkits.

XIII. Reimbursement of seed seedkits costs will only be made for those seedkits that are supplied within the specified cut-off date, as per the allocation. This will be done by the States/UTs upon receipt of original bills supported by a utilization certificate and a "first & final bill" certificate. Proper acknowledgment from the designated State/district Nodal Officer is also required.

XIV. At the end of the season, the State Government must prepare a report detailing the targets achieved, benefits to farmers, additional area coverage, productivity improvements, and success stories. If the achievement, under seedkit distribution is less than 90% of set targets, States/UTs to mention the reason for shortfall.

XV. The Digital Crop Survey (DCS) will be utilized to capture fields where seedkits are sown. In states without DCS, Krishi Mapper will be used to document the sowing of seedkits by farmers.

XVI. All relevant information must be recorded on SATHI Portal.

Other Modalities

XVII. The Seed Producing Agency must deliver the seed seedkits within the cut-off date to the designated destinations communicated by the Department of Agriculture of the concerned State/UT and obtain an acknowledgment for the same.

XVIII. The Department of Agriculture of the respective State/UT should establish a minimum number of delivery points, ideally one destination per district, and communicate these details to the Seed Producing Agency well in advance to ensure timely delivery.

XIX. The State/UT Government will be responsible for distributing the seed seedkits to facilitate timely sowing.

XX. The State/UT Government must maintain proper records of supply, a list of beneficiaries, acknowledgments from the District Agriculture Officer, and provide program reports to the Government of India.

XXI. The State/UT Government will not cover any additional costs, including packing, transportation, logistics, etc., beyond the approved cost of the seed seedkits under this program.

XXII. Training programs during the crop season should be organized by the District Agriculture Office and ATMA/KVKs to promote good agricultural practices and the subsequent use of new seeds. Additionally, the State/UT Government should provide training to farmers to multiply the seeds from the seedkits for further use.

XXIII. Priority should be given to distributing seed seedkits in the Aspirational Districts. Upon receiving the seedkits at the designated locations, the concerned District Level Agriculture Officer must ensure proper distribution of the seedkits to the identified farmers in accordance with the guidelines.

XXIV. The objective is to ensure that the selected farmer can cultivate the crop with care and diligence, so the plot serves as a valuable demonstration for other farmers

XXV. Accurate records, including the list of beneficiaries, their complete addresses (including mobile numbers), results of seedkits demonstrations, and farmers' feedback,

must be maintained at both District and State levels for verification as needed. And the information need to be uploaded on MIS Portal of Pulses Mission.

5.5 Mechanization for Pulses

I. Pulses cultivation continues to face challenges such as delayed sowing, high labour requirements, weed infestation, and post-harvest losses. Promoting modern farm mechanization is critical to addressing these constraints, enhancing cropping intensity, and making pulse production economically viable, particularly for small and marginal farmers.

II. The Mission will promote the adoption of modern machinery for sowing, weeding, harvesting, and post-harvest handling through convergence with the Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) and other relevant schemes.

III. IIPR Kanpur and DPD, Bhopal will analyze the technology gaps in pulses production and processing methods. They will also suggest state and crop wise recommendations with the best practices being followed in India and other countries.

IV. Research and development of small-sized, multi-crop harvesters and plant protection equipment will be encouraged by ICAR/CSIR institutes/FMTTIs/IITs/private researchers and developers to reduce labour costs and improve operational efficiency.

V. Custom Hiring Centers (CHCs)/Farm Machinery Bank (FMB) will be established at the clusters to provide affordable access to machinery, particularly for small and marginal farmers. Special emphasis will be placed on introducing machine-harvestable pulse varieties in high-area, high-yield clusters to enhance efficiency and reduce losses.

VI. Mechanical weeders will be promoted in conjunction with Integrated Weed Management (IWM) practices, with particular emphasis on pulse-based rice-fallow systems.

VII. Capacity-building initiatives including training programs for farmers, FPOs, and CHC operators on proper usage, calibration, and maintenance of machines will be organized.

5.6 Integrated Plant Protection & Pest Management

I. Pulses crops are highly vulnerable to a wide range of insect pests, diseases, and weeds, resulting in significant yield losses.

II. Preventive and cultural practices such as crop rotation, intercropping, timely sowing, and use of resistant varieties will be promoted, alongside mechanical measures

III. IIPR Kanpur and DPD, Bhopal will analyze the gaps in biotic and abiotic stress management in pulses production. They will also suggest state and crop wise recommendations with the best practices being followed in India and other countries.

IV. Good agricultural practices will be encouraged by promoting Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), Soil Health Testing, and Integrated Weed Management (IWM) with post-emergence herbicides to complement Integrated Pest Management (IPM).

V. The Mission will align with the Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine (SMPPQ) which provides the regulatory, monitoring, and capacity-building framework for plant protection.

VI. To strengthen IPM implementation, the Mission will leverage the 35 Central Integrated Pest Management Centres (CIPMCs) of the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage (DPPQ&S), located across 29 States and one (1) UT.

VII. Collaboration with ICAR/CGIAR institutes will be undertaken to promote botanical pesticides, neem-based formulations, and other eco-friendly inputs for safe, sustainable, and environmentally sound plant protection.

5.7 Micro-Irrigation in Pulses

I. Water is a critical input for pulses cultivation, particularly in rainfed areas where irregular and inadequate rainfall hampers production. While pulses generally require

less water than cereals, timely irrigation at critical growth stages such as flowering, pod setting, and grain filling can substantially enhance yields and crop stability.

II. The Mission will promote micro-irrigation systems (drip and sprinkler) to ensure efficient and sustainable water use in pulse-based cropping systems.

III. Convergence will be pursued with the Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) component under RKVY-RAFTAAR (Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana – Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation), WDC-PMKSY 2.0 to support adoption.

IV. Integration of water harvesting structures with micro-irrigation systems will be encouraged to improve long-term water sustainability.

V. Institutional financing support will be facilitated through schemes such as the Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF) to expand coverage.

VI. Special priority will be given to semi-arid and drought-prone regions, where precise water delivery to the root zone can improve water-use efficiency, reduce crop stress, and minimize weed growth.

VII. Adoption among smallholders, particularly in light soils where pulses are a major crop, will be promoted to ensure flexibility and wider coverage.

VIII. Capacity-building programs, including farmer training and demonstrations, will be organized on installation, operation, and maintenance of micro-irrigation systems.

5.8 Post Harvest Infrastructure

5.8.1 Processing, Packaging units

I. To reduce crop losses, improve value addition, and increase farmers' profitability, support is provided to strengthen post-harvest infrastructure.

II. Assistance is available for construction of new pulse processing, packaging units @ 33% of the eligible project cost or maximum assistance as per the cost norms indicated in Annexure-4 (whichever is less), with a minimum capacity of the 300 kg per hour.

III. The assistance will only be given for Plant and Machinery cost (excluding land & building, power or manpower cost)

IV. FPOs/SHGs/PACS that are engaged in pulse production would be eligible. State has the discretion to add additional criteria if necessary.

V. In the Annual Action Plan, the State/UT will specify district/cluster wise interventions proposed to be undertaken.

5.9 Capacity Building

5.9.1 Farmers Training

I. To showcase the demonstration plots to farmers from nearby villages, a component of farmers' training (Farm School, Cluster training, Kisan Goshti etc) is proposed at the demonstration sites.

II. The training on demonstration plot will be conducted in 3 sessions: at the time of sowing; after flowering or at pod bearing stage; and after maturation and before harvesting

III. Each training session will involve 30 farmers from 5 nearby villages located in the vicinity of the demonstration site.

IV. The objective of the 3 training sessions is to inculcate in farmers the knowledge of improved package of practices adopted by the farmer conducting the demonstration, and to showcase the outcomes at different crop growth stages.

V. Details of each training session, including location and photographs, will be captured on the Krishi Mapper.

VI. The cost norms are provided in Annexure-4

5.10 Research & Development

PART A

I. ICAR is mandated to complete all ongoing R&D and Special Projects within the stipulated time frame to ensure that their outcomes can contribute to achieving higher productivity. ICAR will also establish a consultative mechanism with the Pulses Mission for effective monitoring and oversight of these projects. A detailed list of ongoing projects is provided in Annexure-8

PART B

I. To promote strategic and adaptive research for improving the production and productivity of Pulses, the mission will support innovative, targeted, time-bound, and non-overlapping projects.

II. Assistance is available for government institutes at the National or State level engaged in Research and Development, CGIAR Institutes, and other International institutions, excluding projects which are the core research work of these or any other institutes, as per cost norms indicated in Annexure-4. Assistance will also be provided for development of Centre of Excellence.

III. A committee under the chairpersonship of Additional Secretary (DA&FW) will be constituted to approve the projects

IV. An undertaking needs to be submitted that similar project has not been undertaken by any other ministry/ government departments or any other funding agency.

V. The topic of research should be in alignment with the mandate of the research institute and the research proposal should be submitted after thorough approval of the project review committee of the institute and forwarded by the Head of the Organization/Institute.

VI. The synopsis of the project will be submitted keeping the following headings under considerations by the concerned agency duly approved from the competent authority:

1. **Title of the Project** 2. **Abstract** 3. **Introduction**	6. **Expected Outcomes and Benefits** 7. **Work Plan & Timeline**

a. Background of the Study b. Problem Statement c. Objectives of the Research 4. **Literature Review** a. Theoretical Framework b. Review of Related Studies 5. **Methodology** a. Research Design b. Data Collection Methods c. Data Analysis Techniques	8. **Budget & Funding Requirements** (recuring and non-recurring) 9. **Ethical Considerations** 10. **Results and Discussions** (for ongoing/completed research) 11. **Conclusions & Recommendations** 12. **References & Bibliography** 13. **Appendices** 14. **Any other (if required)**

VII. All such projects received by this Department shall be circulated to the relevant Departments/ Ministries for seeking comments/ views. Post this, a presentation may be made to the Secretary DA&FW for consideration.

VIII. A presentation on the concept, novelty, proposed intervention, strategy to achieve them, proposed outcomes, deliverable, etc will be given by the implementing agency.

IX. All the field-based activities of such projects will be captured on Krishi MApper and seed production activity (if any) will be captured on SATHI Portal or any other Portal/Application developed by DA&FW.

X. A note on ongoing R&D initiatives and early maturing seed varieties in pulses identified and disseminated by ICAR is detailed at Annexure-9

XI. ICAR will also be responsible for release of new varieties under the Mission. The indicative targets for minimum varieties to be released by ICAR and CAUs/SAUs is provided at Annexure-10

5.11 Flexi Interventions

I. The Flexi Component aims to provide States with the flexibility to address emerging challenges and region-specific requirements in pulses development. It seeks to support initiatives that cater to local needs, promote traditional and local pulse varieties, encourage programs on plant protection, pest management, mechanization, support to seed hubs, support for value addition, development of export-oriented products, and others.

II. Additionally, it allows for any other state-specific interventions deemed crucial for effective implementation and sustainable growth of the pulses sector. States/UTs are encouraged to utilize assistance for state- specific Initiatives, organizing Conferences on pulses, exposure visits of scientists/officers, and promoting participation of farmers and other stakeholders in International Programmes for pulses.

III. The flexi interventions will be approved in State/UT Annual Action Plan. Any additional proposal or modifications to flexi interventions will be subject to approval of Secretary, A&FW, GoI.

IV. Assistance will be provided as per cost norms in Annexure-4.

5.12 Procurement

I. Procurement of pulses will be undertaken under the Price Support Scheme (PSS) of PM-AASHA.

II. NAFED and NCCF will undertake 100% procurement of Tur, Urad, and Masoor for the next four years directly from farmers registered with these agencies and having formal agreements.

III. Procurement of other pulses will continue as per PSS norms notified from time to time.

IV. Monitoring of procurement operations will be strengthened through the development of a Unified Procurement Portal, integrated with Point-of-Sale (POS) systems. A central dashboard will provide real-time data on procurement progress and targets. Aadhaar-enabled biometric or facial authentication will be used to verify registered farmers.

Auto-registration through the Digital Crop Survey will further streamline processes and improve accuracy.

V. NAFED/NCCF in consultation with National Mission Director & State Governments will plan procurement operations before each season. In addition, they will proactively monitor pulses prices during the pre-season, procurement season, and post-season to assess market trends and identify risks.

VI. NAFED/NCCF will regularly apprise the National Mission Director on procurement and pricing trends during the cropping and procurement season to facilitate timely decision-making

VII. To safeguard farmer interests, procurement monitoring will also include tracking price fluctuations. Any significant deviations or risks will be escalated to the National Steering Committee on Pulses (NSCP) for resolution.

5.13 Monitoring of Export-Import Prices

In order to stabilize domestic markets, protect farmer interests, the Agricultural Trade Policy, Promotion and Logistics Development Division (ATPP&LD) will support Pulses Mission on the following aspects:

I. Monitor Imports of pulses keeping in view the interests of the producers/growers

II. Track international and domestic pulses prices, import-export trends, and demand-supply gaps.

III. Develop early warning indicators to identify potential risks to farmers' incomes.

IV. Monitor market intelligence in collaboration with subject matter Divisions, and provide inputs for trade measures, including import/export policy adjustments to stabilize domestic prices.

V. Coordinate with Ministry of Commerce for export promotion activities such as fairs, exhibitions, trade delegations, joint ventures, and development of agro-logistics.

VI. Coordinate with various Divisions for suggestions in respect of modifications in custom/ excise duties to be conveyed to the Ministries of Commerce and Finance.

VII. Submit regular reports to National and State Steering Committees on market trends and recommended interventions.

6. Administrative Expenses

The Administrative, Monitoring and Evaluation expenses (including payments to Project Management Unit and Project Technical Unit) will be only 2.5% of the total allocation, 1.25% at Central level, and 1.25% at State & District level.

6.1 National Level

6.1.1 National Management Unit (NMU)

I. There shall be a NMU constituted in the Pulses Division at DA&FW, under the leadership of the National Mission Director.

II. The Consultants in the fields such as Price & Procurement, MIS & Portal Management, Finance Management, Training & Capacity Building, and others will form part of NMU.

6.1.2 National Technical Unit (NTU)

I. An NTU shall be constituted at the National level for helping in day-to-day work, preparation of different reports, implementation and monitoring of scheme at ground level.

II. The NTU will consist of technical and non-technical staff. It will consist of Technical Assistants, Young Professionals, Subject Matter Experts, Accountant, Computer Programmers, Data entry operators, MTS, etc.

6.2 State/UT Level

The administrative expenses at State and district level combined is restricted to a ceiling of 1.25%

6.2.1 State Technical Unit (STU)

I. The State/ UT can appoint one (1) Consultant and one (1) Technical Assistant based on their requirements. States with more than 15 districts would be eligible for one additional Technical Assistant, subject to the ceiling of 1.25% at State/UT and district level combined.

II. The appointment will be done through an Agency as per GFR rules

6.3 District Level

6.3.1 District Technical Unit (DTU)

I. The districts may engage staff at District level having technical expertise for providing technical guidance and for effective implementation and monitoring of the scheme.

II. The State Mission Director can appoint one (1) Technical Assistant at District level based on their requirements, subject to the ceiling of 1.25% at State/UT and district level combined.

III. The appointment will be done through an Agency as per GFR rules

7. Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation

7.1 Monitoring Mechanism

I. The Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses will adopt a three-tier monitoring structure at the national, state, and district levels through Steering Committees on Pulses at each level. These committees will oversee planning, implementation, and progress, ensuring alignment with mission objectives and timely corrective actions.

II. To minimize pilferage, strengthen transparency, provide real-time data and ensure that subsidies and benefits reach the intended beneficiaries, the Mission will develop an integrated digital platform comprising Digital Crop Survey (DCS), Krishi Mapper, and the SATHI Portal, along with Management Information Systems (MIS) and mobile applications:

III. Illustrative list of portals to be integrated with the Mission:

Krishi Mapper

a) Geospatial application for geo-fencing of agricultural land, geo-tagging of land area and collection of baselines land-based scheme data

b) CFLDs/FLDs/Block Demonstrations and Seed distribution will be tracked through Krishi Mapper

c) It will enable the Mission portal to track details such as seed variety used and yield improvement for each demonstration.

d) SAATHI Portal

e) Centralized portal to track complete Seed Life Cycle over multiple seed generations.

f) In the Mission, it will be used to track seed production of each identified variety

g) Online seed rolling plan and 3 year-advance tie-ups to be tracked through SAATHI portal.

Agristack

a) A federated registry of all farmers in the country assigned with a unique farmer ID and a digitally verifiable credential
b) In the Mission, it will be used to access farmer details registered in the clusters

Soil Health Portal

a) Centralized portal to track Soil Testing Progress and distribution of Soil Health Card
b) Soil Testing will be mandatory for all farmers registered in the clusters and the Mission, portal will track it through the integration with Soil Health Portal

E-Samriddhi Portal

a) Aadhaar-based verification platform to enable farmer registration for direct payments
b) Real time update on market prices

Vistaar

a) Open, interoperable, and federated network of dedicated to agricultural information and advisory services
b) Facilitates the discovery & fulfilment of verified agriculture content, best practices, and agri-skilling across diverse private and public provider platforms
c) A mechanism for monitoring of Import-Export Prices of pulses would also be developed to safeguard domestic price stability and prevent distress sales by farmers.

7.2 Reporting System

I. The Mission Director of the Department of Agriculture for each State/UT will oversee the submission of physical and financial progress reports in formats specified by the DA&FW, MoA&FW, Government of India. The formats for preparing the annual action plans, as well as physical and financial reports, will also be outlined by the DA&FW.

Copies of these reports, submitted by States, UTs, and implementing agencies, are to be shared with the relevant Crop Development Directorates (CDDs) under DA&FW, MoA&FW, Government of India.

II. Digital tools like Krishi MApper will play a pivotal role in tracking field-based activities across mission components, such as covering the details of the demonstrations, seed growing fields, flexi components, and infrastructure development. Monitoring of the scheme will be carried out through MIS and Mobile Apps. Farmers' fields will be plotted, and pictures of crop stages will be captured. It is mandatory to capture images at a minimum of three distinct crop stages. The Digital Crop Survey (DCS) will record fields where seedkits are sown, while in states without DCS, Krishi MApper will document minikit sowing by farmers. For interventions like seed production, information on beneficiaries, seed quality, source seeds, and sowing locations will be logged on the SATHI portal and app. Utilizing these platforms ensures real-time monitoring, transparency in disbursements, and accountability, ultimately enhancing the mission's effectiveness.

7.3 Evaluation

I. Periodic evaluations will be undertaken to assess the mission's progress in achieving its objectives and implementing the Annual Action Plan. These evaluations will be conducted by the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Economics & Statistics at the State/UT level, as well as by SAUs, CAUs, or ICAR-Institutes.

II. At the National Level, mid-term impact evaluation studies will be carried out after three years during the mission's implementation to determine the effectiveness of its various components. ICT tools, including web-based portals and applications such as Krishi MApper, SATHI, and Digital Crop Survey (DCS), will play a crucial role in reporting, of mission's activities.

Annexures

Annexure-1

Year-wise APY targets under Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses for different Crops Against Base Year 2023-34

A: Area in lakh ha, P: Production in lakh tonnes, Y: Yield kg/ha

Crops	2023-24 Actuals			2024-25* (3rd Adv Est)			2025-26**		
	A	P	Y	A	P	Y	A	P	Y
Tur	41	34	827	43	36	823	45	38	839
Gram	96	110	1151	96	113	1180	98	118	1203
Urad	35	23	656	30	21	697	31	23	740
Moong	52	31	598	56	38	685	56	40	716
Masoor	17	18	1028	17	18	1038	18	19	1073
Other Pulses	33	26	776	34	26	781	35	28	819
Total	**275**	**242**	**881**	**276**	**252**	**914**	**283**	**266**	**943**

Crops	2026-27**			2027-28**			2028-29**		
	A	P	Y	A	P	Y	A	P	Y
Tur	46	40	878	47	43	919	48	46	954
Gram	98	123	1251	99	128	1288	101	133	1313
Urad	32	25	782	33	27	826	35	30	862
Moong	56	42	752	57	44	782	57	46	813

Masoor	19	21	1108	20	23	1147	21	25	1220
Other Pulses	35	30	859	36	32	901	37	35	945
Total	**286**	**281**	**983**	**291**	**298**	**1021**	**298**	**314**	**1055**

Crops	**2029-30****			**2030-31****		
	A	P	Y	A	P	Y
Tur	49	49	1000	50	52	1049
Gram	103	138	1339	104	143	1379
Urad	37	32	888	38	35	929
Moong	58	49	845	58	50	866
Masoor	21	27	1298	22	30	1351
Other Pulses	37	37	992	38	40	1034
Total	**305**	**332**	**1091**	**310**	**350**	**1130**

* Estimated ** Projected

Annexure-2

Strategy for Cluster Identification under Pulses Mission

1. Introduction

To accelerate growth in the pulses and achieve self-sufficiency (Atmanirbharta), specific approach for cluster would be adopted. This method classifies pulse-growing regions into four separate clusters based on area share and yield performance. By tailoring interventions to the specific needs of each cluster, resources would be allocated more effectively, productivity would be enhanced, and pulse production would be geographically diversified. As per NITI Aayog's report, "Strategies and Pathways for Accelerating Growth in Pulses towards the Goal of Atmanirbharta" recommendations, following methodology would be adopted:

2. Methodology

The districts will be classified into four areas:

- **High Area**: District's % share of pulses area exceeds the national average.
- **Low Area**: District's % share of pulses area is below the national average.
- **High Yield**: Yield surpasses the national average.
- **Low Yield**: Yield is below the national average.

This classification forms the basis for targeted interventions and capacity-building initiatives.

3. Strategic Approach for Cluster Identification

Cluster	Characteristics	Benchmarking	Focus Strategy
HA–HY	Large area under pulses with high yields	Global best performers in pulse production	**Vertical Expansion** – maximize productivity through advanced seed technologies, precision agriculture, irrigation management, and integrated pest management
HA–LY	Large area under pulses but low yields	India's top-performing districts	**Vertical Expansion** – close yield gaps using improved agronomic practices, better input management, and farmer training
LA–HY	Small area under pulses but high yields	India's best-performing districts	**Horizontal Expansion** – increase area under pulses by

			promoting these practices to new farmers and regions
LA–LY	Small area under pulses with low yields	India's best-performing districts	**Horizontal + Vertical Expansion** – combined approach to increase area and improve productivity simultaneously

The Horizontal Expansion Strategy includes Rice Fallow Area Expansion and intercropping to boost pulse production. Large areas of rice fallow lands would be effectively utilized for growing pulses during the non-rice season. With the promotion of suitable crop rotations, adoption of improved management practices, and provision of targeted incentives, farmers would be motivated to cultivate pulses in these fallows. This will not only enhance land utilization and productivity but also ensure wider geographic spread and diversification of pulse production, thereby making a significant contribution to India's Atmanirbharta goals.

4. Quadrant Strategy for Horizontal and Vertical Expansion

Pulse Crop		**Yield**	
		High	**Low**
Area	**High**	High Area (>National average % share area under pulses); and High Yield (> National average yield) (Strategy: Vertical Expansion)	High Area (>National average % share area under pulses); and Low Yield (< National average yield) (Strategy: Vertical Expansion)
	Low	Low Area (<National average % share area under pulses); and High Yield (> National average yield)	Low Area (<National average % share area under pulses); and Low Yield (< National average yield) (Strategy: Horizontal + Vertical

		(Strategy: Horizontal Expansion)	Expansion)

Drawing on NITI Aayog's recommendations, this strategy will support district-level clustering, faster seed replacement with improved or hybrid varieties, moisture conservation, use of rice fallows for pulses, and climate-resilient technologies. By combining these interventions with robust monitoring and farmer engagement, this approach will help position pulses as a key driver of nutritional security and rural livelihoods.

The List of crop-wise focused districts for clusters under Pulses Mission is as follows:

List of crop-wise focused districts for clusters under Pulses Mission		
State	**Crop**	**State recommended Districts**
Andhra Pradesh	Tur	Anantpur, Nandyal, Palnadu, Prakasam, Sri Sathya Sai, Kurnool, YSR Kadapa, Bapatla, Chittoor, NTR
	Urad	Bapatla, Eluru, Kakinada, Krishna, Nandyal, SPSR Nellore, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, West Godavari, YSR Kadapa,Anakapalli, Parvathipuram Manyam, Guntur
	Gram	Bapatla, Kurnool, Nandyal, Prakasam, YS.R.Kadapa, Anantapur,
	Other Pulses	Guntur, Bapatla, Srikakulum, Eluru,Vizianagaram, Krishna, NTR, Chittoor, Sri Satya Sai, Anantapur, Annamayya, ASR
Arunachal Pradesh	Tur	Lower Dibang Valley, Upper Siang
	Urad	West Siang,
	Masoor	West Siang, Kamle, Papumpare
	Other Pulses	Kra Daadi, Lepa Rada, West Kameng, Lohit, Lower Siang
Assam	Tur	Baksa, Biswanath, Sonitpur, Karbi Anglong, Kokrajhar, Nagaon, Kamrup (R), Bongaigaon, Darrang, Goalpara, Dima Hasao, Barpeta
	Urad	Dhubri, Chirang, Baksa, Darrang, Biswanath, W. Karbi Anglong, Karbi Anglong, Sonitpur, Bongaigaon, Dhemaji, Golaghat, Dima Hasao, South Salmara, Cachar, Lakhimpur, Barpeta, Majuli
	Masoor	Kamrup (R), Baksa, Darrang, Morigaon, Sonitpur, Dhubri, Bongaigaon, Goalpara, Lakhimpur, Nagaon, Nalbari, Kokrajhar, Karbi Anglong
	Gram	Karbi Anglong, Baksa, W. Karbi Anglong
	Other Pulses	Lakhimpur, Nalbari, Tinsukia, Darrang, Biswanath, Morigaon, Baksa, Kamrup (R), Dhubri, Karbi Anglong, Golaghat, Sonitpur, Goalpara, Bongaigaon, Nagaon, Majuli, Barpeta, Dibrugarh, Dima Hasao
Bihar	Tur	Gaya, Purba Champaran, Jamui, Siwan,
	Urad	Arwal, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Gaya,
	Masoor	Arwal, Jehanabad, Lakhisarai, Nalanda, Pashchim Champaran, Patna, Sheohar, Aurangabad, Bhagalpur, Gaya, Jamui, Madhubani, Nawada, Sheikhpura, Purba Champaran,
	Gram	Lakhisarai, Arwal, Aurangabad, Banka, Begusarai, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Madhepura, Vaishali.
	Other Pulses	Jehanabad, Lakhisarai, Patna.

Chhattisgarh	Tur	Balrampur, Koriya, Kabeerdham, Jashpur, Surguja, Surajpur, Gariyaband, Bemetara, Khairagarh, Korba, Mungeli, Manendragarh, Kanker
	Urad	Jashpur, Kondagaon, Koriya, Gariyaband, Mahasamund, Kabirhdam, Korba, Raigarh, Sarangarh, Surguja, Surajpur, Koriya, Balrampur, Narayanpur, Kanker
	Masoor	Balrampur, Bametara, Rajnandgaon, Kabeerdham, Gariyaband, Balodabazar, Khairagarh, Raiqarh, Surguja, Kanker
	Gram	Bametara, Durg, Kabeerdham, Mungeli, Rajnandgaon, Balod, Khairagarh, Dhamtari, Gariyaband, Raioarh. Surguja, Balrampur, Kanker
	Other Pulses	Balodabazar, Gariyband, Dhamtari, Balod, Bemetara, Rajnandgaon, Kabirdham, Mungeli, Kanker, Raigarh, Surguja
Gujarat	Tur	Bharuch, Chota Udaipur, Narmada, Panch Mahals, Surat, Vadodara, Tapi, Dang, Valsad, Ahmadabad, Junagadh, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Jamnagar, Aravalli, Gir Somnath, Dahod, Mahisagar, Sabarkantha, Panchmahal, Surat
	Urad	Gir Somnath, Sabar Kantha, Dang, Aravalli, Mahesana, Patan, Valsad , Junagadh
	Gram	Amreli, Bhavnagar, Botad, Devbhumi Dwarka, Ahmadabad, Dohad, Mahisagar, Patan, Surendranagar, Dang, Aravalli, Morabi, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Porbandar, Junagadh, Girsomnath
	Other Pulses	Banaskantha
Haryana	Urad	Yamunanagar, Ambala
	Masoor	Yamunanagar, Karnal
	Gram	Yamunanagar, Ambala
	Other Pulses	Yamunanagar
Himachal Pradesh	Urad	Chamba
	Other Pulses	Chamba, Kinnaur
Jammu & Kashmir	Urad	Kishtwar
	Other Pulses	Srinagar
Jharkhand	Tur	Bokaro, Chatra, Deoghar, Dhanbad, Giridih, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Jamtara, Ranchi, Sahibganj, Palamu, Garhwa
	Urad	Godda, Lohardaga, Bokaro, Chatra, Deoghar, Dhanbad, Dumka, Ranchi, E.singhbhum, W.singhbhum, Sarikela, Latehar,

	Masoor	Bokaro, Deoghar, Dumka, Garhwa, Godda, Gumla, Kodarma, Simdega, Sahibganj, Ranchi
	Gram	Saraikela-Kharsawan, Simdega, Chatra, Gumla, Latehar, Lohardaga
	Other Pulses	Ranchi, Latehar, Gumla, Khunti, Ramgarh, Deoghar, Koderma, Giridih
Ladakh	Other Pulses	Leh
Karnataka	Tur	Kalburgi,Vijayapura, Raichuru, Bidar, Yadgiri, Bagalkote, Koppal, Haveri, Belagavi,Chitradurga, Tumkur, Ballari,Vijayanagara, Chikkaballapura,Mysuru,Davangere, Kolar,Ramanagara, Bengaluru (R) &(U) Gadag,Hassan,Mandya,Chamarajanagara, Dharwad, Chikkamagaluru
	Urad	Kalburgi, Bidar, Belagavi, Dharwad, Hassan, Mysuru, Udupi, Bagalkote, Chamarajanagara, Koppal,Mandya, Gadag, Tumkur, Ballari, Haveri, Yadgiri, Uttarkannada, Vijayapura
	Gram	Dharwad, Gadag, Belagavi, Koppal, Bidar, Bagalkote,Vijayapura, Chitradurga, Raichuru, Kalburgi, Ballari, Davangere,Chikkamagaluru,Vijayanagara, Haveri, Chamarajanagara, Hassan, Mysuru, Tumkur, Yadgiri, Chikkaballapura
	Other Pulses	Belagavi, Shivamogga, Dharawad, Uttarkannada, Chikkamagaluru, Haveri, Vijayapura, Kodugu
Madhya Pradesh	Tur	Narsinghpur, Sidhi, Singroli, Raisen, Chindwada, Damoh, Betul, Panna, Jabalpur, Rewa, Chhatarpur, Umaria, Shahdhol, Burhanpur, Satna, Pandhurna, Khargone, Sagar, Alirajpur, Khandwa, Dindori, Anuppur, Mandlas Jhabua, Barwani, Seoni, Katni, Hosangabad, Morena, Sehore, Dhar
	Urad	Damoh, Chhatarpur, Sagar, Tikamgarh, Panna, Shivpuri, Satna, Ashoknagar, Vidisha, Alirajpur, Niwari, Datia, Sheopur, Narsinghpur, Guna, Rewa, Jabalpur, Raisen, Sidhi, Shahdol, Mandsour, Singroli, Gwalior, Dindori, Seoni, Chindwada, Umaria, Barwani, Neemuch, Mandla, Jhabua, Anuppur, Mahuganj, Maihar, Katni, Harda, Hosangabad
	Masoor	Sagar, Vidisha, Ashoknagar, Damoh, Rajgarh, Dindori, Narsinghpur, Raisen, Shivpuri, Panna, Shajapur, Anuppur, Mandla, Guna, Seoni, Agar Malwa, Mandsour, Rewa, Chhatarpur, Satna, Sehore, Jabalpur, Neemuch, Chindwada, Singroli, Katni, Umaria, Ratlam, Ujjain, Sidhi, Maihar, Tikamgarh, Datia, Mahuganj, Betul, Dewas, Hosangabad, Bhind

	Gram	Agar Malwa, Alirajpur, Ashoknagar, Balaghat, Barwani, Bhind, Bhopal, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Katni, Khandwa, Khargone, Burhanpur, Mandla, Mandsaur, Mauganj, Morena, Murwara, Narsinghpur, Neemuch, Niwari, Pandhurna, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Singrauli, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Umaria, Vidisha, Anuppur West Nimar
	Other Pulses	Chhatarpur, Jabalpur, Mandia, Dindori, Datia, Damoh, Panna, Seoni, Anuppur, Sagar, Chindwara, Singroli, Umaria, Bhind, Tikamgarh, Narsinghpur, Ashoknagar, Ujjain, Shahdol, Dhar, Betul, Vidisha, Gwalior, Shivpuri, Ratlam, Sidhi, Satna, Rewa, Niwari, Balaghat, Raisen, Katni, Maihar
Maharashtra	Tur	Akola, Bid, Buldana, Chandrapur, Jalna, Nagpur, Parbhani, Wardha, Ahmadnagar, Dhule, Nashik, Pune, Raigarh, Ratnagiri, Sangli, Satara, Sindhudurg, Thane, Gadchiroli, Gondiya, Kolhapur, Amravati, Aurangabad, Bhandara, Hingoli, Jalgaon, Latur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Osmanabad, Palghar, Sholapur, Wasim
	Urad	Ahmadnagar, Bid, Buldana, Osmanabad, Sangli, Akola, Dhule, Hingoli, Jalgaon, Nanded, Nandurbar, Palghar, Solapur, Yavatmal
	Masoor	Akola, Amravati, Chandrapur
	Gram	Akola, Buldana, Jalgaon, Jalna, Nagpur, Wardha, Washim, Ahmadnagar, Amravati, Aurangabad, Bid, Chandrapur, Hingoli, Latur, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Solapur, Yavatmal, Gondiya, Kolhapur, Palghar, Raigarh, Ratnagiri, Sangli, Satara, Thane, Ahmadnagar, Amravati, Akola, Buldana, Jalgaon, Gadchiroli
	Other Pulses	Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Solapur, Satara, Sangli
Meghalaya	Masoor	West Garo Hills
	Gram	West Garo Hills
	Other Pulses	East Khasi Hills, West Khasi Hills, West Garo Hills
Nagaland	Other Pulses	Kohima, Dimapur, Mokokchung, Phek, Wokha, Zunheboto, Tuensang, Mon, Peren, Kipheri, Longleng,
Odisha	Tur	Rayagada, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bolangir, Kandhamal, Gajapati.
	Urad	Cuttack, Gajapati, Ganjam, Jajapur, Kendrapara Malkangiri, Nayagarh, Nuapada, Puri, Rayagada

	Masoor	Bolangir, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bargarh, Sambalpur, Subarnapur
	Gram	Nuapada, Kalahandi, Balangir, Bargarh
	Other Pulses	Bolangir, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bargarh
Puducherry	Urad	Yanam, Karaikal, Mahe
Rajasthan	Tur	Banswara
	Urad	Ajmer, Baran, Bhilwara, Bundi, Dungarpur, Kota, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk
	Masoor	Bhilwara, Bundi, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunun, Sikar, Pratapgarh, Deeg
	Gram	Baran, Bhilwara, Chittaurgarh, Dausa, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunun, Kota, Pali, Pratapgarh, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Tonk, Udaipur, Ajmer, Bikaner, Churu, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Banswara, Nagaur, Beawar, Phalodi, Bundi
	Other Pulses	Barmer, Tonk, Nagaur, Jaipur, Pali, Ajmer, Churu, Dausa, Balotra, Bikaner, Deedwana, Kuchaman, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunun, Jodhpur,Sikar
Tamil Nadu	Tur	Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Tiruppattur, Vellore
	Urad	Kallakurichchi, Pudukkottai, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Tiruvannamalai, Viluppuram, Ariyalur, Cuddalore, Dindigul, Mayiladuthurai, Tenkasi, Thoothukudi, Tiruvarur, Dharmapuri, Tiruchirapalli, Salem
	Other Pulses	Theni, Salem, Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Tiruvallur
Telangana	Tur	Kumuram Bheem Asifabad, Adilabad, Jogulamba Gadwal, Mahabubnagar, Narayanpet, Ranga Reddy, Sangareddy, Siddipet, Vikarabad, Wanaparthy, Yadadri Bhuvanagiri, Kamareddy, Nirmal, Nagarkurnool
	Urad	Wanaparthy, Nagarkurnool, Sangareddy
	Gram	Adilabad, Kamareddy, Nirmal, Sangareddy, Nizambad, Jogulamba Gadwal, Vikarabad
	Other Pulses	Khammam, Vikarabad, Sangareddy
Tripura	Tur	Dhalai
	Urad	Dhalai, West Tripura, Unakoti, Gomati, North Tripura
	Other Pulses	Dhalai, West Tripura, South Tripura, Khowai, Sepahijala
Uttar Pradesh	Tur	Banda, Prayagraj, Chitrakoot, Fatehpur, Mirzapur, Hamirpur, Sonbhadra, Jaunpur, Kaushambi, Pratapgarh, Sultanpur, Kanpur Dehat, Azamgarh, Aligarh, Balrampur, Kanpur nagar, Jalaun, Ghazipur, Raebareily, Ballia, Bulandshahar, Amethi, Santravidasnagar, Varanasi, Gonda, Deoria, Bahraich, Chandauli, Sitapur, Gorakhpur, Hathras, Basti,

		Ambedkarnagar, Ayodhya, Santkabirnagar, Unnao, Auraiya, Guatambudhnagar, Mau, Etawah
	Urad	Budaun, Jalaun, Lucknow, Pratapgarh, Sambhal, Amethi, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Jhansi, Kanpur Nagar, Lalitpur, Mahoba, Raebareli, Unnao, Agra, Banda, Sitapur, Shahjahanpur, Barabanki, Fatehpur, Kanpurdehat, Jaunpur, Moradabad, Auraiya, Lakhimpurkheri, Amroha, Ayodhya, Sonbhadra, Varanasi, Rampur
	Masoor	Bahraich, Ballia, Ghazipur, Gonda, Jalaun, Jhansi, Lalitpur, Prayagraj, Shahjahanpur, Sultanpur, Balrampur, Banda, Barabanki, Chitrakoot, Hamirpur, Kheri, Mahoba, Mahrajganj, Mirzapur, Shrawasti, Sitapur, Sonbhadra, Hardoi, Bareilly, Badaun, Kushinagar, Sidhharthnagar
	Gram	Banda, Chitrakoot, Fatehpur, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Kanpurdehat, Kanpurnagar, Kaushambi, Mahoba, Sonbhadra, Prayagraj, Lalitpur, Mirzapur, Raebarely, Jaunpur, Auraiya, Sulatanpur, Ghazipur, Chandauli, Azamgarh, Pratapgarh, Ballia, Unnao, Amethi
	Other Pulses	Jhansi, Jalaun, Lalitpur, Mahoba, Hamirpur, Bareily, Azamgarh, Sultanpur, Jaunpur, Amethi, Mirzapur, Basti, Prayagraj, Ambedkarnagar, Pratapgarh, Santkabirnagar, Sonbhdra, Ghazipur, Banda, Gonda, Barabanki, Ballia, Siddharthnagar, Kanpurdehat, Varanasi, Ayodhya
Uttarakhand	Urad	Pauri Garhwal, Nainital, Tehri Garhwal, Uttarkashi, Almora, Pithoragarh, Udham Singh Nagar
	Masoor	Champawat, Pithoragarh, Bageshwar, Tehri Garhwal
	Other Pulses	Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarkashi
West Bengal	Urad	Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, Purulia, North 24Parganas
	Masoor	Malda, Bankura, Coochbehar, Hooghly, Purulia, Uttar Dinajpur, Jhargram, Paschim Medinipur, Purba Bardhaman, Purba Medinipur, Alipurduar, Birbhum, Dakshin Dinajpur, Murshidabad, Nadia
	Gram	Murshidabad, Birbhum, Purulia, Nadia

Annexure-3

Key performance metrics to monitor progress of the Mission

#	Particulars		Expected (6 years)
Outputs			
1	Seed Production (lakh quintals)		
	1a	Breeder Seed	0.36
	1b	Certified Seed	83.52
2	Certified Seed distribution (lakh quintals)		126.48
	2a	Farmers covered through seed distribution (numbers in lakhs)	500
	2b	Area covered through seed distribution (lakh ha)	370
3	Area covered under demonstrations (lakh ha)		7.38
4	Market Opportunities		
	4a	Processing, Packaging units	1000
5	Capacity Building		
	5a	Farmers Training (number of trainings)	6,00,000
	5b	Farmers covered (numbers in lakhs)	180

Annexure-4

Proposed Components, Pattern of Fund Sharing and Assistance

S. No	Components	Pattern of Sharing*	Pattern of Assistance
1	**Seed Production**		
1.1	**Purchase of Breeder Seeds** for Breeder to Foundation	100%	100% on the Breeder Seed cost as per rates finalized by Seed Division, DA&FW for varieties <5 years old varieties (5 years will be considered after 3 years from the date of notification of varieties)
1.2	**Certification Charges**	100%	50% on seed inspection charges or maximum of INR 400/hectare (whichever is less)
1.3	**Seed Growers Training**	100%	Training of Seed Growers at INR 50,000 per training for a batch of 150 farmers
1.4	**Certified Seed Production**	60:40 / 90:10/ 100:0	i. INR 4,500 per quintal subject to maximum INR 45,000/-per hectare (for Tur varieties <5 years old ii. INR 3,000 per quintal subject to maximum INR 30,000/- per hectare for Urad, Masoor and others (excluding Tur & Gram) varieties <5 years old iii. INR 1,800 per quintal subject to maximum INR 20,000/- per hectare for

			Gram varieties <5 years old Note: 5 years will be considered after 3 years from the date of notification of varieties.
2	**Certified Seed Distribution**	60:40 / 90:10/ 100:0	*Varieties less than 5 years old* -Tur, Urad, Masoor and others (excl. Gram)- 50% of the cost (or) Rs. 6,000 /- per quintal (whichever is less) -Gram-50% of the cost (or) Rs. 4,000 /- per quintal (whichever is less)
			Varieties more than 5 years old *-Tur, Urad, Masoor and others (excl. Gram)*- 50% of the cost (or) Rs. 3,000 /- per quintal (whichever is less) *-Gram- 50% of the cost (or) Rs. 2,000 /- per quintal (whichever is less)*
3	Demonstrations i. FLD, ii. CFLD iii. Block level	i. 100% ii. 60:40 / 90:10/ 100:0 iii. 60:40 / 90:10/ 100:0	INR 10,000/ha
4	**Area Expansion** (one time)	60:40 / 90:10/ 100:0	100% cost on seedkit

	i. Seed kit Distribution in TRFA and other diversifiable		
5	**Post Harvest Infrastructure** i. Processing,Packaging units	60:40 / 90:10/ 100:0	33% of project cost or Upto Rs. 25 lakh per unit (whichever is less)
6	**Capacity Building** i. Farmers Training (Farm School, Cluster training, Kisan Goshti etc)	60:40 / 90:10/ 100:0	Farmers training at INR 9,000/- per training (INR 3,000/- per session) for a Batch of 30 farmers
7	**Flexi Component**	60:40 / 90:10/ 100:0	Need based Assistance
8	**Research and Development**	100%	Need based Assistance
9	**Administrative, Monitoring & Evaluation Expenses including Mission Management Unit**	60:40 / 90:10/ 100:0	1.25%- National Level 1.25%- State & District Level

* As per Section 4- Funding pattern and fund flow.

Annexure-5

Seed Production System in the Pulses Sector in India: Proposed Interventions

Background

India is the largest producer of pulses globally, cultivating on approximately 275 lakh hectares which accounts for approximately 38% of the global area under pulses cultivation. However, India only contributes 28% to the world's total pulses production. This disparity is driven by several challenges, including low yields, the prevalence of outdated seed varieties, inadequate seed replacement rates, among others. There are high yield gaps in pulses crops in India due to two important reasons: i) R&D gaps and ii) production and distribution gaps in timely access to available improved and quality seeds to farmers. This note deals with issues concerning production and distribution-related matters.

Existing Seed Production Process

The seed production process for notified varieties in India especially in public sector involves multiple stages:

1. **Breeder Seed Production**: This is the initial stage where breeder seeds are produced using parental lines.
2. **Foundation Seed Multiplication**: Typically, this takes place over one season.
3. **Certified Seed Production**: This stage also usually spans one season.

The entire seed production cycle, from breeder seed production to the availability of certified seeds in the market, generally takes around three years.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is responsible for producing breeder seeds, which are then distributed through the Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare to both central and state agencies for further multiplication.

Proposed interventions

The breeder and certified seed requirements for projected pulses growth under the mission are detailed in the **Appendix** below this note. It is crucial to integrate newly released improved seed varieties into the production chain and also recognizing private sector as a partner in the objective of ensuring quality seeds for the farmer. While some varieties gain immediate popularity, others take time to establish, making

a steady introduction of new varieties essential. The seed production system is further complicated by the prevalence of older varieties and the exploitation of market gaps by unregulated players.

1) Allocating **breeder seed production to seed hubs** to ensure the desired quantity of breeder seeds is produced in specified timelines, especially for Tur, Urad and Masoor.
2) Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) play a crucial role in enhancing the seed ecosystem for pulses in India by improving farmers' access to quality seeds and boosting market competitiveness. By aggregating seed demand, **FPOs can collaborate with public and private sector, and research institutes to procure and produce certified, high-yielding seeds**, contributing to a higher seed replacement rate and improved crop yields.

Appendix

A. Note on Breeder Seeds (Purchase and Distribution)

The projections for the breeder seed requirements for key crops, including Tur, Urad and Masoor from 2025-26 to 2030-31, indicate that there is a consistent increase in the breeder seed requirement (for varieties less than 5 years[1]) over these years for all crops. As Pulses are grown in Kharif and Rabi, the various crops have been segregated as per the majority of production in a specific season i.e., Masoor and Gram in Rabi and Tur, Urad, Moong and other Pulses in Kharif.

A. Breeder Seed Requirement (Quintals) projections

Pulses	**2025-26**	**2026-27**	**2027-28**	**2028-29**	**2029-30**	**2030-31**
Tur	44	45	47	49	49	49
Urad	99	104	112	118	118	118
Masoor	279	287	299	306	306	306
Gram	4953	5092	5293	5425	5425	5425
Moong	170	173	178	180	180	180
Other Pulses	162	166	173	177	177	177
Total	**5707**	**5868**	**6101**	**6254**	**6254**	**6254**

[1] 5 years will be considered 3 years after the date of notification

B. Note on Certified Seeds Production

The certified seed requirement is also projected to increase steadily for all crops through 2030-31. The quantity of seeds estimated to be produced/ subsidized (less than 5 years old[2]) under the Mission is as follows:

Projected Certified Seed Production (lakh quintals)

Varieties less than 5 years old	**2025-26**	**2026-27**	**2027-28**	**2028-29**	**2029-30**	**2030-31**
Tur	0.00	1.33	1.83	2.03	2.11	2.17
Urad	0.00	0.74	1.03	1.17	1.26	1.32
Masoor	0.92	1.19	1.63	1.81	1.88	1.93
Gram	4.10	5.26	7.24	8.02	8.34	8.54
Moong	0.00	1.29	1.77	1.93	1.99	2.02
Other Pulses	0.00	1.22	1.68	1.86	1.93	1.98
Total	**5.02**	**11.02**	**15.19**	**16.82**	**17.51**	**17.97**

C. Projected Certified Seed Distribution (lakh Quintals)

In the Mission, for certified seed distribution, varieties less than 5 years old and more than 5 years old have been considered. As the focus is on promotion of new varieties (less than 5 years old[3]), the following year wise target split has been considered, increasing for new varieties- 50:50 for 2025-26; 60:40 for 2026-27; 65:35 for 2027-28, 70:30 for 2028-29 to 2030-31. Basis the target split, the seed requirement for varieties that are <5 years old and >5 years old have been calculated, as outlined below:

Varieties less than 5 years old	**2025-26**	**2026-27**	**2027-28**	**2028-29**	**2029-30**	**2030-31**
Tur	0.00	1.33	1.83	2.03	2.11	2.17
Urad	0.00	0.74	1.03	1.17	1.26	1.32
Masoor	0.92	1.19	1.63	1.81	1.88	1.93
Gram	4.10	5.26	7.24	8.02	8.34	8.54
Moong	0.00	1.29	1.77	1.93	1.99	2.02

[2] Five (5) years will be considered after 3 years from the date of notification of varieties
[3] Five (5) years will be considered after 3 years from the date of notification of varieties

Other Pulses	0.00	1.22	1.68	1.86	1.93	1.98
Total	**5.02**	**11.02**	**15.19**	**16.82**	**17.51**	**17.97**

Varieties more than 5 years old	**2025-26**	**2026-27**	**2027-28**	**2028-29**	**2029-30**	**2030-31**
Tur	0.00	0.88	0.99	0.87	0.90	0.93
Urad	0.00	0.49	0.55	0.50	0.54	0.57
Masoor	0.92	0.79	0.88	0.78	0.81	0.83
Gram	4.10	3.51	3.90	3.44	3.57	3.66
Moong	0.00	0.86	0.95	0.83	0.85	0.86
Other Pulses	0.00	0.81	0.91	0.80	0.83	0.85
Total	**5.02**	**7.35**	**8.18**	**7.21**	**7.50**	**7.70**

The projected area coverage by distribution of certified seed Distribution of Pulses during 2025-26 to 2030-31 is given below:

(Area in Lakh Ha)

Varieties less than 5 years old	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	Grand Total
Tur	0.00	6.65	9.15	10.15	10.55	10.85	47.35
Urad	0.00	4.93	6.87	7.80	8.40	8.80	36.80
Masoor	2.63	3.40	4.66	5.17	5.37	5.51	26.74
Gram	6.83	8.77	12.07	13.37	13.90	14.23	69.17
Moong	0.00	6.45	8.85	9.65	9.95	10.10	45.00
Other Pulses	0.00	3.05	4.20	4.65	4.83	4.95	21.68
Total	9.46	33.25	45.79	50.79	53.00	54.45	246.73
Varieties more than 5 years old	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	Grand Total
Tur	0.00	4.40	4.95	4.35	4.50	4.65	22.85
Urad	0.00	3.27	3.67	3.33	3.60	3.80	17.67
Masoor	2.63	2.26	2.51	2.23	2.31	2.37	14.31
Gram	6.83	5.85	6.50	5.73	5.95	6.10	36.97
Moong	0.00	4.30	4.75	4.15	4.25	4.30	21.75

Varieties less than 5 years old	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	Grand Total
Other Pulses	0.00	2.03	2.28	2.00	2.08	2.13	10.50
Total	9.46	22.10	24.66	21.80	22.69	23.35	124.05

Note: The calculations are based on average seed rate across the country, subject to change based on agro-ecological regions of the country.

Total Area Coverage by Certified seed distribution:

(Area in Lakh ha)

Pulses	Area covered by Varieties less than 5-year-old	Area covered by varieties more than 5-year-old	Total area coverage by Certified seed distribution during 2025-26 to 2030-21
Tur	47.35	22.85	70.20
Urad	36.80	17.67	54.47
Masoor	26.74	14.31	41.06
Gram	69.17	36.97	106.13
Moong	45.00	21.75	66.75
Other Pulses	21.68	10.50	32.18
Total	246.73	124.05	370.78

Note: The calculations are based on average seed rate across the country, subject to change based on agro-ecological regions of the country.

Annexure-6

Seed Hubs

A. Existing Seed Hubs

Sr. No	State	Seed Hubs
1	Andhra Pradesh	AICRP (Pulses) RARI, (ANGRAU, Guntur), ICAR-CTRI, Rajahmundry, KVK, Amadalavalasa Srikakulam, KVK, Anantapur, KVK, Ghantasala, KVK, Kurnool, KVK, Kurnool
2	Assam	AICRP on Pulses, RARS, Shillongani, KVK, Jorhat, KVK, Kamrup, KVK, Karimganj, KVK, Lakhimpur, KVK, Nalbari
3	Bihar	AICRP on Pulses Dholi, Muzaffarpur, AICRP-BAU Sabour, Bhagalpur, ICAR-RC for ER, Patna, KVK, East Champaram, KVK, ICAR-RC&ER, Buxar, KVK, Lakhisari, KVK, Munger, KVK, Saran, KVK, Vaishali, KVK, SCADA, Bhojpur, Ara
4	Chhattisgarh	AICRP-IGKVV, Raipur, KVK, Bhatapara, KVK, Janjgir-Champa, KVK, Kanker, KVK, Kawardha, KVK, Rajnandgaon, KVK, Surguja Ambikapur
5	Gujarat	AICRP-JAU, Junagadh, AICRP-SKDAU, SK Nagar, Banaskantha, KVK, Dahod, KVK, Kheda, KVK, Navsari, KVK, Panchmahal, KVK, Rajkot, KVK, Tapi
6	Haryana	AICRP, CCSHAU, Hisar, KVK, Bhiwani, KVK, Sirsa, Haryana
7	Himachal Pradesh	KVK, Una
8	Jammu & Kashmir	AICRP, MULLaRP, SKUAST Srinagar, AICRP,(SKUAST), Samba
9	Jharkhand	AICRP, BAU, Kanke, Ranchi, KVK, Bokaro, KVK, Dumka, KVK, East Singhbhum, ZRS (BAU) (for Hazaribagh)
10	Karnataka	AICRP Pulses UAS, Raichur, AICRP-UAS, GKVK, Bengaluru, AICRP-ZAHRS, Hiriyur, KVK, Bagalkot, KVK, Belagavi, KVK, Bidar, KVK, Bijapur, KVK, Dharwad, KVK, Kalaburagi-II, KVK, Mandya, KVK, Mysuru

11	Kerala	AICRP on Pulses Pattambi
12	Madhya Pradesh	AICRP on Chickpea, JNKVV Jabalpur, AICRP Sagar (JNKVV Jabalpur), AICRP, Indore (RVSKVV, Gwalior), AICRP, Khargone (RVSKVV, Gwalior), AICRP, RVSKVV Gwalior, AICRP, Sehore, KVK, Betul, KVK, Damoh, KVK, Datia, KVK, Dewas, KVK, Harda, KVK, Morena, KVK, Narsinghpur, KVK, Tikamgarh, KVK, Ujjain
13	Maharashtra	AICRP (Pulses) VNMAU, Badnapur, AICRP on Pulses, Dr. PDKV, Akola, AICRP-MPKV Rahuri, KVK, Akola, KVK, Amravati, KVK, Beed, KVK, Buldhana, KVK, Dhule, KVK, Jalgaon, KVK, Jalna, KVK, Solapur
14	Manipur	AICRP- CAU, Imphal, KVK, Thoubal
15	Nagaland	AICRP, Medziphema (NU)
16	Odisha	AICRP on (MULaRP), ICAR- IIPR-RS Bhubaneswar, KVK, Baragarh, KVK, Bhadrak, KVK, Cuttack, KVK, Deogarh, KVK, Kalahandi, KVK, Keonjhar, KVK, Mayurbhanj
17	Punjab	AICRP-PAU Ludhiana
18	Rajasthan	AICRP-(SKRAU) Sriganganagar, AICRP, ARS, Banswara, AICRP, Bikaner (RAU, Bikaner), AICRP-RARI (SKNAU), Durgapura, Jaipur, ARS, Keshwana, Jalore (AU, Jodhpur), ARSS, Sumerpur (Pali) (AU, Jodhpur), ICAR-CAZRI Jodhpur, KVK, Ajmer, KVK, Alwar-I, KVK, Bundi, KVK, Jhalawar, KVK, Jhunjhunu, KVK, Kota, KVK, Nagaur-I, KVK, Udaipur
19	Tamil Nadu	AICRP, ARS, Vamban, AICRP-TNAU, Coimbatore, KVK, Kancheepuram, KVK, Madurai, KVK, Salem, KVK, Tiruchirappalli, KVK, Villupuram, KVK, Virudhunagar
20	Telangana	AICRP- RARS, Warangal, AICRP-ARS, Tandur, Ranga Reddy, AICRP-PJTSAU, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad, KVK, (CRIDA), Hyderabad, KVK, Mahboobnagar
21	Uttar Pradesh	ICAR- IIPR-RS Fanda Bhopal, AICRP CSAUA&T, Kanpur, AICRP- NDUA&T, Faizabad, BUA&T, Banda, ICAR-IIPR Kanpur, ICAR-IISS, Mau, KVK, Chitrakoot, KVK, Deoria, KVK, Fatehpur, KVK,

		Hamirpur, KVK, Jalaun, KVK, Lalitpur, KVK, Mahoba, KVK, Mirzapur, RLBCAU, Jhansi
22	Uttarakhand	AICRP-GBPUA&T Pantnagar, KVK, Dehradun
23	West Bengal	AICRP, Kalyani (BCKVV, Kalyani), AICRP-UBKV, Coochbehar, KVK, Malda, KVK, Narendrapur, KVK, Uttar Dinajpur

B. Progress of the Seed Hub of Pulses

Currently 150 seed hubs have been established for 11 Pulses crops in 22 states and 150 districts. Production by these seeds hubs during 2019-20 to 2024-25 is as under:

(Quantity in Qtls)

Pulses	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25***
Mungbean	13561.41	16117.51	13337	14634.5	12028.12	11508.13
Urdbean	12840.46	14875.27	12665.5	12984.4	11513.50	14211.43
Pigeonpea	24848.52	22634.21	13649	16217.36	14376.96	20799.49
Chickpea	42336.01	41658.78	42267	42846.4	35719.2	36231.13
Lentil	8717.44	7754.53	8946.5	7919.6	9584.74	11896.24
Fieldpea	4662.64	5712.2	5655	5337.06	6134.25	7757.93
Mothbean	86.86	389	325	412	376.16	358
Cowpea	190.19	278	196	217	275.58	380.95
Horsegram	192	152	169	249	218.00	227.21
Rajmash	2002.74	1004	1535	1241	1571.27	1605.05
Lathyrus	176.5	131	104	98	114.82	163.21
Total	**109615**	**110707**	**98849**	**102156**	**91913**	**105139**

* The data for mungbean and urdbean includes final production figures for Kharif 2024, Rabi 2024-25, and the estimated production for spring/summer 2025

Annexure-7

Note on Projected Area Expansion of Pulses

The proposed mission will support all the pulse crops with a primary focus on three major crops i.e. Tur, Urad and Masoor. These three crops cover around 34% of the total pulse cropped area and contribute significantly to the overall pulse production. However, there is a significant yield gap in these crops which needs to be addressed.

An expansion of area coverage equivalent to 35 lakh hectares by 2030–31 is envisaged in both traditional (24.5 lakh ha) and non-traditional areas (10.5 lakh ha) under pulses. This will be achieved by targeting the rice fallow areas and other diversifiable areas. A projection of proposed crop-wise area expansion is given in the table below:

(in lakh ha)

Crop	Current Area (2023-24)	Expansion in Non-Traditional Area	Expansion in Traditional Area	Target Area (2030-31)
Tur	41	2.7	6.3	50
Urad	35	0.9	2.1	38
Masoor	17	1.5	3.5	22
Moong	53	1.5	3.5	58
Other Pulses	33	1.5	3.5	38
Gram	96	2.4	5.6	104
Total Pulses	**275**	**10.5**	**24.5**	**310**

A. Potential area for extension of Pulses crops

a. Estimated potential for acreage expansion in Non-Traditional Areas

Crop	Incremental Area (lakh ha)							States/Regions
	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	**Total**	
Tur	0.27	0.41	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.41	2.70	Northeast region
Urad	0.09	0.14	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.14	0.90	Rice fallows in Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, and Maharashtra
Masoor	0.15	0.23	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.23	1.50	Rice fallows in West Bengal, Bihar, and Chhattisgarh
Moong	0.15	0.23	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.23	1.50	Rice fallows in Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra
Other Pulses	0.15	0.23	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.23	1.50	Northeast region
Gram	0.24	0.36	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.36	2.40	Rice fallows in Maharashtra, Jharkhand, and Chhattisgarh
Total	1.05	1.58	2.10	2.10	2.10	1.58	**10.5**	

b. Estimated potential for acreage expansion in Traditional Areas

Crop	Area (lakh ha)							States/Regions
	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	**Total**	
Tur	0.63	0.95	1.26	1.26	1.26	0.95	6.30	Karnataka, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, and Jharkhand
Urad	0.21	0.32	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.32	2.10	Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Rajasthan
Masoor	0.35	0.53	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.53	3.50	Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, and Jharkhand

Moong	0.35	0.53	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.53	3.50	Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Karnataka, Maharashtra
Other Pulses	0.35	0.53	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.53	3.50	Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu
Gram	0.56	0.84	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.84	5.60	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Uttar Pradesh
Total	2.45	3.68	4.90	4.90	4.90	3.68	**24.50**	

c. Note on Area Expansion through TRFA and other diversifiable areas

Rice-fallow are croplands where rice crops are grown during the kharif season and left fallow during the rabi season. Large tracts of land after rainfed paddy are taken in the Kharif season and are left fallow during Rabi season primarily due to the absence of irrigation facilities. To increase the area and production of Pulses, the rice fallow areas will be targeted. As per Directorate of Pulse Development, 13 States have fallow land available. These States, as listed below, will be considered for area expansion under TRFA. It is proposed that support will be provided through free of cost seed kit distribution and conducting demonstrations for wider adoption.

S. No.	State	Fallow Area available (Lakh Ha)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2.36
2	Assam	11.00
3	Bihar	3.00
4	Chhattisgarh	24.23
5	Gujarat	0.90
6	Jharkhand	5.75
7	Karnataka	0.94
8	Madhya Pradesh	2.60
9	Maharashtra	14.94

10	Odisha	16.00
11	Uttar Pradesh	5.76
12	Tamil Nadu	1.65
13	West Bengal	12.00
	Total	**101.13**

d. Note on Expansion through Intercropping:

Intercropping plays an important role in optimizing yield levels in intercropping systems. Normal planting of intercrop between two rows of the normal-planted main crop has a higher yield than paired and skip-row planting in a semi-arid ecosystem. The more remunerative intercropping systems are found in various combinations of crops. Extensive studies carried out under the cropping system research projects have resulted in the identification of several land-use efficient and profitability intercropping systems in different regions of the country. The various combinations of crops used for intercropping are tabulated below:

Potential of additional area under pulses through Intercropping

(Million ha)

Potential Crops/Cropping System/Niches	**Specific areas**	**Potential Area**
Mungbean with Sugarcane (Irrigated) and with cotton and millets (Rainfed uplands)	Western, central and eastern UP, Bihar, MH, AP and Tamilnadu	0.70
Pigeonpea with soybean, sorghum, cotton, millet and G. Nut (Rainfed upland)	A.P., Malwa Plateu of MP, Vidarbha of MH, North Karnataka, Tamilnadu	0.50
Chickpea with barley, mustard, linseed and safflower (rainfed)	South –east Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, UP, Bihar, Vidarbha of MH	0.50
Chickpea/Lentil with Autumn planted/ ratoon sugarcane	MH, UP, Bihar	1.00
Total		**2.7**

Source: DPD, Pulses Revolution from Food to Nutritional Security (2018)

Annexure-8

Ongoing Research & Development Projects

A. Ongoing R&D and Special Projects – ICAR Funded

S.no	Crop	Agency	Remarks	Project period
1	Chickpea	ICAR	CRP on molecular breeding for improvement of tolerance to biotic and abiotic stresses, yield and quality traits in crops-chickpea.	2021-26
2	Pigeonpea	ICAR	CRP on Hybrid Technology	2015-26
3	Chickpea, Lentil, Pigeonpea	ICAR	CRP on Agro-biodiversity	2015-26
4	Chickpea	ICAR	Incentivizing Research in Agriculture - Molecular approaches for mapping of novel gene(s)/ QTL(s) for resistance/ tolerance to salinity stress in chickpea	2015-26
5	Chickpea	ICAR	Integrated approaches for food, nutrition and livelihood security for rural household in Fatehpur district of Uttar Pradesh. (Farmers FIRST)	2016-25
6.	Chickpea, Pigeonpea, Grasspea, Urdbean and Lentil	ICAR	Enhancing climate resilience and ensuring food security with genome editing tools	2023-26

B. Special Projects – DA&FW Funded

S.no	Crop	Agency	Remarks	Project period
1	Chickpea	ICAR	Building lentil growing community resilience by the development of climate-smart lentil varieties through farmers' participatory interventions	2021-26

2	Pigeonpea	ICAR	Enhancing pigeonpea production and productivity in India by promoting high yielding and early maturing varieties and hybrids	2023-26

Annexure-9

Ongoing R&D initiatives and early maturing seed varieties

A. Seed varieties available to be propagated

Maintaining a substantially higher Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) and Varietal Replacement Rate (VRR) is crucial to enhance average yield and reduce yield gaps between farmer's practice and FLD yields. The current rate of acceptance and replacement of new varieties is lower than required. Efforts are needed to phase out obsolete varieties and introduce high-yielding ones with an emphasis on increasing the varietal replacement rate of varieties less than 5 years old (For varieties <5 years old: 5 years will be considered after 3 years from the date of notification of varieties).

The following table illustrates the average yield in farmer's practice and the yield of some of the latest available varieties for each crop.

Table - List of recently released high-yielding varieties of Pulses crops

Crop	Present yield (kg/ha)	Name of varieties and Institute	Average yield range (kg/ha)
Tur	823	1. Pusa Jawahar Arhar Dwarf 22-01 (IARI, New Delhi) 2. TDRG 272 (PJTSAU, Telangana) 3. Phule Tur 12-9-12 (MPKV, Rahuri) 4. NAAM 88 (ZARS, Kalaburagi) 5. GT 109 (AAU, Vadodara) 6. Rajendra Arhar 2 (DA 15-1) (RPCAU, Pusa) 7. PT 0723-1-2-3 (MPKV, Rahuri) **Available Hybrids of Tur** 1. IPH 09-5 (ICAR-IIPR, Kanpur) 2. IPH 15-03 (ICAR-IIPR, Kanpur)	1. 1800-2200 2. 1660 3. 2145 4. 1300-1400 5. 1800-1900 6. 1907 7. 1800-2000 1. 1500-1800 2. 1600-1800 3. 1800-2200 4. 1500-1800

Crop	Present yield (kg/ha)	Name of varieties and Institute	Average yield range (kg/ha)
		3. BDNPH 18-05 (VNMKV, ARS, Badnapur) 4. Pusa Arhar Yamuna (ICAR-IARI, New Delhi) 5. ICPH 2671 (RAK, College Sehore) 6. ICPH 2740 (ICRISAT, Hyderabad)	5. 1500-1600 6. 1500-1600
Urad	697	1. MASH 878 (PAU, Ludhiana) 2. KPU 18-01 (ARS, Kota) 3. MASH 1190 (PAU, Ludhiana) 4. Kota Urd 5 (ARS, Kota) 5. Kalinga Urd 41 (OBGG 41) (OUAT, Berhampur) 6. Pant Urd 12 (GBPUA&T, Pantnagar) 7. Vamban 10 (NPRC, Vamban)	1. 1400-1500 2. 1400-1500 3. 1300-1400 4. 1000-1100 5. 1100-1200 6. 1400-1500 7. 1100-1200
Masoor	1038	1. LH 17-19 (HAU, Hisar), 2. LL 1655 (PAU, Ludhiana), 3. LL 1613 (PAU Ludhiana), 4. Pant Lentil 16 (GBPUAT, Pantnagar)	1. 1500-1700 2. 1400-1500 3. 1600-1700 4. 1491
Gram	1180	1. Gujarat Gram 8 (JAU, Junagadh),	1. 1600-1700 2. 500-1700 3. 1700-2000

Crop	Present yield (kg/ha)	Name of varieties and Institute	Average yield range (kg/ha)
		2. Kota Desi Chana 3 (AU, Kota) 3. Kota Desi Chana 2 (AU, Kota), 4. Kota Kabuli Chana 4 (AU, Kota), 5. Swarna Lakshmi (ICAR-RCER, Patna), 6. Kundan (IIPR, Kanpur) 7. Saatvik (NIPGR, New Delhi) 8. Advika (NIPGR, New Delhi) 9. GNG 2461 (SriGanganagar), 10. L 558 (PAU Ludhiana), 11. Pusa JG 16 (IARI, New Delhi), 12. Pusa Chickpea Aswini (IARI, New Delhi) 13. Karan Chana 20 (SKNAU, Jobner) 14. RVG 2023, (RVSKVV, Gwalior) 15. RVKG 2024 (RVSKVV, Gwalior)	4. 1659 5. 1700-1800 6. 1500-2000 7. 1500-1600 8. 1400 9. 2200 10. 1386 11. 1351 12. 2673 13. 1638 14. 1589 15. 1439
Moong	685	1. LGG 610 (RARS, Lam) 2. MH 1772 (HAU, Hisar) 3. MH 1762 (HAU, Hisar) 4. LGG 600 (RARS, Lam) 5. ML 1839 (PAU, Ludhiana)	1. 1100-1200 2. 1000-1100 3. 1400-1500 4. 1100-1200 5. 1000-1100 6. 1100-1200 7. 1100-1200

Crop	Present yield (kg/ha)	Name of varieties and Institute	Average yield range (kg/ha)
		6. SML 2015 (PAU, Ludhiana) 7. MH 1142 (HAU, Hisar)	
Fieldpea		1. Shikhar (IIPR, Kanpur) 2. Purvansh (IIPR, Kanpur) 3. Arpan (IIPR, Kanpur) 4. HFP 1709(HAU, Hisar) 5. HFP 1426 (HAU, Hisar) 6. Pant Pea 509 (GBPUAT, Pantnagar) 7. Pant Pea 517 (GBPUAT, Pantnagar) 8. Pant Pea 462 (GBPUAT, Pantnagar)	1. 1900-2000 2. 1731 3. 1700-1800 4. 1652 5. 1800-1900 6. 1809 7. 2130 8. 1800-1900
Other Pulses	781	Rajmash. 1. RKR 1033 (ARS, Kota) Cowpea 1. Sahyadri Samuruddi (GP-1) (Shivmogga) 2. GC 1601 (SK Nagar) 3. Pant Lobia 7 (GBPUA&T, Pantnagar) Clusterbean 1. Karan Guar 15 (RARI, Durgapura) 2. Karan Guar 14 (RARI, Durgapura) Horsegram	1. 1500-1800 2. 1200-1300 3. 1100-1200 4. 1100-1200 5. 1300-1400 6. 1200-1300 7. 800-1100 8. 900-1000 9. 900-1000 10. 1100-1200 11. 1100-1200 12. 1000-1100

Crop	Present yield (kg/ha)	Name of varieties and Institute	Average yield range (kg/ha)
		1. Anantha Vulava (Ananthapuram) 2. Sabri Kulthi (BSP 17-3) (IGKV, Bilaspur) 3. Alakh Kulthi (BSP 17-1) (IGKV, Bilaspur) Mothbean 1. CAZRI 18-4 (CAZRI, Jodhpur) 2. CAZRI 18-3 (CAZRI, Jodhpur) 3. CZMO 18-5 (CAZRI, Jodhpur)	

B. List of ICAR, SAU domestic pulses germplasm / varieties in the R&D pipeline

S.no	Crop	Varieties in Pipeline
1	Chickpea	GJG 1907 (JAU, Junagadh), NGeG 1710 (RARS, Nandyal), Phule G 211406 (MPKV, Rahuri), NBeG 844 (RARS, Nandyal)
2	Lentil	L 1809 (PAU, Ludhiana), LL 1798 (PAU, Ludhiana)
3	Fieldpea	Pant P 554 (GBPUA&T, Pantnagar), Pant P 550 (GBPUA&T, Pantnagar)
4	Pigeonpea	AVT 2/AHT 2 entries: WRGE-171, WRGE 178, BDNPH 23-03, MI 13-47 AVT 1 entries: Early: 18; Medium: 11
5	Mungbean	33 AVT entries; 82 IVT entries
6	Urdbean	11 AVT entries; 78 IVT entries
7	Cowpea	04 AVT entries; 24 IVT entries
8	Horsegram	01 AVT entry; 06 IVT entries
9	Mothbean	05 AVT entries; 05 IVT entries

C. List of high-yielding, genome edited, and hybrid varieties of Pulses crops to be released in next 5 years

Pulses	Name of varieties and Institute	Average yield range (kg/ha)
Tur	**Hybrids to be released in next 5 years (currently under AICRP Evaluation)** 1. BDNPH 23-03 (AHT 2, CZ and SZ), VNMKV, ARS, Badnapur 2. PAH 23 (AHT 1, NWPZ) 3. IPH23-2 (AVT-1, NWPZ), ICAR-IIPR, Kanpur 4. ICPH 22222 (AHT-1), ICAR-IIPR, Kanpur 5. 23 new hybrids are in IHT trials in 3 zones: NWPZ, CZ and SZ	1. 1900-2160 kg/ha 2. 1720 kg/ha 3. 1574 kg/ha 4. 1600 kg/ha 5. Yield ranging from 1500-2300 kg/ha
	Pigeonpea varieties expected to be released in next 5 years (currently under AICRP Evaluation) (Early duration) 1. WRGE 171 (AVT-2 Early, CZ & SZ) (Warangal) 2. WRGE 178 (AVT-2 Early, SZ) (Warangal) 3. AL 2492 (AVT-1 Early, NWPZ) (PAU, Ludhiana) 4. ICPL 19060 (AVT-1 Early, NWPZ) (Au, Kota) 5. Pusa Arhar 24-2 (AVT-1 Early, NWPZ) (IARI, New Delhi) 6. AL 2463 (AVT-1 Early, NWPZ) (PAU, Ludhiana) 7. VMRG 17-001 (AVT-1 Early, NEPZ & CZ) (ARS, Virinjipuram) 8. WRGE 267 (AVT-1 Early, CZ) (Warangal) 9. BRG 22-407 (AVT-1 Early, CZ & SZ) (UAS, Bangalore) 10. LRG 588 (AVT-1 Early, CZ) (ANGRAU, Lam) 11. ICPL 22383 (AVT-1 Early, CZ) (HAU, Hisar) 12. ICPL 22293 (AVT-1 Early, CZ) (IGKV, Raipur)	1. 1300-1900 2. 1370 3. 1629 4. 1807 5. 1455 6. 1661 7. 1700-2000 8. 1996 9. 1600-1900 10. 1953 11. 1844 12. 1796 13. 1762 14. 1651 15. 1579 16. 1572

Pulses	Name of varieties and Institute	Average yield range (kg/ha)
	13. LRG 589 (AVT-1 Early, CZ) (ANGRAU, Lam) 14. IPAE 23-2 (AVT-1 Early, CZ) (ICAR- IIPR) 15. ICPL 22393 (AVT-1 Early, CZ) (HAU, Hisar) 16. ICPV 21333 (AVT-1 Early, CZ) (Berhampur) 17. 36 new Pigeonpea Early varieties are in IVT trials in 3 zones: NWPZ, CZ and SZ	
Tur	Pigeonpea varieties expected to be released in next 5 years (currently under AICRP Evaluation) (Medium duration) 1. GJP 2304 (AVT-1 Medium, CZ & SZ) (JAU, Junagadh) 2. AKTM 2121 (AVT-1 Medium, CZ) (PDKV, Akola) 3. GJP 2309 (AVT-1 Medium, CZ) (JAU, Junagadh) 4. ICAKTM 19424 (AVT-1 Medium, CZ) (PDKV, Akola) 5. SKNP 2215 (AVT-1 Medium, CZ) (SDAU, S.K. Nagar) 6. WRG 466 (AVT-1 Medium, SZ) (Warangal) 7. WRG 505 (AVT-1 Medium, SZ) (Warangal) 8. CRG 20-006 (AVT-1 Medium, SZ) (TNAU, Coimbatore) 9. RPS 2015-1 (AVT-1 Medium, SZ) (IGKV, Raipur) 10. PT 2107 (AVT-1 Medium, SZ) (MPKV, Rahuri) 11. 22 new Pigeonpea Medium entries are in IVT trials in 2 zones: CZ and SZ	1. 1400-2000 2. 2031 3. 2010 4. 1979 5. 1965 6. 1494 7. 1450 8. 2038 9. 1424 10. 1415
Urad	**Urdbean varieties expected to be released in next 5 years (currently under AICRP Evaluation)**	1. 800-1300 2. 800-1300 3. 800-1200 4. 900-1200

Pulses	Name of varieties and Institute	Average yield range (kg/ha)
	Kharif Season 1. VBG 21-018 (AVT-1, NHZ & SZ) (NPRC, Vamban) 2. BCU 22-5 (AVT-1, NHZ, NEPZ & SZ) (BCKV, Mohanpur) 3. KUG 1065 (AVT-1, NEPZ & SZ) (PAU, Ludhiana) 4. KU 21-12 (AVT-1, NEPZ & SZ) (CSA, Kanpur) 5. KPU 400-86 (AVT-1, CZ & NEPZ) (AU, Kota) 6. JU 24-1 (AVT-1, NEPZ & SZ) (Sagar) 7. RUB 15-08 (AVT-1, NEPZ & SZ) (BAU, Ranchi) 8. PU 21-25 (AVT-1, NEPZ) (GBPUA&T, Pantnagar) 9. SRBV 7029 (AVT-1, NEPZ) (Sri Rama Agri. Genetics Pvt. Ltd.) 10. RU 2021-5 (AVT-1, CZ) (IGKV, Raipur) 11. 31 new Urdbean varieties are in IVT trials in 5 zones: NHZ, NEPZ, NWPZ, CZ and SZ **Spring/Summer/Rabi Season** 1. 12 new Urdbean (Spring) Entries are in IVT trials in 2 zones: NEPZ, NWPZ 2. 8 new Urdbean (Summer) Entries are in IVT trials in 1 zones: SZ 3. 9 new Urdbean (Ricefallow) Entries are in IVT trials in 1 zones: SZ 12.	5. 1000-1200 6. 900-1200 7. 800-1100 8. 1093 9. 1088 10. 1125
Masoor	1. L 1809 (PAU, Ludhiana) 2. LL 1798 (PAU, Ludhiana)	1. 1814 2. 1773
Gram	1. GJG 1907 (JAU, Junagadh) 2. NGeG 1710 (RARS, Nandyal), 3. Phule G 211406 (MPKV, Rahuri) 3. NBeG 844 (RARS, Nandyal)	1. 2207 2. 1596 3. 1679 4. 1657

Pulses	Name of varieties and Institute	Average yield range (kg/ha)
Moong	Mungbean varieties expected to be released in next 5 years (currently under AICRP Evaluation) **Kharif Season** 1. MI 13-47 (AVT 2 , SZ) (INDORE) 2. ML 3044 (AVT 1, NHZ) (LUDHIANA) 3. LGG 717 (AVT 1, NWPZ & SZ) (LAM) 4. SGC 26 (AVT 1, NWPZ) (SHILLONGANI) 5. PUSA M 24-71 (AVT 1, NWPZ & SZ) (IARI, NEW DELHI) 6. RMG 1252 (AVT-1, CZ,) (RARI DURGAPURA) 7. MH 18-181 (AVT-1, SZ) (CCSHAU, HISAR) 8. DGG 214 (AVT-1, SZ) (UAS, DHARWAD) 9. 36 new mungbean entries are in IVT trials in 5 zones: NHZ, NEPZ, NWPZ, CZ and SZ **Spring/Summer Season** 1. TCA DM-1 (CZ, AVT-2, Spring) (TCA Dholi) 2. SML 2147 (AVT-1, NWPZ & CZ, Spring) (PAU, Ludhiana) 3. MH 1921 (AVT-1, NEPZ & CZ, Spring) (CCS HAU, Hisar) 4. PUSA M2431 (AVT-1, CZ, Spring) (IARI,New Delhi) 5. PMS 9 (AVT-2,SZ, Summer) (IARI,New Delhi) 6. SVM 66 (AVT-2, SZ,Summer) (Shakti Vardhak, Hisar) 7. BCM 20-55 (AVT-2,NEPZ, Summer) (BCKV, Mohanpur) 8. NVL 1377 (AVT-1, NWPZ & CZ, Summer) (Nirmal Seed, Jalna)	1. 819 2. 1268 3. 800-1100 4. 1016 5. 800-1100 6. 901 7. 897 8. 770 1. 1360 2. 1300-1500 3. 1100-1300 4. 1156 5. 1000 6. 983 7. 1255 8. 1300-1500 9. 1300-1500 10. 1100-1500 11. 1164

Pulses	Name of varieties and Institute	Average yield range (kg/ha)
	9. MH 1923 (AVT-1, NEPZ, Summer) (CCS HAU, Hisar) 10. BCM 20-74 AVT-1, NEPZ & CZ, Summer) (BCKV, Mohanpur) 11. BRM 14 (AVT-1, NEPZ, Summer) (Sabour) 12. SML 2159 (AVT-1, CZ, Summer), (PAU, Ludhiana) 13. Jawahar M 6 (AVT-1, CZ, Summer) JNKVV, Jabalpur 14. 20 new Mungbean (Spring) Entries are in IVT trials in 4 zones: NHZ, NEPZ, NWPZ and CZ 15. 25 new Mungbean (Summer) Entries are in IVT trials in 4 zones: NEPZ, NWPZ, SZ and CZ 16. 8 new Mungbean (Ricefallow) Entries are in IVT trials in 1 zones: SZ	12. 1480 13. 1412
Other Pulses	**Rajmash varieties expected to be released in next 5 years (currently under AICRP Evaluation)** 1. IPR 205-24 (AVT-1, CZ & NEPZ) (ICAR-IIPR) 2. 3 new rajmash varieties are in IVT trials in 2 zones: NEPZ and CZ **Cowpea varieties expected to be released in next 5 years (currently under AICRP Evaluation)** 1. KMC 12 (AVT-1, CZ) (UAS, Bangalore) 2. PGCP 89 (AVT-1, CZ) (GBPUA&T, Pantnagar) 3. 15 new Cowpea varieties are in IVT trials in 3 zones: North, Central, and South **Spring/Summer Season** 1. GC 1905 (AVT 2, North & South Zone, Summer) (SK Nagar) 2. GC 2006 (AVT 2, North & South Zone, Summer) (SK Nagar)	1. 2100-2500 1. 1141 2. 1085

Pulses	Name of varieties and Institute	Average yield range (kg/ha)
	3. 9 new Cowpea (Summer) Entries are in IVT trials in 2 zones: NZ & SZ	
	Clusterbean varieties expected to bereleased in next 5 years (currently under AICRP Evaluation)	
	1. CAZG 20-21 (AVT-1, N+S) (CAZRI, Jodhpur) 2. CAZG 20-38 (AVT-1, N+S) (CAZRI, Jodhpur) 3. CAZG 21-3 (AVT-1, N+S) (CAZRI, Jodhpur) 4. CAZG 20-17 (AVT-1, N+S) (CAZRI, Jodhpur) 5. 7 new Clusterbean varieties are in IVT trials in 2 zones: North and South	1. 1428 2. 1310 3. 1720 4. 1252
	Horsegram varieties expected to bereleased in next 5 years (currently under AICRP Evaluation)	
	1. HPKG 49 (AVT-1, CZ) (HPKV, Palampur) 2. 6 new Horsegram varieties are in IVT trials in 3 zones: North, Central, and South	1. 587
	Mothbean varieties expected to bereleased in next 5 years (currently under AICRP Evaluation)	
	1. CZMO 21-8 (AVT-2, N+S) (CAZRI, Jodhpur) 2. CZMO 20-9 (AVT-2, N+S) (CAZRI, Jodhpur) 3. CZMO 20-12 (AVT-1, N+S) (CAZRI, Jodhpur) 4. CZMO 18-10 (AVT-1, N+S) (CAZRI, Jodhpur) 5. CZMO 18-12 (AVT-1, N+S) (CAZRI, Jodhpur) 6. 5 new Mothbean varieties are in IVT trials in 2 zones: North and South	1. 954 2. 902 3. 983 4. 891 5. 878

Annexure-10

Indicative Target varieties to be released by ICAR during the Mission

Under the Mission, efforts will be directed towards developing high-yielding varieties, alongside short-term and hybrid varieties of Tur to enhance productivity. Focus will also be placed on breeding climate-resilient and pest-resistant varieties to address emerging challenges. To ensure widespread adoption, trials will be conducted across major pulse-growing states, and further research will support the development and promotion of genome-edited varieties for sustainable pulse cultivation**.**

HYVs	**2026 & 2027**	**2028 & 2029**	**2030 & 2031**	**Total**
Tur	4	5	6	**15**
Urad	3	4	5	**12**
Masoor	4	5	6	**15**

Hybrid varieties	**2026 & 2027**	**2028 & 2029**	**2030 & 2031**	**Total**
Tur	2	3	4	**9**

Genome edited	**2026 & 2027**	**2028 & 2029**	**2030 & 2031**	**Total**
Tur	0	2	3	**5**
Urad	0	2	3	**5**
Masoor	0	2	3	**5**