

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
AGRICULTURE
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1589

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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

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Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the productivity of wheat, paddy, pulses, oilseeds, sugarcane and cotton in the country as compared to the world's productivity average;

(b) whether the country's productivity still runs far below the world's productivity average despite owning vast arable area as compared to other developed/developing countries;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to enhance the agricultural productivity; and

(d) the details of the crops which have shown increasing/decreasing trend in productivity during the last three years?

Answer

MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS)

(a) & (b): As per latest available reports of the Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO) for the year 2008, the details of productivity of wheat, paddy, pulses, oilseeds (primary), sugarcane and cotton in India vis -a-vis major countries and the world are as under:

Productivity (Kg/ha.)

Country	Paddy	Wheat	Pulses	Oilseeds	Cotton	Sugarcane
	Primary	Seed				

China 6556 4762 1181 563 3906 73114

USA 7672 3018 1740 473 2250 73765

Australia 9500 1579 1131 526 4825 87110

India 3370 2802 615 254 1206 68877

Pakistan 3520 2451 511 298 2046 51494

Thailand 2973 1000 865 1355 1190 69707

Brazil 4229 2480 911 522 3757 79709

Cambodia 2746 - 846 341 1368 28972

World 4309 3086 822 603 2099 71510

(c): The reasons for lower productivity of various crops in India as compared to other developed/developing countries vary from crop to crop as detailed below.

India is the 2nd largest producer of rice and wheat after China. Productivity of wheat in India is low as compared to China and European Countries mainly on account of the fact that wheat production in these countries is under winter conditions wherein wheat crop have longer duration and higher production whereas in India wheat is grown in spring conditions. For rice, area coverage under hybrid rice in China is very high as compared to India.

Low productivity of pulses and oilseeds in India as compared to world's average is mainly on account of long duration of cropping seasons and favourable climate conditions in other major producing countries. Majority of our varieties are of short duration as cultivation is mostly rainfed.

Productivity of cotton is below the world's average because of agro-climatic conditions in India wherein 65% cotton area is dependent on monsoon with limited scope for irrigation for supplementation as per requirement of the crop.

In case of sugarcane, productivity of India is marginally below the world's average mainly due to cultivation of sugarcane in sub-tropical region where sugarcane productivity is affected by high temperature in summers, low temperature in winters and erratic pattern of rainfall.

In order to enhance production and productivity of various crops in the country, the Government is implementing a number of schemes such as National Food Security Mission, Integrated Scheme for Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) and Integrated Cereals Development Programme. Under NFSM, it is targeted to enhance the production of rice, wheat and pulses by 10, 8 and 2 million tonnes respectively by the end of XI Plan i.e. 2011-12 through area expansion and productivity enhancement in the identified districts of the country. Apart from these schemes, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), an umbrella programme, is focusing on increase in public investment for achieving 4% growth rate in agriculture & allied sector in the 11th Plan. Further, for productivity enhancement, the Government has also taken a number of steps to develop improved varieties of crops through research initiatives by various institutes under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). Further, a task force has been established to enhance the productivity of rice particularly in eastern INDIA. Under this programme, emphasis is also laid on promotion of hybrids.

(d): Details of the productivity observed in major agricultural crops in India during the last three years are given in the table below:

Productivity (kg/ha)

Crops 2007-08 2008-09 2009-10

Rice 2202 2178 2130

Wheat 2802 2907 2830

Coarse Cereals 1431 1459 1222

Pulses 625 659 625

Foodgrains 1860 1909 1798

Oilseeds 1115 1006 955

Sugarcane 68877 64553 66099

Cotton 467 403 395

#4th advance estimates

The overall productivity in most of the crops except sugarcane during 2009-10 has suffered due to deficient/erratic monsoon in major crop producing States during 2009.