

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
AGRICULTURE  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1055

ANSWERED ON:01.03.2011

SELF SUFFICIENCY IN FOODGRAINS

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**Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:**

- (a) the items of foodgrains in which the country has become self-sufficient;
- (b) whether Government propose to export those items;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the specific steps taken by the Government to encourage and increase diversification of cropping pattern; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to achieve selfsufficiency in other crops, particularly pulses?

**Answer**

MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV)

(a): Increased investment in crop development programmes for enhancing production and productivity of foodgrain crops have resulted in increased foodgrains production from 196.81 million tons in 2000-01 to 234.47 million tons in 2008-09 ( 19% increase ), which is sufficient to meet the demand of the growing population. During 11th plan, the production of foodgrains including Wheat, rice, coarse cereals during 2007-08 and 2008-09 was higher than the projected demand. The estimated production was less during 2009-10 than the projected demand due to drought experienced in most parts of the country. However, the buffer reserve stocks available from the previous/surplus productions were sufficient to meet the country's food grain requirement during 2009-10. As per second advance estimate of 2010-11, the food grain production has significantly increased particularly for pulses and oilseed crops compared to previous year.

(b) & (c): There is no ban on export of agriculture commodities except of the following: Wheat (except export of 5,000 MT per annum organic wheat) & wheat flour, non-basmati rice (except export of premium non basmati rice upto 1, 50,000 MT (Sona Masuri- 1, 00,000 MT, Ponni Samba- 25,000 MT, Matta 25,000 MT) and 10,000 MT per annum organic non basmati rice), pulses (except chick peas) & edible oils (except coconut oil through Kochi port, castor oil and oil from minor forest produce).

(d): The states are encouraged to include Crop Diversification programme Under Macro Management Scheme taking into consideration the land and water resources. Under Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Pulses and Maize (ISOPOM), the crop diversification is taken up for promotion of oilseeds, pulses and maize in major states since 2004-05. The National Horticulture Mission has been launched during 2005-06 to promote horticulture crops in the country in addition to the Technology Mission for the Integral Development of Horticulture which was already in operation since 2001-02 in the North Eastern States including Sikkim and since 2003-04 in Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal.

(e): Enhancement of production & productivity of pulses is promoted through National Food Security Mission-Pulses which is being implemented in 467 districts in 16 states of the country. Recently new initiative -Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P) has been launched as part of NFSM Pulses from 2010-11. Under "Accelerated Pulses Production Programme, 1 million hectare of potential pulses areas for the major pulses crops-tur, urad, moong, gram and lentil has been taken up for large scale demonstration of technology in compact blocks. An amount of Rs. 300 crores has also been provided in the Union Budget 2010-11 to promote dry land farming in sixty thousand "Pulses and oilseeds villages" in rainfed areas. These funds have been provided as additional central assistance under the ongoing scheme of 'Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).