

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
AGRICULTURE
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1344

ANSWERED ON:29.11.2011

FOODGRAIN PRODUCTIVITY

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Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the foodgrains productivity has declined in the country and is inadequate to meet the domestic demand;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the country's agricultural productivity is still far below the world productivity average;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b): No, Madam. The productivity of foodgrains in the country has increased from 1756 kg/ha in 2006-07 to 1921 kg/ha in 2010-11 (4th advance estimates), leading to a record level of production of 241.56 million tones of foodgrains which is significantly higher than the foodgrains projected demand of 229.12 million tones for 2010-11.

(c) & (d): As per reports of Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO) for 2009 (latest available), the productivity of most of the crops in India is lower than the world productivity average. Comparative position of productivity of major crops in India vis-à-vis world productivity average for 2009 is given below:-

Country Productivity/Yield (Kg/Hectare)

Rice	Wheat	Total Cereals	Total Pulses	Oil-Crops (Primary)	Sugarcane
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2178	2907	2183	659	1006	64553
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World	4320	3039	3566	930	621 69866
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Note: Productivity in India is as per official estimates released by Ministry of Agriculture.

(e): In order to increase productivity and production of agricultural crops in the country, a number of Crop Development Schemes/Programmes, namely: National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Integrated Cereals Development Programme for Rice/Wheat/Coarse Cereals under Macro Management of Agriculture and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) are being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture through State Governments. In addition to above schemes, during 2010-11, two new programmes viz. Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India and Integrated Development of 60,000 Pulses and Oilseeds Villages in Rainfed Areas have been initiated under RKVY. A new programme "Accelerated Pulses

Production Programme (3P)" in the form of block demonstrations has also been started to cover 1000 units of 1000 hectares each of five pulses crops in 16 pulses growing States of the country.

To achieve higher agricultural productivity, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is also conducting research on crops like wheat, rice, maize, sorghum, minor millets, oilseeds, pulses, cotton, sugarcane and jute. The research programmes include basic and strategic research related to crop improvement, production and protection technologies in these crops towards profitable cropping systems suitable to different situations including development of location specific varieties and technologies as per the agro-ecological zones, development of varieties/hybrids, related production and protection technologies suitable for non-traditional areas and seasons. As a result of these initiatives, improved varieties/hybrids of crops have been developed with good adaptability to different agro-ecological zones with specific traits. Breeder seed of improved varieties as per the indent of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation are produced for multiplication of foundation seeds and certified seeds. Promotion and adoption of technologies are ensured through Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs). The technologies developed by ICAR institutes and All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRPs) in respect of cash crops are also being popularized through special programmes.