

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
AGRICULTURE  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:4334  
ANSWERED ON:20.12.2011  
PER CAPITA FOOD PRODUCTION  
Choudhry Smt. Shruti

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

- (a) whether a sharp decline is being witnessed in the per capita food production;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years alongwith the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps being taken to present such decline in future in coordination with the States to increase the per capita food production?

**Answer**

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

(a) & (b): Per capita annual production of foodgrains marginally increased from 203.39 kg. in 2008-09 to 203.92 kg. in 2010-11. However, due to significant decline in total production of foodgrains on account of severe drought in many parts of the country during 2009-10, the per capita production of foodgrains had declined to 186.61 kg.

(c): In order to increase total and per capita foodgrains production in the country, various Crop Development Schemes and 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 for bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India and Integrated Development of 60000 Pulses and Oilseeds Villages in rainfed areas have been initiated under RKVY. National Food Security Mission has been strengthened from 1.4.2010 with the merger of pulses component of ISOPOM and inclusion of two new potential States namely; Assam and Jharkhand for pulses production. A New programme " Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P)" in the form of block demonstrations has also been started to cover 1000 units of 1000 hectares each of five pulses crops in 16 pulse growing States of the country.

To achieve higher agricultural productivity and production, 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 for 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 etc. 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.