

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
AGRICULTURE  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1692

ANSWERED ON:04.12.2012

GROWTH RATE OF FOODGRAIN PRODUCTION

Das Shri Bhakta Charan;Haque Shri Sk. Saidul;Raghavendra Shri B. Y.

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

- (a) whether the production and growth rate of foodgrain has declined in the country during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any concrete steps to employ advance methods for augmenting foodgrain production in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**Answer**

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR)

(a) & (b): Details of production and growth rates of foodgrains production during the last three years i.e. 2009-10 to 2011-12 and the current year i.e. 2012-13 (Kharif only) are as under:

(Million Tonnes)

Year Season Production of foodgrains Growth Rate in production (%)

2009-10	Kharif	104.0	-12.0
	Rabi	114.1	-1.9
	Total	218.1	-7.0
2010-11	Kharif	120.9	16.3
	Rabi	123.6	8.3
	Total	244.5	12.1
2011-12\$	Kharif	129.9	7.5
	Rabi	127.5	3.2
	Total	257.4	5.3
2012-13#	Kharif	117.2	-9.8

\$ 4th advance estimates

# 1st advance estimates

Note: Production estimates of foodgrains for rabi 2012-13 have not been prepared.

(c) to (e): In order to increase area coverage and production of agricultural crops in the country, Government of India has been implementing several Crop Development Schemes/Programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm & Maize (ISOPOM), etc. Under these schemes, funds are provided to States for implementation of State specific agricultural strategies including incentives to farmers for production/use of quality seeds, Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), Integrated Pest Management (IPM), farm mechanization etc. The States are also provided support for creation of agricultural infrastructure for optimal use of water and other natural resources.

Government has taken several measures to promote use of advance methods and modern technology including development of high yielding, pest/disease tolerant crop varieties/hybrids with tolerance to common abiotic stresses such as fluctuations in temperature, soil/water salinity, soil acidity, etc. Early maturing crop varieties with higher nutrient and water use efficiency have also been developed. Further, Government is promoting adoption of resource conservation technologies for climate resilient agriculture and innovative extension approaches to ensure access to modern technologies including mechanization to small and marginal farmers.