

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
AGRICULTURE
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:270
ANSWERED ON:26.02.2013
PRODUCTIVITY OF CROPS
Mahendrasinh Shri Chauhan

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the average production per hectare of cotton, maize, mustard, paddy, pulses, sugarcane and wheat in the country;
- (b) whether the productivity of crops has not increased despite huge expenditure incurred thereon through various Centrally sponsored schemes for increasing the production of the above crops;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government to increase the productivity of various crops in the country?

Answer

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

(a) to (c) Details of average production per hectare (productivity) of cotton, maize, rapeseed & mustard, paddy, pulses, sugarcane and wheat in the country during the 11th Plan period are as under:

Crops Productivity (Kg./Hectare)

2007-08 2008-09 2009-10 2010-11 2011-12

Cotton 467 403 403 499 491

Maize 2335 2414 2024 2540 2478

Rapeseed & mustard 1001 1143 1183 1185 1121

Paddy 3303 3267 3188 3359 3590

Pulses 625 659 630 691 699

Sugarcane 68877 64553 70020 70091 71668

It may be observed that the productivity of major crops has increased during the above period.

(d) In order to increase the production and productivity of agricultural crops in the country on sustainable basis, Government of India has been implementing several Crop Development Schemes/Programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikash 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.

Further, the 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. Government is also 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.