

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
AGRICULTURE
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:281
ANSWERED ON:17.03.2015
FOODGRAIN PRODUCTION
Singh Shri Bhola;Singh Shri Virendra

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the production of foodgrains, pulses, oilseeds etc. is not keeping pace with rapid increase in the population and if so, the current production and productivity of various crops vis-a-vis those registered in other countries;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to bring second green revolution to feed additional population in the country, if so, the details thereof and the details of external assistance sought from various countries, country-wise;
- (c) the likely production of major crops by the end of 2020; and
- (d) the incentives provided or proposed to be provided to small and marginal farmers to increase the production and productivity levels of food crops in the country?

Answer

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH)

(a) to (d): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 281 DUE FOR REPLY ON 17TH MARCH, 2015.

(a): The production of foodgrains in the country is estimated at 257.07 million tonnes (2nd Advance Estimates) for 2014-15 which exceeds the projected requirement of 249 million tonnes for the year. The average annual increase in overall production of foodgrains in the country has been registered at 3.48% during the period from 2009-10 to 2014-15 (2nd Advance Estimates), which is higher than annual average increase of 1.29% in the total population. However, there is still a gap between production and requirement of pulses and oilseeds.

As per the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) data, production and productivity of major foodgrain crops viz; rice, wheat, oilseeds, pulses in India vis –a-vis major countries and the world are as under;

Country	Paddy (Total)	Wheat Pro Yield duction (Kg/ (`000 Hectare) Tonnes)	Oilseeds Pro Yield duction (Kg/ (`000 Hectare) Tonnes)	Primary Pro Yield duction (Kg/ (`000 Hectare) Tonnes)	Pulses Pro Yield duction (Kg/ (`000 Hectare) Tonnes)	are)
Austr- alia	1161.1	10218	22855.6	1828	1883.3	489 2704.4 1410
Canada	NA	NA	37529.6	3594	8078.8	775 6105.1 2520
China	205015.0	6725	121726.5	5051	17342.2	676 4473.0 1551
India	159200.0	3660	93510.0	3154	12774.7	304 18311.2 650
Japan	10758.0	6728	811.7	3862	41.5	302 84.6 2013
USA	8613.1	8624	57966.7	3172	17994.5	505 2233.2 2038
World	745709.8	4527	713182.9	3265	197358.4	672 73007.4 904

FAO Statistics for 2013. NA= Not Available

As per the official estimates released by Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, the production and productivity figures for 2013-14 as given below;

Rice	Wheat	Oilseeds	Pulses
(9 oilseeds)			
Pro Yield	Pro Yield	Pro Yield	Pro Yield
duction (Kg/`000 Hectare)	duction (Kg/`000 Hectare)	duction (Kg/`000 Hectare)	duction (Kg/`000 Hect-
Tonnes)	Tonnes)	Tonnes)	Tonnes) are)
1066-	2416	958-	3145
45.54	49.83	32749.39	1168
		19783.74	785

The figures for oilseeds are not comparable between FAO and Ministry of Agriculture data.

(b): In order to enhance production and productivity of crops and meet the demand of growing population of the country, Government of India launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Food Security Mission (NFSM) in 2007-08. The Mission is being implemented during 12th five year plan with new target of additional production of foodgrains of 25 million tonnes comprising of 10 million tonnes of rice, 8 million tonnes of wheat, 4 million tonnes of pulses and 3 million tonnes of coarse cereals by the end of 12th five year plan. Besides NFSM, Government of India is also implementing various crop development schemes/ programme such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India (BGREI), a sub scheme of RKVY, and National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) etc. Government of India have a mechanism to promote agricultural production in the country under bilateral Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs) with several countries for technology exchange.

(c): The Ministry of Agriculture has not projected likely production by 2020.

(d): Government of India provides incentives to all farmers including small and marginal farmers for critical inputs like seeds, plant protection chemicals, weedicides, sprayers, bio-fertilizers, micronutrients, farm implements and machinery, water saving devices, irrigation pipes etc besides transfer of technology through technology demonstration, front line demonstration and trainings under various crop development programmes to enhance the production and productivity of crops.

Further, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) conducts research on different aspects of crop improvement, crop production and crop protection in different crop based research institutes.