

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
AGRICULTURE  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:3855

ANSWERED ON:16.12.2014

GREEN REVOLUTION

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

- (a) whether the agricultural production has not been able to feed the growing population in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to meet the needs of foodgrains for growing population in the country; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to initiate another Green revolution in the country?

**Answer**

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE ( SHRI MOHANBHAI KUNDARIA )

(a) & (b): The total food grains production in the country was 259.29, 257.13 and 264.77 million tonnes during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 (4th Advance Estimates for 2013-14), respectively as against the projected demand of 257.0 million tonnes for terminal year of 12th Plan (2016-17) as estimated by Working Group of Planning Commission.

(c) & (d): To meet the needs of foodgrains for growing population of the country, Government of India has been implementing various crop development schemes/programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) etc. for increasing production and productivity of foodgrains. Under the programmes, assistance is provided to farmers for demonstration of improved production technologies, seed distribution of high yielding varieties/hybrids, integrated nutrient management, weedicides, plant protection chemicals, improved farm machinery & implements, water saving devices, capacity building of farmers etc.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities has taken several initiatives to further enhance productivity of field crops including food grains (cereals, millets, pulses) under normal and stress conditions by development of high yielding varieties resistant to diseases and pests; tolerance to submergence, salinity, terminal heat and drought; development of hybrids in different crops and adoption of improved production technologies.