

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1144**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 16/12/2022

**PRODUCTION OF PADDY**

1144. SHRI RANDEEP SINGH SURJEWALA

Will the Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare be pleased to state:

- (a) the paddy sowing area in the country during last two years, year-wise;
- (b) the production of paddy in the country in the last two years, year-wise;
- (c) the measures taken by Government to curb the inflationary risk due to the shortfall in production;
- (d) the compensation provided to paddy growing farmers for shortfall in production due to erratic rainfall, State-wise?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

(SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a) & (b): The details of area and production of paddy (in terms of rice) during last two years is given as under:

Year	Area (Million Hectare)	Production (Million tonnes)
2021-22 (4 <sup>th</sup> Advance Estimates)	46.38	130.29
2020-21	45.77	124.37

The production of rice in 2021-22 (4<sup>th</sup> Advance Estimates) has witnessed an increase of 5.92 million tonnes (4.76%) as compared to the production in 2020-21. For current agricultural year 2022-23 (July – June), the first advance estimates covering only kharif crops including kharif rice has been released, so far. The second advance estimates covering both kharif and rabi crop including rabi rice are released in February. Therefore, it is too early to comment upon the total rice production in the country for the current agricultural year.

(c) & (d): The State Government is primarily responsible for providing necessary relief measures in the wake of natural calamities. For undertaking relief measures, funds are available with the State Government in the form of the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for natural calamities of a severe nature and is approved on the basis of a Memorandum received from the State Government, in accordance with established procedures. Erratic rainfall is not a calamity notified by the Ministry of Home Affairs. However, the State Governments are empowered to utilize up to 10 percent of the funds available under SDRF for providing immediate relief to the victims of natural disasters that they consider to be ‘disasters’ within the local context in the State and which are not included in the notified list of disasters of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. The States can incur expenditure as per the SDRF/NDRF guidelines, issued by Government of India (Ministry of Home Affairs) on 10.10.2022.

Government of India is implementing yield based Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and weather based Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) from Kharif 2016 to provide financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of natural calamities, adverse weather incidence and to stabilize income of farmers. Comprehensive risk insurance is provided under the scheme from pre-harvesting to post-harvest losses.

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