

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

RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.7
TO BE ANSWERED ON 02/02/2024

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT, RICE AND PULSES

*07. SHRI ANIL DESAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total production of wheat, rice and pulses in the country during last three years, year-wise;
- (b) the total domestic demand of the same during last three years, and whether demand is more than production in the country;
- (c) the quantity of the same being imported; and
- (d) the total demand and production of the same in the country after Covid pandemic?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

(SHRI ARJUN MUNDA)

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

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN RESPECT OF PARTS (a) TO (d) OF THE RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 07 FOR 02/02/2024 REGARDING “PRODUCTION OF WHEAT, RICE AND PULSES”

(a) to (d): The country witnessed a record foodgrain production of 3296.87 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT) during the agricultural year 2022-23 registering an increase of 30.82% as compared to 2520.25 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT) in 2014-15. Further, during 2022-23 the production of rice, wheat and pulses stood at 1357.55 LMT, 1105.54 LMT and 260.58 LMT respectively registering an increase of 28.7%, 27.77% and 51.90% over their respective production of 1054.82 LMT, 865.27 LMT and 171.54 LMT during 2014-15. The growing foodgrains production in the country is due to higher budget allocation to agriculture sector and successful implementation of various scheme and programmes by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

The budget allocated for Agriculture during the FY 2022-23 stood at Rs. 1,24,000.00 crore as compared to Rs. 22,652.25 crore in FY 2014-15, recording an increase of 447.41%.

National Food Security Mission (NFSM) aims to increase the production of rice, wheat and pulses through area expansion and productivity enhancement; restoring soil fertility and productivity; and enhancing farm level economy. During the year 2022-23, Rs. 1395.00 crores was allocated under NFSM. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana – Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR) targets at broad objectives of making farming a remunerative economic activity through strengthening the farmer’s effort, risk mitigation with major focus on pre & post-harvest infrastructure. During the year 2022-23, Rs. 3005.08 crore was allocated for RKVY.

Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan’ (PM-AASHA), is an umbrella scheme comprising Price Support Scheme (PSS) which is implemented for procurement of notified pulses, oilseeds and copra of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) at Minimum Support Price (MSP), Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS) and Private Procurement & Stockist Scheme (PPSS). Further, Government announces Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for twenty-two (22) mandated crops. Government has increased the MSPs for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other commercial crops with a return of at least 50 per cent over all India weighted average cost of production from the agricultural year 2018-19.

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was launched in 2016 in order to provide a simple and affordable crop insurance product to ensure comprehensive risk cover for crops to farmers against all non-preventable natural risks from pre-sowing to post-harvest and to provide adequate claim amount. During the year 2022-23 under PMFBY, 1174.7 lakh farmers applications were enrolled and the funds allocated stood at Rs. 15500 crores. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) is a central sector scheme under which financial benefit of Rs. 6000/- per year is transferred in three equal four-monthly instalments into the bank accounts of eligible farmers' families across the country, through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode. The Government of India has disbursed over Rs. 2.81 lakh Crore to more than 11 Crore farmers.

The details of production of rice, wheat and various pulses during last three years are given as under:

Crop	Production (lakh tonnes)		
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Rice	1243.68	1294.71	1357.55
Wheat	1095.86	1077.42	1105.54
Pulses	254.63	273.02	260.58
Total Foodgrains	3107.42	3156.16	3296.87

India, in recent years, has emerged as net exporters of agricultural products. It is the major rice exporting country in the World. During 2022-23, the export of rice stood at 223.47 lakh tonnes witnessing an increase of 86% in comparison to rice export of 120.01 lakh tonnes during 2014-15. Further, the import of pulses in the country witnessed a decrease by 46% in comparison to pulses import in 2014-15. During the year 2022-23, pulses import stood at 24.96 lakh tonnes, as against 45.85 lakh tonnes in the year 2014-15, depicting less reliance on imports due to increased domestic production.

The details of import of wheat, rice and pulses during last three years are as under:

Crop	Import (in thousand tons)		
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Rice	4.76	10.58	6.71
Wheat	0.00	0.05	13.57
Pulses	2466.16	2699.69	2469.17

The Working Group constituted by National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog on Crop Husbandry, Agricultural Inputs, Demand and Supply Projections in its report "Demand & Supply Projections towards 2033 Crops, Livestock, Fisheries

and Agricultural Inputs” published in February, 2018 had projected the demand for terminal years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2021-22.

The details of production and projected demand for aforesaid years are as under:

(in lakh tonnes)

Crop	2016-17		2017-18		2021-22	
	Demand	Production	Demand	Production	Demand	Production
Rice	1035.90	1096.98	1081.60	1127.58	1092.80	1294.71
Wheat	901.80	985.10	957.10	998.70	971.20	1077.42
Pulses	236.10	231.31	260.50	254.16	267.20	273.02
