

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 796**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 2023

**YIELD OF CROPS**

796. DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is true that yield, across many crops, in east asian countries especially of China is far higher than that of India despite of the fact that their average land holdings are lower than that of our country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has taken any steps to increase the yield of crops; and
- (c) if so, the details of efforts made in this regard along with the details of outcomes achieved during the last five years?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री  
(SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a): The yield of a crop depends on various factors such as weather extremities, rainfall, soil type, agro-climatic condition, irrigation facilities, types of crops cultivated, use of fertilizers and pesticides, length of growing seasons, technology used etc. The yield of crops varies within the country across different agro-climatic regions. The details of yield of various crops in East Asian countries along with India and China are given at **Annexure**.

(b) and (c): National Food Security Mission (NFSM), a centrally sponsored scheme, is being implemented with the objective of increasing foodgrains production through area expansion and productivity enhancement in the identified districts of the country. Under NFSM, assistance is given through state governments to farmers for interventions like cluster demonstrations on improved package of practices, demonstrations on cropping system, distribution of seeds of High Yielding Varieties (HYVs)/hybrids, improved farm machineries/resource conservation machineries / tools, efficient water application tools, plant protection measures, nutrient management / soil ameliorants, processing & post-harvest equipments, cropping system based trainings to farmers etc. The Mission also provides support to Indian

Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) & State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) / Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) for transfer of technology to the farmers under supervision of subject matter specialists/scientists. Further, ICAR is continuously working on development / adoption of new technologies, upgradation of existing technologies and providing quality seeds of new developed varieties of crops to farmers. During 2017 to 2022, a total of 1687 high yielding field crop varieties / hybrids have been released for various agro-climatic region of the country comprising of 775 of Cereals; 256 of Pulses; 241 of Oilseeds; 56 of Sugarcane, 240 of Fibre crops; 103 Forage Crops and 16 of other crops. The yield of foodgrains in the country has increased from 2235 kg. / hectare during 2017-18 to 2419 kg. / hectare in 2021-22 (4<sup>th</sup> Advance Estimates).

## Annexure

**Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Q. No. 796**  
**due for reply on 07/02/2023**

Country	Crop Yield (Kg./Ha.)				
	Rice #	Wheat	Maize	Millet	Lentil
India*	4214	3507	3349	885	904
Japan	7497	4986	2679	884	NA
China, Mainland	7114	5811	6291	3000	2539
China, Taiwan Province of	6968	2000	6616	1604	NA
Republic of Korea	7114	5000	5132	1000	NA
China, Hong Kong SAR	2060	NA	NA	NA	NA
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	3998	1227	3932	1060	NA
Mongolia	NA	1443	NA	NA	NA

Source – Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), 2021

\* As per 4<sup>th</sup> Advance Estimates 2021-22      # - Rice in terms of paddy      NA – Not Available

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