

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1263
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 9TH FEBRUARY, 2021

PRODUCTION OF FOOD GRAINS AND PULSES

1263. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण
मंत्री

be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the production of food grains and pulses per acre in the country especially in backward and rural areas as on date, State-wise;
- (b) whether the production level meets international levels;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the production as per international level?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a): The details of production per hectare (productivity) of food grains and pulses is maintained State-wise which is given at **Annexure**.

(b): As per Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the productivity level of pulses and cereals in the world is 992.3 Kgs. per hectare and 4113.1 Kgs. per hectare respectively. Whereas, as per 4th Advance Estimates of 2019-20, in India it is 817 Kgs. per hectare of pulses and 2756 Kgs. per hectare of cereals. However, over the years there has been increase in the productivity of pulses and cereals in the country due to various steps taken by the Government.

(c): In most of the pulse crops we are very close to world's yield level. However, in some crop we are behind the world level (lentil, pea dry and total pulses) due to the fact that in India the pulses are mostly grown as rainfed/dry land crops on low fertile and marginal land with low input supply. Again these are grown under climatic vagaries while in other countries pulses are grown at very large scale in fertile land and with favourable growing environment.

Contd.....2/-

High yielding varieties of pulses and cereals are fertilizer responsive, but the farmers in many areas are using less fertilizer per unit cropped area than their counterparts in South and South-East Asian Countries. There is wide disparity in fertilizer use within the country also. In countries with high productivity, crops are largely grown in high input management conditions of long growing period without any stress of moisture and temperature. It is often found that rainfed crop suffered due to soil moisture stress at critical crop growth stage including drought, low diseases/pests tolerance, inadequate plant population and low nutrient status of soils, which are responsible for low productivity.

(d): The Research and Development (R&D) facilities of India in food grains and pulses are at par with International level, the Government has provided adequate financial, logistic and technical support to Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) for strategically developing improved varieties/technologies to augment production in the country.

To increase production, acreage of agricultural crops in the country, and encourage farmers, Government of India is implementing through State Governments, several Schemes/Programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, Soil Health Card, Scheme for formation of 10,000 Farmers Producers Organisations (FPOs), better insurance coverage to crops for risk mitigation through Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and e-NAM initiative to provide farmers an electronic transparent and competitive online trading platform. Further, the latest major intervention includes the launch of Kisan rail and the 'Atma Nirbhar Bharat – Agriculture' which includes comprehensive market reforms and creation of 'Agricultural Infrastructure Fund (AIF)' worth Rs. 1 lakh crores.

Annexure referred to in reply to Part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.1263 due for reply on 09.02.2021**Productivity* data of Pulses and Foodgrains**

(Kg./Hectare)

State	Pulses	Cereals	Foodgrains (Cereal+Pulses)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	938	3967	3038
Assam	753	2246	2151
Bihar	830	2407	2286
Chhattisgarh	317	1742	1515
Gujarat	1204	2441	2148
Haryana	924	3936	3891
Himachal Pradesh	1920	2052	2047
Jharkhand	1034	2257	1891
Karnataka	684	2293	1618
Kerala	966	3206	3180
Madhya Pradesh	803	2808	2182
Maharashtra	918	1384	1208
Odisha	572	2050	1821
Punjab	966	4543	4519
Rajasthan	709	1973	1466
Tamilnadu	635	3664	2988
Telangana	1067	3912	3447
Uttar Pradesh	1033	3053	2809
Uttarakhand	939	2459	2346
West Bengal	930	2988	2835
Others	1048	2177	2110
All-India	817	2756	2325

*as per 4th advance Estimates
2019-20
