

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3387
TO BE ANSWER ON THE 16TH MARCH, 2021

DEMAND SUPPLY PROJECTION OF RICE

3387. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:

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

- (a) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to meet the 'Demand Supply Projection towards 2033' to gain surplus rice;
- (b) the details of farmers who do not own land and work on wages on the land on others land, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to address the current situation of shrinking land in agriculture?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री

(SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

- (a) To meet the growing demand of rice in the country, the Government of India is implementing crop production oriented schemes like National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) a sub-scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and crop specific projects under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). The current production of rice is estimated at 120.32 million tonne as per 2nd Advance Estimates of 2020-21 which is sufficient to meet the domestic demand. The technologies, increasing production and productivity, large mass of cultivable land, adaptation of rice to all Indian ecologies have potential to meet the future demand as well.
- (b) The total agricultural labour (Main & Marginal), in rural India, is estimated at 13.69 crore as per statistics available for classification of agricultural workers-2011 (Registrar General of India). The details of State-wise rural agricultural labour are as under;

S.No.	State\UTs	Rural Agricultural Labour (Main and Marginal)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4620
2	Andhra Pradesh	16102617
3	Arunachal Pradesh	33558
4	Assam	1814075
5	Bihar	17831900
6	Chandigarh	168
7	Chhattisgarh	4894820
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	16569
9	Daman & Diu	551
10	Delhi	8528
11	Goa	20508
12	Gujarat	6481295
13	Haryana	1405956
14	Himachal Pradesh	170279
15	Jammu & Kashmir	498531
16	Jharkhand	4339302
17	Karnataka	6737213
18	Kerala	1083003

S.No.	State\UTs	Rural Agricultural Labour (Main and Marginal)
19	Lakshadweep	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	11691203
21	Maharashtra	12720993
22	Manipur	90644
23	Meghalaya	192223
24	Mizoram	19085
25	Nagaland	55677
26	Odisha	6618943
27	Puducherry	58259
28	Punjab	1474732
29	Rajasthan	4733917
30	Sikkim	24880
31	Tamil Nadu	8408101
32	Tripura	338922
33	Uttar Pradesh	18910579
34	Uttarakhand	372841
35	West Bengal	9843816
	India	136998308

(c) As per Second Advance Estimates for 2020-21, the production of foodgrain has been achieved at an all-time record of 303.34 million tonnes. Further, to ensure sustainable agriculture, enhancing production and productivity of crops, the Government is already implementing schemes viz; National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) which aims at promoting location specific improved agronomic practices through soil health management, enhanced water use efficiency, judicious use of chemicals, crop diversification, progressive adoption of crop-livestock farming systems and integrated approaches like crop-sericulture, agro-forestry, fish farming, besides crop production programme under NFSM, BGREI & RKVY etc.

Government is also implementing the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) with the motto of "Har Khet Ko Paani" for providing end-to-end solutions in irrigation supply chain viz. water sources, distribution network and farm level applications. The components of PMKSY are Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), PMKSY –Har Khet Ko Paani, PMKSY - Per Drop More Crop (PMKSY – PDMC) and PMKSY (Watershed). The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of PMKSY-PDMC from

2015-16 in all the States of the country which focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation viz., Drip and Sprinkler irrigation systems. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)/State Agriculture Universities (SAUs)/Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) are also working on different advanced technologies including high yielding varieties/hybrids for increasing the per unit area production using techniques of vertical, urban farming, nano and drone technology etc.
