

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 321
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 02ND DECEMBER, 2025

PRODUCTIVITY OF PADDY YIELD

321. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:

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

- (a) the details of the data on productivity of paddy yields (kg/ha) and of other major crops for the latest year for which data are available, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government is aware of large inter-State variation in paddy productivity across the North-East;
- (c) if so, the details regarding the steps taken to increase paddy productivity, if not, reasons for not undertaking study on paddy productivity of States; and
- (d) the details regarding the targeted measures (such as seed/variety programmes, extension services, irrigation, micro-nutrient/soil care and climate-smart practices) and State-specific interventions planned to raise yields in low-performing North-Eastern States, with expected timelines and budgetary allocations?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण राज्य मंत्री (SHRI RAMNATH THAKUR)

(a): The details of the State-wise data on productivity of paddy (in terms of rice) and other major crops for the year 2024-25 are given at **Annexure**.

(b) to (d): Agricultural productivity is influenced by a wide range of factors, including soil conditions, levels of irrigation, weather, rainfall and temperature scenario, land-holding size, types of seeds being used, manure / fertiliser usage, farming practices etc. These factors contribute to inter-State variation in the productivity of crops. In this regard, the efforts of the State Government are being supplemented through various Schemes of the Government of India, which include a comprehensive range of central sector as well as centrally sponsored

schemes and programmes. These schemes encompass entire spectrum of agriculture including credit, insurance, income support, infrastructure, crops (including horticulture), seeds, farm mechanization, produce marketing, organic and natural farming, irrigation, extension services, procurement from farmers at minimum support prices, digital agriculture (including digital crop surveys) etc. The details of select major schemes pertaining to agricultural productivity is given as under:

The **National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM)** is implemented in 28 States and 2 Union Territories (UTs), including North-Eastern States. The objective of NFSNM is to increase production of foodgrains through area expansion and productivity enhancement. Under this scheme, the incentives are provided to the farmers, through the States/UTs, on crop production and protection technologies, cropping system-based demonstrations, distribution of certified seeds of newly released varieties/hybrids, integrated nutrient and pest management techniques, improved farm implements/tools/resource conservation machineries, water saving devices, capacity building of farmers through trainings during cropping season, etc. The details of funds released under NFSNM during last three years for the North-Eastern States is as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Release
2022-23	24.03
2023-24	34.49
2024-25	37.71

Source: DA&FW

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, wherein States have been provided flexibility and autonomy for selection, planning, approval and execution of projects under the scheme in areas of Agriculture and allied sectors as per need, priorities and agro-climatic requirements. The funds are release to the State Government as Grants-in-Aid on the basis of projects submitted by State Level Sanctioning Committee Meeting (SLSC) headed by the Chief Secretary of the concerned State. Government of India thereafter approves the project which are duly recommended by the SLSC and fulfill the norms of the schematic guidelines. It is for the State Government to further implement the scheme in the State as per its priorities in various areas of Agriculture

and allied sectors.

From 2015-16 the funding pattern of RKVY changed from 100% central share to 60:40 between Centre and States whereas 90:10 between Central and North Eastern & 3 Himalayan States. For UTs it remains 100% Central share. The details of funds released to the North Eastern States under RKVY during the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Release
2022-23	574.00
2023-24	947.95
2024-25	750.31

For FY 2022-23 to 2024-25 all components of PM-RKVY(Details Project Report (DPR)+Annual Action Plan (AAP) Component), Source: DA&FW

The Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare advises the States and seed producing agencies from time to time to place the breeder seeds indents of newly released High Yielding Varieties (HYVs), stress tolerant varieties (drought, flood and salinity) including stress tolerant/ climate resilient /smart varieties (to tackle the challenges of climate changes more effective way) of different crops developed by ICAR Institutes /State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) etc. for further multiplication into foundation and certified seeds, so as to make available required seeds of these crops varieties to the farmers to enhance agricultural production, productivity and also to help farmers' profitability in the country.

The Government of India is promoting mechanization with the specific aim of increasing the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers and to the regions where availability of farm power is low. It also aims at promoting 'Custom Hiring Centers' to offset the adverse economies of scale arising due to small land holding and high cost of individual ownership. In this regard, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization' (SMAM) is being implemented through the State Governments, including North Eastern States w.e.f. 2014-15. Under SMAM, financial assistance is being provided for purchase of agricultural machines and equipments, including tractors, to the farmers on individual ownership basis and for establishment of Custom Hiring Centre (CHC)/High Tech Hub/Farm Machinery Bank (FMB).

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) implements strategies to make Indian agriculture more resilient to the changing climate. Several schemes under NMSA deal with adverse climate situations in agriculture. Per Drop More Crop scheme increases water use efficiency at the farm level through Micro Irrigation technologies i.e. drip and sprinkler irrigation systems. Rainfed Area Development scheme promotes Integrated Farming System (IFS) for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic variability. The Soil Health Card (SHC) / Soil Health Management (SHM) scheme is operational through the State Governments under the National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility. SHC provides information to farmers on soil nutrient status of their soil and recommends appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for improving soil health and fertility. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Agroforestry & National Bamboo Mission also promote climate resilience in agriculture.

Further, to increase the paddy productivity, ICAR-Central Rice Research Institute (CRRI), Cuttack has developed and released five varieties (CR Dhan-307, CR Dhan-310, CR Dhan-311, CR Dhan-801 and CR Dhan-802) for Assam State under area extension and supplied breeder seeds to state seed agencies, enabling production and distribution of certified and truthful-labelled (TL) seeds to farmers. In 2024, a total of 10,000 kg of TL seeds from eight improved varieties, along with local Joha and Bora rice, were distributed to more than 600 farmers across multiple districts. To accelerate adoption, Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs) were conducted in Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Kamrup, Nalbari and Goalpara districts, showcasing climate-smart varieties (CR Dhan 801 and 802), bio-fortified lines (CR Dhan 310 and 311), aromatic CR Dhan 909 and high-yielding CR Dhan 307. These efforts were supported by awareness programmes, field days and farmer–scientist interactions, ensuring effective dissemination of high yielding, climate-resilient and nutritionally enhanced varieties along with technical guidance for improved crop management. The planned interventions to raise rice yields in low-performing North-Eastern States focus on strengthening varietal adoption, improving seed delivery systems, modernizing crop management, expanding extension support, etc. These interventions collectively aim to improve productivity, resilience and income levels across the North-Eastern rice-farming communities.

Annexure**State-wise productivity of major agricultural crops for the year 2024-25**

State	Productivity (Kg/Hectare)						
	Rice	Wheat	Maize	Tur	Gram	Urad	Moong
Andhra Pradesh	3928	-	6510	475	1063	1225	907
Arunachal Pradesh	1856	1975	1583	893	-	963	1044
Assam	2225	1349	4743	865	877	675	829
Bihar	2561	3145	6101	1558	1045	979	595
Chhattisgarh	2655	1599	3241	595	1018	370	378
Gujarat	2410	3017	1858	1162	1841	787	923
Haryana	3766	4774	3716	1180	1688	529	912
Himachal Pradesh	2080	2120	2650	869	1020	710	490
Jharkhand	1894	2201	2418	1177	1173	879	834
Karnataka	3344	1255	3234	572	597	587	427
Kerala	2923	-	3117	1533	-	722	814
Madhya Pradesh	2345	3163	2884	842	1558	722	1189
Maharashtra	2299	1922	2922	1160	1031	833	640
Manipur	2465	2320	2216	1210	1200	1100	800
Meghalaya	2592	1790	2265	1305	1078	-	-
Mizoram	1709	-	1893	680	-	-	-
Nagaland	1736	1840	2008	946	845	826	1129
Odisha	2485	1796	3071	1566	855	431	479
Punjab	4428	5123	4303	1261	1188	580	890
Rajasthan	2593	3559	2658	903	1215	365	516
Sikkim	1242	1160	1793	-	-	945	-
Tamil Nadu	3288		5487	677	926	465	290
Telangana	3627	1973	5860	934	1762	1462	705
Tripura	3185	2172	2118	823	779	796	726
Uttar Pradesh	2824	3714	2880	1238	1354	704	851
Uttarakhand	2710	3310	2743	1178	845	918	837
West Bengal	2865	3130	6999	1800	1240	742	875
All India	2929	3595	3590	836	1218	710	719

State-wise productivity of major agricultural crops for the year 2024-25

State	Productivity (Kg/Hectare)					
	Groundnut	Soybean	Rapeseed & Mustard	Sugarcane	Cotton	Jute
Andhra Pradesh	1151	1321	705	90242	476	-
Arunachal Pradesh	941	1423	1045	21563	-	-
Assam	-	-	788	42336	79	2151
Bihar	1133	812	1204	63091		2576
Chhattisgarh	1112	904	441	55930	302	-
Gujarat	2657	1523	1871	72651	513	-
Haryana	1066	-	2146	81382	502	-
Himachal Pradesh	950	790	810	15440	-	-
Jharkhand	1219	1187	883	75130	-	2731
Karnataka	961	1294	-	89000	570	-
Kerala	1497	-	987	83360	1495	-
Madhya Pradesh	2207	917	1322	57090	486	-
Maharashtra	1448	1453	403	94230	304	-
Manipur	1100	820	960	48690	-	-
Meghalaya	-	1929	940	3017	144	1581
Mizoram	-	1176	1420	27110		
Nagaland	1050	1262	1102	43280	600	1905
Odisha	2096	-	342	51338	586	2806
Punjab	1710	-	1766	82050	439	-
Rajasthan	2024	1089	1552	79977	484	-
Sikkim	-	-	870	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	2439	1130	235	102000	350	-
Telangana	2106	1884	799	93064	543	-
Tripura	1475	-	897	56404	272	1619
Uttar Pradesh	1100	967	1474	81165	336	-
Uttarakhand	1505	1454	1055	84659	-	-
West Bengal	3045	750	1250	66580	850	2948
All India	2073	1179	1463	83416	440	2807
