

implementation since 2005 and it has been modified recently in 2010. Now the scheme has nine components including Fodder Seed Procurement and Distribution, Grassland Development including Grass Reserves, which aim at promoting fodder crops in the country. Also the department is implementing a Central Sector Scheme, Central Minikit Testing Programme under which high yielding new varieties of fodder crops are distributed free of cost among farmers through the state Government.

(c) and (d) No Sir. It is too early to assess the gains of this new initiative.

Average production rate of foodgrains

†1710. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken many measures to increase productivity rate of agricultural productions in the country over the years;

(b) if so, the measures and when they were effected during 2004-05 to 2010-11; and

(c) the average production rate of wheat, rice, oilseeds, pulses, cotton and sugarcane in 2004-05 and 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Government of India has been implementing a number of schemes for enhancing the production and productivity of various foodgrain crops in the country. The status of major schemes that are being implemented since 2004-05 are as follows:

Scheme	Year of initiation
National Food Security Mission for rice, wheat, pulses	2007-08
Integrated Schemes for Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil palm and Maize (ISOPOM)	2004
Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	2007-08
Integrated Cereals Development Programme (ICDP) under Macro Management mode of Agriculture	2001-02
Accelerated Pulses Production Programme; Green Revolution in Eastern India and 60,000 pulses and Oil seed villages	2010-11
National Project on Management of soil health and productivity	2008-09

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The average productivity of Rice, Wheat, Pulses, Oilseeds, Sugarcane and Cotton is as under:

(Unit-kg/ha)

Sl. No.	Crop	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*
1.	Rice	1984	2102	2131	2202	2178	2125	2227
2	Wheat	2602	2619	2708	2802	2907	2839	2884
3	Pulses	577	598	612	625	659	630	647
4	Oilseeds	885	1004	916	1115	1006	958	1036
5	Sugarcane	64752	66919	69022	68877	64553	70020	67855
6	Cotton#	318	362	421	467	403	403	522

*2nd Advance Estimates released by Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

000' Bales of 170 kg each

Steps to provide GMO free food

1711. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) are a cause of hunger, debt and suicides as reported by the scientific community;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps Government has taken to provide GMO-free food and agriculture for creating food security and defending food democracy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (d) No, Sir. There is no conclusive scientific proof to suggest that Genetically Modified Crops (GM), approved for commercial cultivation, are a cause of hunger, debt and suicides. All GMO are regulated under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. In view of various concerns related to the safety, efficacy and agronomic performance of genetically modified seeds, extensive evaluation and regulatory approval process takes place before any GMO is approved for commercialization. In case,