

Development (NABARD) in which back ended capital subsidy (25% of the project cost for General Category and 33.33% for SC & ST beneficiaries) is provided through eligible financial institutions, subject to the norms of the scheme. One of the components of DEDS is establishment of small dairy unit of 2 to 10 crossbreed cows, indigenous descript milch cows and graded buffaloes. The scheme is available throughout the country including Madhya Pradesh.

Impact of deficient monsoon on foodgrains production

797. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has assessed the impact of deficient monsoon in 2012 on foodgrains production, particularly in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has constituted an Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) to assess and expeditiously mitigate the impact of deficient rainfall/drought like situation in many parts of the country on farmers and in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (d) the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) As per First Advance Estimates 2012-13, Kharif foodgrain production is estimated at 117.18 million tones which is 12.76 million tones less compared to that of 2011-12. This is mainly due to delayed/deficient monsoon. State-wise details are given in Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) An empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) had been constituted to review the situation and take quick and timely decisions on policy issues as well as on other issues for effective management of drought and related matters. Important decisions of EGoM include implementation of Diesel Subsidy Scheme for providing protective irrigation in the rainfall deficient districts, enhancement of ceiling on seeds subsidy to partially recompense farmer for re-sowing and/or purchasing drought tolerant variety of seeds, interest subvention/restructuring of crop loans, additional wage employment upto 50 days per household, additional budget allocation of Rs. 100 crore under Accelerated Fodder Development Programme (AFDP), additional budget allocation of Rs. 50.00 crore under Central Sector Scheme on Fodder and Feed, fast tracking of fund releases under the major schemes of Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development, waiver of import duty on oil cakes etc.

Statement

*State-wise first advance estimates of production of foodgrains
during 2012-13. (As on 24-09-2012)*

('000 Tonnes)

Sl. No.	State	Kharif Foodgrains
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8403.7
2.	Assam	3817.0
3.	Bihar	6495.0
4.	Chhattisgarh	6065.7
5.	Gujarat	2793.1
6.	Haryana	3939.0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	851.0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1056.9
9.	Jharkhand	4813.6
10.	Karnataka	7566.3
11.	Kerala	449.0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4811.3
13.	Maharashtra	6698.0
14.	Orissa	6013.7
15.	Punjab	11458.8
16.	Rajasthan	5808.4
17.	Tamil Nadu	6085.2
18.	Uttar Pradesh	17197.0
19.	Uttarakhand	948.0

1	2	3
20.	West Bengal	9410.8
21.	Others	2494.5
22.	ALL-INDIA	117176.1

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

Development in agriculture sector

†798. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for development of agriculture sector in the country, Government has been taking policy decision to give boost to the development of agriculture sector by increasing prices for last one decade;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to this move, the quantum of capital investment in the agriculture sector has increased but it did not increase the dividend of the producer; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (d) The Minimum Support Prices(MSPs) for the major crops covered under the MSP increased by 127% for paddy, 104% for wheat, 183% for Arhar, 221% for Moong, 87% for Rapeseed/Mustard, 156% for Jute, etc since 2003-04.

The MSP fixed by Government is based on the recommendation of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), the views of the concerned State Governments and the Central Ministries/Departments to ensure a minimum return to the growers. While formulating its recommendations on price policy, CACP considers a number of important factors which include, *inter-alia*, cost of production, changes in input prices, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, effect on general price level, effect on cost of living etc.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.