

Impact of fall in production of palm oil in Malaysia

2593. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a fall in the production of palm oil in Malaysia;
- (b) the consumption of palm oil in India and the year-wise and country-wise details of imports it made from Malaysia, Indonesia and other countries during last five years;
- (c) to what extent the fall in the production of palm oil impact India; and
- (d) the alternative remedial measures taken by Government to meet domestic palm oil demand at reasonable price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The year-wise details of consumption of palm oil in India and year-wise and country-wise details of imports of palm oil made from Malaysia, Indonesia and other countries during last five years are given below:

Year	Consumption of palm oil in India (Qty. in lakh tonnes)	Imports of palm oil (Qty. in lakh tonnes)			
		Malaysia	Indonesia	Other countries	Total
2009-10	61.01	11.22	49.28	0.51	61.01
2010-11	49.91	8.31	40.56	1.04	49.91
2011-12	65.66	15.09	49.73	0.84	65.66
2012-13	84.26	26.62	57.32	0.32	84.26
2013-14	76.84	22.67	51.98	2.19	76.84

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Government of India has launched the National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) in 2014-15 to meet the domestic demand of edible oil in the country by encouraging oilseeds, oil palm and tree borne oilseeds cultivation.

Impact of climate change

2594. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any qualitative and quantitative assessment of the nature of risks involved for major crops as a result of climate/weather change and local conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof including major crops classified as risk prone crops, region-wise;

(c) whether the existing National Agricultural Insurance Scheme adequately covers all the risks involved in the agriculture sector and provide security to farmers including small and medium farmers in terms of insurance cover to their crops, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the remedial steps taken or being taken by Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has made vulnerability assessment on major food crops in different production zones to climatic variability under the 'National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture' (NICRA). The study revealed that around 81.3 million ha. area in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid regions of the country may suffer from extreme weather events. In another study, the impact of climate change on agriculture was assessed using crop simulation models. Reduction in crop yields has been projected for irrigated maize, wheat, irrigated and rainfed rice to the extent of 18, 6, 4 and 6 per cent respectively in 2020.

(c) and (d) The National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) is under implementation in the country since Rabi 1999-2000 season to provide comprehensive insurance coverage and financial support to farmers in the event of failure of any notified crop in the notified area, as a result of all non-preventable natural calamities like natural fire and lightning, storm, flood, hailstorm, cyclone, typhoon, tempest, hurricane, tornado, drought, dry spells, inundation, landslide and pest and diseases etc. The scheme envisages coverage of all the food crops (cereals, millets and pulses), oilseeds and annual commercial/horticultural crops in respect of which past yield data is available for adequate number of years. The scheme is available to all farmers including small and medium farmers. It is compulsory for loanees and voluntary for non-loanees.

Further, improvement in crop insurance schemes is a continuous process to better serve the interest of farmers. NAIS has been improved to cover more risks in terms of prevented sowing/plantation risks and post-harvest losses in the coastal areas along with more proficient calculation of the risks and being implemented from Rabi 2010-11 on pilot basis and from Rabi 2013-14 on full-fledged basis as Modified NAIS (MNAIS) as a component of National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP).