

(c) how the Ministry is looking at the above situation and the remedial measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per Second Advance Estimates, total area coverage under rabi crops during 2015-16 has been lower by only around 5% as compared to that of 2014-15. However, as a result of various initiatives and mitigation measures taken by the Government, total production of rabi foodgrains during 2015-16 is estimated to be higher by around 4% as compared to rabi foodgrains production during 2014-15.

(c) In order to boost agricultural production including that of rabi crops in the country, the Government of India is implementing through State Governments, several Crop Development Schemes/Programmes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India (BGREI), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) etc.

Under these Schemes/Programmes, funds are provided to States for implementation of State-specific agricultural strategies including incentives to farmers for use of quality seeds, Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), Integrated Pest Management (IPM), farm mechanization, etc. The States are also provided support for creation of agricultural infrastructure for optimal use of water and other natural resources.

Profit on MSP

†1453. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to implement the recommendations of the Swaminathan Committee as such, in the country including Maharashtra;

(b) the number of crops in the Centre's list including paddy and wheat for which minimum support price is given, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether Central Government and the State Governments propose to add 10 per cent profit in the minimum support price given to the farmers every year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) The National Commission on Farmers (NCF) under the Chairmanship of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan was set up in 2004. The Commission submitted five reports to the Government. The major recommendations of the Commission contained in the five reports were included in the 'Draft National Policy for Farmers' submitted by the Commission itself in 2006. Based on the 'Draft National Policy for Farmers', submitted by the Commission, the Government approved the National Policy for Farmers-2007.

National Policy for Farmers (NPF), 2007 aims to improve economic viability of farming and increase net income of farmers. Policy provisions in NPF-2007 include, *inter-alia*, asset reforms in respect of land, water, livestock, fisheries and bio-resources; supply of good quality seeds and disease-free planting material, issue of soil health passbooks to the farmers and integrated pest management system; region and crop specific implements and machinery; support services for women; timely, adequate and easy reach of institutional credit at reasonable interest rates and farmer-friendly insurance instruments; support services and inputs like application of frontier technologies; agricultural bio-security system; use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and setting up of farm schools to revitalize agricultural extension; coverage of farmers under a comprehensive national social security scheme; effective implementation of Minimum Support Price (MSP) across the country and establishing community foodgrain banks; development of agricultural market infrastructure and terminal markets for agriculture; curriculum reforms in agricultural universities; special categories of farming like organic farming and contract farming; rural non-farm employment initiative for farm households; and integrated approach for rural energy, etc. The Ministry has adopted various schemes/programmes based on the NPF, 2007.

(b) to (d) The Government's price policy for agricultural commodities seeks to ensure remunerative prices to the growers for their produce with a view to encourage higher investment and production and to safeguard the interest of consumers by making available supplies at reasonable prices. The prices policy also seeks to evolve a balanced and integrated price structure in the perspective of the overall needs of the economy. Towards this end, the Government announces each season Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for major agricultural commodities and organizes purchase operations

through public and cooperative agencies. The central nodal agencies intervene in the market for undertaking procurement operations with the objective that the market prices do not fall below the MSPs fixed by the Government.

The Government decides on the support price for various agricultural commodities taking into account the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), the views of State Governments and Central Ministries as well as such other relevant factors which are considered important for fixation of support prices.

The CACP, while formulating its recommendations on price policy considers a number of important factors which include cost of production, changes in input prices, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, inter-crop price parity, effect on general price level, effect on cost of living, international market price situation etc.

The cost of cultivation/production includes all paid out costs, such as, those incurred on account of hired human labour, bullock labour/machine labour (both hired and owned) and rent paid for leased in land besides cash and kind expenses on use of material inputs like seeds, fertilizers, manures, irrigation charges including cost of diesel/electricity for operation of pump sets, etc. Besides, cost of production includes imputed value of wages of family labour and rent for owned land. The cost also covers depreciation of farm machinery and buildings. As such, the cost of production covers not only actual expenses in cash and kind but also imputed value of owned assets including land and family labour.

MSP is in the nature of minimum price offered by the Government. Producers have the option to sell their produce to Government agencies or in the open market as is advantageous to them.

The details indicating the MSPs announced in recent years is given in Statement.

Statement
Minimum Support Prices
(According to crop year)

(As on 28.04.2016)

(₹ per quintal)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	(#) increase in MSP 2014-15		(#) increase in MSP 2015-16		(#) increase in MSP 2016-17	
						2014-15	over 2013-14	2015-16	over 2014-15	2016-17	over 2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kharif Crops											
1.	Paddy	Common	1080	1250	1310	1360	50(3.8)	1410	50(3.7)		
		Grade 'A'	1110	1280	1345	1400	55(4.1)	1450	50(3.6)		
2.	Jowar	Hybrid	980	1500	1500	1530	30(2.0)	1570	40(2.6)		
		Maldandi	1000	1520	1520	1550	30(2.0)	1590	40(2.6)		
3.	Bajra		980	1175	1250	1250	-	1275	25(2.0)		
4.	Maize		980	1175	1310	1310	-	1325	15(1.1)		
5.	Ragi		1050	1500	1500	1550	50(3.3)	1650	100(6.5)		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6.	Arhar (Tur)		3200¶	3850	4300	4350	50(1.2)	4425^	75(1.7)		
7.	Moong		3500¶	4400	4500	4600	100(2.2)	4650^	50(1.1)		
8.	Urad		3300¶	4300	4300	4350	50(1.2)	4425^	75(1.7)		
9.	Cotton	Medium Staple	2800 ^a	3800	3700	3750	50(1.4)	3800	50(1.3)		
		Long Staple	3300 ^{aa}	3900	4000	4050	50(1.3)	4100	50(1.2)		
10.	Groundnut in Shell		2700	3700	4000	4000	-	4030	30(0.8)		
11.	Sunflower Seed		2800	3700	3700	3750	50(1.4)	3800	50(1.3)		
12.	Soyabean	Black	1650	2200	2500	2500	-	-	-		
		Yellow	1690	2240	2560	2560	-	2600\$\$	40(1.6)		
13.	Sesamum		3400	4200	4500	4600	100(2.2)	4700	100(2.2)		
14.	Nigerseed		2900	3500	3500	3600	100(2.9)	3650	50(1.4)		
	Rabi Crops										
15.	Wheat		1285	1350	1400	1450	50(3.6)	1525	75(5.2)		
16.	Barley		980	980	1100	1150	50(4.5)	1225	75(6.5)		
17.	Gram		2800	3000	3100	3175	75(2.4)	3425**	250(7.9)		

110 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

18.	Masur (Lentil)		2800	2900	2950	3075	125(4.2)	3325**	250(8.1)		
19.	Rapeseed/ Mustard		2500	3000	3050	3100	50(1.6)	3350	250(8.0)		
20.	Safflower		2500	2800	3000	3050	50(1.7)	3300	250(8.2)		
21.	Toria		2425	2970	3020	3020	-	3290	270(8.9)		
Other Crops											
22.	Copra	Milling	4525	5100	5250	5250	-	5550	300(5.7)	5950	400(7.2)
	(Calender Year)	Ball	4775	5350	5500	5500	-	5830	330(6.0)	6240	410(7.0)
23.	De-Husked Coconut		1200	1400	1425	1425	-	1500	75(5.3)	1600	100(6.7)
	(Calender Year)										
24.	Jute		1675	2200	2300	2400	100(4.3)	2700	300(12.5)	3200	500(18.5)
25.	Sugarcane*		145.00	170.00	210.00	220.00	10(4.8)	230.00	10(4.5)		

Figures in brackets indicate percentage increase.

* Fair and remunerative price.

¶ Additional incentive at the rate of ₹ 500 per quintal of tur, urad and moong sold to procurement agencies was payable during the harvest/arrival period of two months.

a Staple length (mm) of 24.5 - 25.5 and Micronaire value of 4.3-5.1

aa Staple length (mm) of 29.5 - 30.5 and Micronaire value of 3.5-4.3

^ Bonus of ₹ 200 per quintal is payable over and above the Minimum Support Price.

** Bonus of ₹ 75 per quintal is payable over and above the Minimum Support Price.

\$\$ Single Minimum Support Price has been fixed irrespective of the variety.

Written Answers to

[6 May, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

111