

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	779.20	200.85	3830.84(K) 1417.14(R)	1540.20(K) 723.23(R)	4702.54(K) 3310.83(R)	1782.44(K) 795.544(R)
Maharashtra	6013.28	1962.99	6020.36(K) 2251.66(R)	3638.83(K) 679.54(R)	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	1532.00	237.51	2000.56(K)	433.77(K)	2513.97(K)	518.93(K)
Rajasthan	-	-	10537.02(K)	1193.41(K)	3660.97(K)	588.34(K)
Telangana	-	-	2601.17	791.21	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	6093.79	1276.25	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	5114.53	2032.68	-	-
Odisha	-	-	2344.99	815.00	-	-
Jharkhand	-	-	2142.78	336.94	-	-
Uttarakhand	-	-	91.97(R)	70.22(R)	-	-
Kerala	-	-	-	-	1019.90	112.05
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	39565.00	1748.28

K-Kharif

R-Rabi

MSP of paddy

819. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the increase in the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of paddy during the last three years;

(b) whether there has been any assessment of per acre expenditure for growing paddy in States like Odisha, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal, etc.;

(c) whether the increase in the support price has been made corresponding to the expenditure required for production of per quintal paddy; and

(d) whether the Central Government is considering the request of Government of Odisha to increase the MSP of paddy and fix it at ₹ 2930/- per quintal, if so, by when, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Details of increase in the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of paddy during the last three years and current year *i.e.* from 2014-15 to 2017-18 is as under:—

Paddy	Increase in MSP (₹ per quintal)#			
	2014-15 over 2013-14	2015-16 over 2014-15	2016-17 over 2015-16	2017-18 over 2016-17
Common	50(3.8)	50(3.7)	60(4.3)	80(5.4)
Grade 'A'	55(4.1)	50(3.6)	60(4.1)	80(5.3)

Figures in brackets indicate per centage increase.

(b) Cost of cultivation (per hectare costs on various inputs) and yield per hectare are the basis for determining cost of production of crops by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). The cost of production (A2+FL) in ₹ per quintal is one of the factors considered in the recommendation of MSPs by CACP. Details of cost of production (A2+FL) of paddy from 2014-15 to 2017-18 is as under:—

State	A2+FL cost (₹ per quintal)			
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Odisha	1033	1067	1136	1327
Bihar	990	1047	1013	1053
Chhattisgarh	777	816	833	915
West Bengal	1164	1256	1261	1409

(c) The MSP fixed by Government for paddy on the basis of recommendations of CACP provides adequate return over weighted average cost of production (A2+FL) as projected by CACP. Details from 2014-15 to 2017-18 is as under:—

(₹ per quintal)				
Year	Paddy	Cost of production (A2+FL)	MSP	% return over A2+FL
2014-15	Common	978	1360	39.1
	Grade 'A'	978	1400	43.1
2015-16	Common	1020	1410	38.2
	Grade 'A'	1020	1450	42.2
2016-17	Common	1045	1470	40.7
	Grade 'A'	1045	1510	44.5
2017-18	Common	1117	1550	38.8
	Grade 'A'	1117	1590	42.3

(d) Government has increased MSP of paddy (common) and paddy (Grade 'A') to ₹ 1550/- per quintal and ₹ 1590/- per quintal respectively for 2017-18 season from ₹ 1470/- per quintal and ₹ 1510/- per quintal respectively of 2016-17 season on 7th June, 2017. The MSP fixed by the Government for 2017-18 for paddy provides adequate return over all India weighted average cost of production including family labour (A2+FL) of ₹ 1117/- per quintal as projected by CACP. Cost of production varies in different States on account of difference in levels of irrigation, resource endowment, farm mechanisation, land holding size, yield of crops etc.

CACP uses all India weighted average cost of production while making its recommendations on MSP and recommends uniform MSP which is applicable for all States. Even though there is variation in cost of production among States, the MSP fixed by Central Government for 2017-18 season provides adequate returns over weighted average cost of production (A2+FL) of ₹ 1327/- per quintal for Odisha as estimated by CACP. The higher cost of production of paddy in Odisha is due to lower yield and higher cost of human, bullock and machine labour and higher expenditure on fertilizer and manure.

Ill-effects of indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers

†820. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has studied the fact that indiscriminate use of urea and other chemical fertilizers in Haryana and Punjab has considerably increased the number of cancer patients therein; and

(b) if so, the manner in which Government is providing training to the farmers to use urea, other chemical fertilizers and pesticides in the minimal quantity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Government has not carried out any such study in any States including Haryana and Punjab.

The following steps have been taken to provide training/awareness to farmers to use urea, other chemical fertilizers and pesticides in the minimal quantity:—

- (i) Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme is being implemented to assist all State Governments to evaluate fertility in all farm holdings across the country and issue soil health cards to farmers in a cycle of every two year. Soil health

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.