

the statutory price control and Government of India has notified the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of 45 Kg bag at ₹ 242 (exclusive of neem oil charges and taxes) on 1st March, 2018 which amount to ₹ 5377 per MT. There is a nominal increase of ₹ 17 per MT only compared to earlier price fixed in 2012 *i.e.* ₹ 5360 per MT.

The price of P&K fertilisers are determined by the market dynamics at reasonable level. The prices of P&K fertilisers have been increased mainly due to rising cost of input prices during last one year. The MRP of DAP have been increased from ₹ 23213.26 per MT (without tax) in 2016-17 to ₹ 26160.20 per MT in October, 2018. The MRP of Muriate of Potash (MOP) has been increased from ₹ 12734.57 per MT in 2016-17 to ₹ 17240.88 per MT in October, 2018.

(c) Government is fully dependent on import of MOP and in Phosphatic sector it is dependent on imports upto approximate 50% for its DAP requirement. In case of urea, the gap between requirement and indigenous production is met through imports. During the year 2017-18 around 19.08% of urea was imported.

(d) Government of India has announced New Investment Policy, 2012 to facilitate fresh investment in urea sector and to make India self-sufficient in the urea sector. Government of India has been encouraging Indian companies to established joint venture abroad in countries which are rich in fertiliser resources for production facilities with buy back arrangement and to enter into long term agreement for supply of fertilisers and fertiliser inputs to India.

Further to increase the production of fertilizers by Central PSUs, Government has decided to revive closed units namely Gorakhpur, Sindri, Talcher and Ramagundam units of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) and Barauni unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL).

Government has also decided to install a new Urea plant of 8.646 Lakh Metric Ton (LMT) per annum in the existing premises of Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL), which will subsequently replace the existing urea plants Namrup II (capacity 2.40 LMT) and Namrup III (capacity 2.70 LMT per annum).

#### **Strategy for tackling impact of delayed monsoon**

†2576. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any alternative strategy for crops has been formulated for the States, affected by the delayed monsoon;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to increase the income of the farmers through other methods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. India Meteorological Department (IMD) under Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (GKMS) scheme, based on forecasts, Agromet advisories are prepared and disseminated by Agromet Field Units (AMFUs) located at State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) Institutes, Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) to the farmers of different districts of the country for combating the impact of unprecedented climatic conditions like deficit monsoon rainfall, drought, cyclone, heavy rainfall, cold waves etc. along with weather based contingency plans to offset the negative impacts of extreme weather events.

ICAR - Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA) developed district based Agriculture Contingency Plans (DACPs) for 633 districts so far. The DACPs contain information on measures to be taken in case of delayed monsoon by 2, 4, 6 and 8 weeks and for early season drought, mid-season and end of season drought for rainfed areas. The measures include alternate varieties of same crops and/or alternate crops along with recommended varieties and associated agronomic practices.

(c) In order to increase the income of the farmers, States adopted various methods:-

- (i) Jammu and Kashmir worked out various interventions like enhancing mushroom cultivation, promoting apiculture, promoting commercial horticulture, growing exotic vegetables, strengthening irrigation facilities; increasing farm power through modern farm machinery, diversifying farming, promoting protected cultivation, better pest/disease management and promoting Post Harvest Management.
- (ii) Odisha is implementing Mukhya Manti Krushi Udyog Yojana, Commercial Agri-Entrepreneurs etc.

Further, the State Government is primarily responsible for taking necessary relief measures in the wake of natural calamities. For undertaking relief measures, funds are available with the State Government in the form of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for natural calamities of severe nature and is approved on the basis of Memorandum receive from State Government's, in accordance with established procedure. In order to insulate farmers against the loss

of crop due to natural calamities, Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) from April, 2016. The flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) were launched with a view to provide comprehensive crop insurance cover against non-preventable natural risks at an affordable rate to farmers.

**Proposal of government of Gujarat for dairy development**

†2577. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has submitted proposals regarding dairy development schemes with regard to districts of Gujarat during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on the abovesaid schemes, scheme-wise and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries has approved following project proposals submitted by State Government of Gujarat under “National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)” scheme during last three years with outlay of ₹ 97.70 crore.

(₹ in crore)					
Project No.	District covered	Year of approval	Total outlay	Central Share	Funds released
NPDD-I	Sabarkantha and Aravalli	2017-18	19.35	12.47	8.00
NPDD-II	Bharuch, Narmada and Surendranagar	2017-18	5.46	2.91	2.91
NPDD-III	Anand, Kheda, Mahisagar, Banaskantha, Patan, Sabarkantha, Aravalli, Panchmahal, Dahod, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Porbandar, Morbi and Jamnagar	2018-19	72.89	43.25	43.25
			97.70	58.63	54.16

Under National Dairy Plan-I, during the year 2015-16 to 2017-18, 19 sub projects with grant assistance of ₹ 73.45 crore have been approved out of which ₹ 69.49 crore released till 26 Dec., 2018. The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.