

grid. We do hope to receive States' support in that. We will use that for the Railways. The grand announcement or the grand plan that I have is that probably ten years from now we can make Indian Railways the world's first hundred per cent green railways.

Benefit of MSP to majority of farmers

*364. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the MSP is not benefiting the majority of farmers in the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) if so, the volume and percentage of farmers who have availed MSP in each foodgrains category during the last five years;
- (d) whether any specific steps are being taken to provide the benefit of MSP to majority of farmers; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMER'S WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) To provide the benefit of Minimum Support Price (MSP) to farmers, Government agencies procure the notified agricultural produce of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) at MSP directly from farmers in consultation with the concerned State Government/ Union Territory as and when market price of these produce fall below the MSP, as per prescribed guidelines. The payments to the farmers are made through Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS)/National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) and account payee cheque by the procuring agencies. However, if farmers gets better price in comparison to MSP, they are free to sell their produce in open market. The details of total number of farmers who received MSP for the notified foodgrains during the last five years are at Annexure-I and Annexure-II (*See below*). Moreover, another benefit of procurement at MSP is that some of the excess supply of the commodity is sucked out of the market through these

operations, so that better prices are offered even by market to the other farmers. In such a way the benefit of MSP procurement reaches even those farmers whose harvest was not directly procured under MSP.

(d) and (e) To provide benefit of Minimum Support Price (MSP) to farmers, an umbrella scheme of "Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan" (PM-AASHA), comprising Price Support Scheme (PSS), Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS), and pilot of Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme (PPSS) and existing schemes of Department of Food and Public Distribution and Ministry of Textiles are being undertaken by Government. The Government extends price support to paddy and wheat through the FCI and State Agencies across the country. The procurement policy is open ended. Under this policy, whatever food grains are offered by farmers, within the stipulated period and conforming to the specifications prescribed by Government are purchased at MSP by the State Government agencies including Food Corporation of India (FCI) for Central Pool. Besides, the different types of coarse grains are procured by State Governments itself in consultation with FCI to the extent that the concerned State Government may utilize the same for distribution under National Food Security Act (NSFA) as well as other welfare schemes.

Further, oilseeds, pulses and copra of FAQ are procured from farmers under Price Support System (PSS), as per prescribed guidelines at Minimum Support Price (MSP) in consultation with the concerned State Government as and when market price of these produce fall below the MSP.

Annexure-I

*Number of farmers benefited to MSP under procurement of paddy and wheat
(Marketing season-wise) (as on 03.07.2019)*

Paddy		Wheat	
Season	Benefited Farmers	Season	Benefited Farmers
1	2	3	4
KMS 2015-16	7831399	RMS 2016-17	2046766
KMS 2016-17	7423783	RMS 2017-18	3187229
KMS 2017-18	7232216	RMS 2018-19	3977029

1	2	3	4
KMS 2018-19*	9564112	RMS 2019-20*	3557080
TOTAL	32051510		12768104

* KMS 2018-19 and RMS 2019-20 is under progress. Data is available from KMS 2015-16 and RMS 2016-17 onwards.

KMS - Kharif Marketing Season.

RMS - Rabi Marketing Season.

Annexure-II

Details of farmers benefited for procurement of pulses at MSP under PSS/PSF during the last five year (as on 16.07.2019)

Commodity	Schemes (PSS/PSF)	Year-wise number of farmers benefited					Grand Total
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	
Gram	PSS	-	-	-	1244833	356293	1601126
Masoor	PSS	-	-	-	175341	45700	221041
Moong	PSS	-	-	59973	188321	285316	620152
	PSF	-	-	86542	-	-	
	SUB TOTAL	-	-	146515	-	-	
Toor	PSS	-	-	218861	995524	299782	2209396
	PSF	-	-	695229	-	-	
	SUB TOTAL	-	-	914090	-	-	
Urad	PSS	-	-	7482	301694	442972	752148
TOTAL				1068087	2905713	1430063	5403863

PSS- Price Support Scheme; PSF - Price Stabilization Fund

Note:

1. During 2014-15 and 2015-16, procurement of pulses was not undertaken due to price ruling above the MSP.
2. During Kharif 2016-17 season, procurement of Toor and Moong MSP was also undertaken under PSF for buffer stock of pulses.
3. During 2016-17 season, procurement of Gram & Masoor was not undertaken due to price ruling above the MSP.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, the Swaminathan Commission had calculated the Minimum Support Price considering C2+50 per cent. But the CACP calculated the MSP on the

basis of A2+FL+50% per cent which means that the CACP considered only paid up cost and family labour. So my question is whether the Government will implement the recommendation of the Swaminathan Commission Report so far as the MSP is concerned by considering C2+50% per cent which is recommended by the Swaminathan Commission Report.

श्री परशोत्ता रुपाला: उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो मुद्दा उपस्थित किया है, मैं उसी के बारे में आपके माध्यम से उन्हें बहुत स्पष्टता से यह बताना चाहूंगा कि अभी हम जो A2+FL के आधार पर जो कर रहे हैं, उस पर अभी तक हमारी कोई दरखास्त C2 को कंसिडर करने की नहीं है।

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: That means you are not implementing the recommendations of the Swaminathan Commission Report.

Sir, my second supplementary is this. The coconut price throughout the country is drastically falling down. In Kerala, on the intervention of the Kerala Government, KERALED is intervening and on the direction of the Kerala Government, KERALED is procuring coconut at the rate of ₹ 27 per kg. The State Government had already sought assistance from NAFED.

But, unfortunately, NAFED is not doing anything. I want to know from hon. Minister whether the Government will direct NAFED to take necessary steps to procure coconut and also to assist the State Government in procuring coconut.

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: उपसभापति जी, यह बात सही है कि जो इस प्रकार की चीजें होती हैं, उनमें राज्य सरकार की ओर से दरखास्त आने पर हम MIS स्कीम के तहत इन्हें परमिशन देते हैं और उसकी खरीदने में भी मैं सहायता करते हैं। अगर केरल सरकार की ओर से ऐसी कोई दरखास्त आई होगी, तो हम उसे examine कर लेंगे और उसे मंजूर करेंगे।

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what benefit farmers are getting from MSP. As per the High Level Shanta Kumar Committee Report that came out in 2015, less than 85.8 per cent of agricultural households across India are actually able to sell their produce to the Government. What are the steps that the Government is taking to ensure that the procurement process is effectively implemented so that more and more agricultural households are able to sell their produce to the Government at MSP?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि procurement का जो भी procedure होता है, वह central agencies के द्वारा राज्य सरकार के साथ मिल कर किया जाता है। उसमें जिन राज्यों की ओर से भी दरखास्त आती है, तो NAFED और हमारी जो संस्थाएँ हैं, उनकी ओर से खरीद होती है और धान वगैरह

में Civil Supplies Department की ओर से खरीद होती है। किसी राज्य की ओर से दरखास्त आने पर हम इस एजेंसी को राज्य सरकार की एजेंसियों के साथ मिल कर खरीद करने का कार्यक्रम करते हैं। मुझे इस सदन को बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि पिछले दो साल से किसी भी राज्य से आई हुई दरखास्त को हमने एक सप्ताह के अन्दर permission दे दी है।

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा: सर, जब MSP declare होता है, तो उस स्टेट का market system कैसा है, यह देखना चाहिए। जैसे पंजाब में हर जगह पाँच किलोमीटर के अन्दर मार्केट बना हुआ है। मैं आपके through मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी स्टेट्स ऐसी हैं, जहाँ ऐसा सिस्टम है, जिसमें market system बहुत अच्छा बना हो, जैसे पंजाब या हरियाणा में बना हुआ है?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: माननीय उपसभापति जी, ढिंडसा साहब ने बहुत सही बताया कि सभी प्रान्तों में ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है। हरियाणा, पंजाब, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश ऐसे राज्य हैं, जहाँ मार्केट की व्यवस्था सुचारु ढंग से चल रही है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य और गृह को यह बताना चाहूँगा कि जो ग्राम हाट लगते हैं, सरकार उन ग्राम हाटों को अद्यतन मार्केट के रूप में convert करने की एक योजना लेकर उनको भी support कर रही है।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा कहना है कि जब न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य की गणना की जाती है, तो अब तक हमने देखा है कि उसमें घरेलू श्रम, बच्चे और परिवार के लोगों के श्रम की गणना नहीं होती है, घर के जो खाद, बीज होते हैं, उनकी गणना नहीं होती है और परिवहन में बाजार से कुछ सामान लाने में जो खर्च होता है, उसकी गणना नहीं होती है। क्या सरकार इस दिशा में सोच रही है कि आने वाले दिनों में उनकी गणना भी हो, ताकि न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य एक समग्रता में दिखे?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मनोज कुमार झा जी ने जो सवाल किया है, एक प्रकार से मैं मानता हूँ कि अभी पिछली बार नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी ने नीतिगत तौर से 50 प्रतिशत के मुनाफे के साथ MSP की घोषणा करने का जो ऐलान किया, उसी के मुताबिक अब परिवार का श्रम उसमें शामिल हो गया है। इसमें परिवार का श्रम शामिल है, मैं आपको बताता हूँ। मैं बहुत ही स्पष्टता से आपको बताता हूँ कि अभी परिवार के श्रम को लागत मूल्य के साथ जोड़ दिया गया है। अभी बीज, खाद और परिवहन का खर्च, वह सारा खर्च भी लागत मूल्य के साथ जोड़ दिया गया है।

FPIs in Telangana

*365. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Food Processing Industries (FPIs) in Telangana;
- (b) the steps being taken to fund such units; and