

of India provides financial assistance through CISS for the following:

- (i) Production of bio-fertilizers by providing 100% assistance to State Govt/ Govt. Agencies upto a maximum limit of ₹ 160.00 lakh/unit for setting up of State of art liquid/carrier based Bio-fertilizer units of 200 Ton Per Annum (TPA) capacity. Similarly, for individuals/private agencies assistance upto 25% of cost limited to ₹ 40 lakh/ unit as capital investment is provided through NABARD.
- (ii) Setting up of mechanized Fruit/Vegetables market waste/Agro waste compost production unit of 3000 Ton per annum (TPA) production capacity by providing 100% assistance to State Govt/ Govt. Agencies upto a maximum limit of ₹ 190.00 lakh/ unit for establishment of large mechanized compost plants. Similarly, for individuals/private agencies assistance upto 33% of cost limited to ₹ 63 lakh/unit as capital investment is provided through NABARD.

(b) Since inception of AC&ABC Scheme in 2002 a Total of 624 candidates were trained of which 114 have established their ventures, out of which 7 got credit facility and 3 availed subsidy in Odisha State.

Under the AMI scheme, in Odisha, a Total of 691 Storage infrastructure projects with capacity of 10.09 lakh MT have been sanctioned and subsidy of ₹ 41.17 crore has been released. Similarly, 19 marketing infrastructure (other than storage) have also been sanctioned and subsidy of ₹ 8.44 crore has been released.

During the last three years 1235 projects involving subsidy of ₹ 1890.00 lakhs have been sanctioned in the State of Odisha by NHB.

- (c) There is no proposal under consideration at present.

#### **Post-harvest infrastructure in the States**

674. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the inadequate post-harvest infrastructure in the States of the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures the Central Government has taken to improve postharvest infrastructure in the States?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) As per a Study, All India Cold-chain Infrastructure Capacity (Assessment of Status and Gap), commissioned by National Centre for Cold-chain Development (NCCD) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare and conducted by NABARD Consultancy Services Private Limited (NABCONS) in 2015 there has been infrastructural gaps ranging from 10% in the case of cold storages (bulk & hub) to 99.6% in the case of pack houses as compared to the requirement of the level of production of perishable produces like fruits and vegetables. Insufficient private investment in such infrastructure and logistics is one of the principal reasons for such gaps.

(c) The Government has taken a number of steps in order to improve post harvest infrastructure in various States of the country.

Under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) assistance is provided for development of post harvest management and marketing infrastructure such as cold storages, ripening chamber, pack houses, reefer vehicles to farmers to improve marketability of their produce.

Government of India through National Horticulture Board is implementing scheme for Development of Commercial Horticulture for Production and Post Harvest Management of Horticulture Crops.

Government is implementing Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana-Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR) Scheme with major focus for development of pre and post-harvest infrastructure, besides promoting agri-entrepreneurship and innovations.

The Government is promoting scientific storage facilities for the farmers in the country in rural areas through the scheme of "Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI)", which is a sub-scheme of Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM).

Assistance under the AMI Scheme is available to Individual farmers, Group of farmers/ growers, registered Farmer Produce Organisations (FPOs) etc.

Government is implementing Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojna (PMKSY) scheme with the objective of creation of modern infrastructure along with efficient supply chain management for the entire processing value chain.

#### **MSP for Rabi and Kharif crops**

†675. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the increase made by Government in the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of Rabi and Kharif crops for the year 2019-20 in comparison to the year 2018-19;

(b) whether the MSP of cereal crops, pulses and oilseed have also been increased by Government; and

(c) the improvement likely to happen in the condition of farmers with the increase in the MSP?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The increase in Minimum Support Price (MSP) of Rabi and Kharif crops for the year 2019-20 in comparison to the year 2018-19 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Government fixes MSPs of 22 mandated agricultural crops including cereals, pulses and oilseeds, on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP). The increase in MSP of above mentioned crops are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) 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. This MSP policy whereby the farmers are assured of a minimum of 50 percent as margin of profit is one of the important and progressive steps towards doubling farmers' income by 2022 and improving their welfare substantively.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.