

(c) and (d) Government of India has been promoting the use of organic manure by providing incentives under different schemes viz.:-

- ₹ 1500/per metric ton (MT) is provided as Market Development Assistance to fertilizer Companies for sale of City Compost. During 2017-18, ₹ 7.25 crore was released as subsidy.
- Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme (CISS) under Soil Health Management Scheme provides 100% assistance to State Government/Government agencies for setting up of vegetable and fruit market waste compost unit upto maximum limit of ₹ 190.00 lakh. For individuals/private agencies 33% of total financial out lay limited to ₹ 60 lakh is provided as subsidy through NABARD. As per data provided by NABARD, 21 fruit/vegetable and agro waste compost production units were established under the scheme in different states.
- Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY): assistance of ₹ 50,000 per hectare/ 3 years is given, out of which ₹ 31,000 (61%) is provided to the farmers directly through DB'T, for inputs (bio fertilizers, bio-pesticides, organic manure, compost, vermicompost, botanical extracts etc. So far 5.97 lakh ha. area has been covered under the scheme.
- Under Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) farmers are given assistance of ₹ 2500/ha/3 years for, organic inputs including organic manure and bio-fertilizers etc. So far 0.78 lakh area has been covered under the scheme.

#### **MSP for farmers' produces**

3074. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposal to increase the MSP to farmers for their produces;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this increase in MSP will be in accordance with the increase in their production cost;

(d) whether any representation has been received from the farmers' organisations to look into their grievances in this connection; and

(e) if so, the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The Union Budget for 2018-19 had announced the pre-determined principle to keep Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) at levels of one and half times of the cost of production. Accordingly, Government has increased the MSP for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other commercial crops with a return of atleast 50 per cent of all India weighted average cost of production for the agricultural year 2018-19. During 2019-20 also, Government has increased the MSP of all mandated kharif, rabi and other commercial crops in line with the principle of fixing the MSP with a return of atleast 50 per cent of the cost of production. The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (e) Government fixes MSP on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). While recommending MSP, CACP considers various factors, of which, cost of production is one of the important factors.

After announcement of Union Budget for 2018-19, CACP also considered a minimum of 50 per cent as the margin over cost of production while recommending MSP.

From time to time, some farmers and farmers' organizations have been raising various demands related to various aspects of MSP and cost of production.

The cost considered by CACP is very comprehensive and based on the methodology recommended by Expert Committees from time to time. The cost includes all paid out costs such as those incurred on account of hired human labour, bullock labour/machine labour, rent paid for leased in land, expenses incurred on use of material inputs like seeds, fertilizers, manures, irrigation charges, depreciation on implements and farm buildings, interest on working capital, diesel/electricity for operation of pump sets etc, miscellaneous expenses and imputed value of family labour.

**Statement***Cost, MSP and Return*

(₹ per quintal)

Sl. No.	Commodity	2018-19			2019-20		
		Cost*	MSP	% return over cost	Cost*	MSP	% return over cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Kharif Crops</b>							
1.	Paddy (Common)	1166	1750	50.1	1208	1815	50.2
	(Grade A)^		1770			1835	
2.	Jowar (Hybrid)	1619	2430	50.1	1698	2550	50.2
	(Maldandi)^		2450			2570	
3.	Bajra	990	1950	97.0	1083	2000	84.7
4.	Maize	1131	1700	50.3	1171	1760	50.3
5.	Ragi	1931	2897	50.0	2100	3150	50.0
6.	Arhar (Tur)	3432	5675	65.4	3636	5800	59.5
7.	Moong	4650	6975	50.0	4699	7050	50.0
8.	Urad	3438	5600	62.9	3477	5700	63.9
9.	Cotton (Medium Staple)	3433	5150	50.0	3501	5255	50.1
	(Long Staple)^		5450			5550	
10.	Groundnut	3260	4890	50.0	3394	5090	50.0
11.	Sunflower Seed	3592	5388	50.0	3767	5650	50.0
12.	Soyabean (Yellow)	2266	3399	50.0	2473	3710	50.0
13.	Sesamum	4166	6249	50.0	4322	6485	50.0
14.	Nigerseed	3918	5877	50.0	3960	5940	50.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Rabi Crops</b>							
1.	Wheat	866	1840	112.5	923	1925	108.6
2.	Barley	860	1440	67.4	919	1525	65.9
3.	Gram	2637	4620	75.2	2801	4875	74.0
4.	Masur (Lentil)	2532	4475	76.7	2727	4800	76.0
5.	Rapeseed and Mustard	2212	4200	89.9	2323	4425	90.5
6.	Safflower	3294	4945	50.1	3470	5215	50.3
7.	Toria <sup>^</sup>	4190			4425		
<b>Other Crops</b>							
1.	Copra (Milling)	5007	7511	50.0	6347	9521	50.0
	(Ball) <sup>^</sup>		7750			9920	
2.	De-Husked Coconut		2030			2571	
3.	Jute	2267	3700	63.2	2535	3950	55.8

\*Includes all paid out costs such as those incurred on account of hired human labour, bullock labour/machine labour, rent paid for leased in land, expenses incurred on use of material inputs like seeds, fertilizers, manures, irrigation charges, depreciation on implements and farm buildings, interest on working capital, dies el/electricity for operation of pump sets etc, miscellaneous expenses and imputed value of family labour.

<sup>^</sup>Cost is not separately compiled for Paddy (Grade A), Jowar (Maldandi), Cotton (long staple), Toria, Copra (ball) and De-Husked Coconut.

#### Compensation for crop loss

3075. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN:

MS. SAROJ PANDEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state: