

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3373
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 01/04/2022

IMPLEMENTATION OF PM-AASHA SCHEME

3373. SHRI IRANNA KADADI:

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA:

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

- (a) objectives and salient features of Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA);
- (b) number of farmers benefitted, achievements made and challenges faced by Government while implementing this scheme, since inception;
- (c) whether there is any provision under PM-AASHA to ensure remunerative price for procuring agricultural produces of farmers;
- (d) if so, details thereof including quantum of foodgrains procured and amount granted to farmers so far, State-wise;
- (e) other steps taken by Government to ensure remunerative prices for farmers' produces; and
- (f) details of development of pilot of Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme (PPSS) and number of procurements under PPSS, State-wise and year-wise, since 2018?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
(SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a) & (f): The objective of Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) is to ensure remunerative prices to farmers for their produce of oilseeds, pulses and copra of Fair Average Quality (FAQ). PM-AASHA is an umbrella scheme comprising Price Support Scheme (PSS), Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS) and Private Procurement & Stockist Scheme (PPSS). These schemes are implemented at the request of the State / Union Territories Governments. PSS is implemented for procurement of pulses, oilseeds and copra of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) at Minimum Support Price (MSP). The PDPS is implemented for notified oilseeds crops. However, States/UTs have options to choose either PSS or PDPS in a given procurement season with respect to a particular oilseed crop for the entire State. PDPS does not involve any physical procurement but envisages direct payment of the difference between the MSP and the selling / Modal price to pre- registered farmers selling the oilseeds crops of prescribed FAQ norms within the stipulated period in the notified market yard through a transparent auction process. Besides, PPSS is also implemented for oilseeds on pilot basis and States have the option for implementation of PPSS in district/selected APMC(s) of district involving the participation of selected private agencies.

(b) to (d): Under PM-AASHA, there is a provision in the guidelines of PSS for procurement of notified pulses, oilseeds and copra by Central Nodal Agencies through State designated agencies. Further, as per provision of PPSS guidelines, the procurement of notified oilseeds crops are done through private agencies. The state-wise procurement details of oilseeds, pulses and copra at MSP, its MSP value and number of farmers benefitted under PM-AASHA since its inception (i.e. from Kharif 2018-19) are at Annexure-I.

(e): In order to provide remunerative price to farmers, Government also undertakes procurement of paddy and wheat at MSP from farmers through Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State Agencies. Further, different types of nutri-cereals and maize are procured at MSP from farmers by State Governments itself in consultation with FCI to the extent that the concerned State Government may utilise the same for distribution under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) as well as Other Welfare Schemes (OWS). Further, Cotton and Jute are procured by Government at MSP through Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) and Jute Corporation of India (JCI) respectively.

Annexure-I

| Year/Category/ Commodity/States | Quantity Procured (in LMT) | MSP Value (Rs. in Crore) | Number of farmers benefitted |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2018-19 | | | |
| Oil seed | 18.29 | 8166.51 | 8,45,228 |
| Pulses | 19.45 | 10539.72 | 13,69,888 |
| Paddy | 660.11 | 116838.72 | 97,05,105 |
| Wheat (RMS) | 357.95 | 62104.50 | 40,33,463 |
| 2019-20 | | | |
| Oil seed | 15.43 | 7309.87 | 6,74,509 |
| Pulses | 28.54 | 14741.45 | 17,83,702 |
| Paddy | 770.93 | 141465.94 | 1,24,59,354 |
| Wheat (RMS) | 341.33 | 62804.44 | 35,57,084 |
| 2020-21 | | | |
| Oil seed | 2.95 | 1585.17 | 1,59,407 |
| Pulses | 8.16 | 4525.41 | 4,96,533 |
| Paddy | 895.66 | 169099.84 | 1,31,12,282 |
| Wheat (RMS) | 389.93 | 75060.65 | 4,33,59,72 |
| 2021-22 | | | |
| Oil seed | 1.52 | 849.93 | 77,087 |
| Pulses | 3.36 | 2206.77 | 2,12,070 |
| Paddy | 728.60 | 1938.37 | 1,02,84,195 |
| Wheat (RMS) | 433.44 | 85603.57 | 49,19,891 |

As on 26.03.2022

During Kharif 2018-19 season a quantity of 16.83 lakh MT of Soyabean was supported under PDPS in the state of Madhya Pradesh benefitting 6,20,945 farmers.
