

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION  
DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

**RAJYA SABHA**  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.876  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 9<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 2024

**REMUNERATIVE PRICES TO FARMERS THROUGH PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES**

876 SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY:  
SHRI IRANNA KADADI:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to ensure that farmers receive remunerative prices through procurement activities;
- (b) the amount of Minimum Support Price (MSP) that has been released for wheat and rice from 2018-19 to 2022-23; and
- (c) total farmers that have benefited from procurement activities and the total quantity of wheat and rice procured during above mentioned time period?

**A N S W E R**  
**MINISTER OF STATE FOR MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND**  
**CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**  
**(SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI)**

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(a): Procurement of paddy, wheat and coarsegrains/millets with prescribed Fair Average Quality (FAQ) specifications at Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Central Pool from farmers is done within the stipulated procurement period for each State. However, if any producer/ farmer gets better price in comparison to MSP, he is free to sell his produce in open market.

The following steps are taken to ensure that farmers receive remunerative prices through procurement activities:

- (i) The Government of India/ FCI along with various State Governments formulate procurement plans to procure foodgrains from the farmers.
- (ii) The procurement estimates and period of procurement are planned for Kharif crops in the month of July/August every year, while the same for Rabi Crops is planned in the month of Feb/March every year during Food Secretaries' meeting based on the inputs of State Government, Ministry of Agriculture, India Metrology Department (IMD) and Food Corporation of India (FCI), regarding area under cultivation, production, rain fall data etc.

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(iii) Procurement centres are opened by respective State Govt. Agencies/ FCI taking into account the production, marketable surplus, convenience of farmers and availability of other logistics / infrastructure such as storage and transportation etc. Large number of temporary purchase centres in addition to the existing Mandis and depots/godowns are also established at key points for the convenience of the farmers.

(iv) Farmers are made aware of the quality specifications and purchase system etc. to facilitate the farmers to bring their produce conforming to the specifications.

(v) FCI and all the procuring states have developed their own Online Procurement System which ushers in transparency and convenience to the farmers through proper registration and monitoring of actual procurement.

(vi) Through e-procurement module deployed by procuring agencies, farmers get latest/updated information regarding MSP declared, nearest purchase centre, date on which the farmer has to bring his produce to the purchase centre etc. This not only reduces the waiting period for delivery of stock by the farmers but also enables the farmer to deliver stock as per his convenience in the nearest mandi.

(vii) Various procurement portals developed by procuring agencies have now been unified into Central Foodgrain Procurement Portal (CFPP) towards development of an application ecosystem, wherein requisite information in respect of procurement is available at single source for monitoring and strategic decision making and to ensure uniformity and transparency.

(viii) The online procurement system has resulted in better targeting of MSP to farmers.

(ix) "One Nation, One MSP through DBT" has been implemented across the country from RMS 2021-22 onwards. Payment of MSP has been ensured directly into farmers' account. DBT of MSP has brought in responsibility, transparency & real time monitoring in the system.

(x) Government of India has also promoted and encouraged decentralised procurement of Food grains by the State Govt. and their agencies to widen penetration of MSP operations across the country.

(b) and (c): Details of wheat and rice procured, MSP value and Farmers benefited during 2018-19 to 2022-23 is at **Annexure**.

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**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) AND (c) OF THE USTARRED QUESTION NO.876 FOR ANSWER ON 09.02.2024 IN THE RAJYA SABHA.**

**Details of procurement of wheat and paddy, MSP value and Farmers benefited**

KMS/RMS	Wheat			Paddy (in terms of rice)		
	Quantity procured (in LMT)	MSP value (in Rs. crore)	Number of Farmers benefited	Quantity procured (in LMT)	MSP value (in Rs. crore)	Number of Farmers benefited
<b>2018-19</b>	357.95	62,104.33	40,33,463	443.99	1,16,839.47	9,705,105
<b>2019-20</b>	341.32	62,802.88	35,57,080	518.26	1,41,465.66	1,24,59,354
<b>2020-21</b>	389.92	75,059.60	43,35,972	602.45	1,69,098.72	1,31,12,458
<b>2021-22</b>	433.44	85,604.40	49,19,891	575.88	1,68,030.80	1,26,79,650
<b>2022-23</b>	187.92	37,865.88	17,83,192	568.66	1,74,370.76	1,24,97,077

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