

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

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO- 498
TO BE ANSWERED ON- 26/07/2024

INCREASE IN MSP FOR KHARIF CROPS

498. SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA:

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

- (a) whether Government has announced increased Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Kharif crops in 2024, especially pulses and oilseeds;
- (b) whether Government has implemented the recommendations of MS Swaminathan Committee while deciding the MSP;
- (c) if so, the details of percentage increase in MSP for major Kharif crops in 2024-25 compared to 2019-20;
- (d) whether Government has assessed impact of MSP increase on crop diversification, particularly in Punjab;
- (e) steps taken to ensure announced MSPs are protected and farmers receive declared prices; and
- (f) whether Government plans additional measures to incentivize pulses and oilseeds production, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
(SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN)

- (a): Yes.
- (b): National Commission on Farmers (NCF), constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.S. Swaminathan in 2004, inter alia, recommended that MSP should be at least 50 percent more than the weighted average cost of production. To give effect to this recommendation, Government, in its Union Budget for 2018-19, had made an announcement to keep MSP at a level of minimum one and half times of the cost of production as a pre-determined principle. Accordingly, MSPs for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other commercial crops have been fixed with a margin of at least 50 per cent over weighted average cost of production.

(c): The details of percentage increase in MSPs for major Kharif crops in 2024-25 compared to 2019-20 are given below.

Minimum Support Prices of Kharif Crops (according to crop year) (Rs. per quintal)

KHARIF CROPS	Variety	2019-20	2024-25	Percentage increase in MSP 2024-25 over 2019-20 (%)
PADDY	Common	1815	2300	26.7
	Grade 'A'	1835	2320	26.4
JOWAR	Hybrid	2550	3371	32.2
	Maldandi	2570	3421	33.1
BAJRA		2000	2625	31.3
RAGI		3150	4290	36.2
MAIZE		1760	2225	26.4
TUR (ARHAR)		5800	7550	30.2
MOONG		7050	8682	23.1
URAD		5700	7400	29.8
GROUNDNUT		5090	6783	33.3
SUNFLOWER SEED		5650	7280	28.8
SOYABEEN (yellow)		3710	4892	31.9
SESAMUM		6485	9267	42.9
NIGERSEED		5940	8717	46.8
COTTON	Medium Staple	5255	7121	35.5
	Long Staple	5550	7521	35.5

(d): D/o Agriculture & Farmers Welfare is implementing Crop Diversification Programme (CDP) under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sectors Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR), in Original Green Revolution States viz; Haryana, Punjab and Western Uttar Pradesh to divert the area of water intensive paddy crop to alternative crops, like pulses, oilseeds, coarse cereals, nutri cereals, cotton etc. The state can promote crop diversification under RKVY with the approval of State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) headed by Chief Secretary of the State.

(e): In order to realize the objectives of MSP Policy, Government extends price support for paddy and wheat through the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State Agencies. Under this policy food grains offered by farmers within the stipulated period & conforming to the specifications prescribed by Government are purchased at MSP by the State Government agencies and FCI for Central Pool. Additionally, Oilseeds, pulses and copra of Fair Average Quality (FAQ)

are procured from registered farmers under Price Support Scheme under Umbrella Scheme of PM-AASHA, as per its guidelines, at MSP, in consultation with the concerned State Governments, when market prices of these products fall below the MSP. Cotton and Jute are also procured by Government at MSP through Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) and Jute Corporation of India (JCI), respectively.

(f): To increase the production of pulses across the country, the D/o Agriculture & Farmers Welfare is implementing National Food Security Mission (NFMS)-Pulses programme in all 28 States and 2 UTs viz: J&K and Ladakh. Under NFSM-Pulses, assistance is given to farmers through state governments on various interventions such as demonstration of crop production & protection technologies, distribution & production of newly released high yielding/ stress tolerant/ climate resilient varieties/ hybrids, improved farm implements, water saving devices, capacity building of farmers etc., The strategy under NFSM-Pulses include focus on low productivity and high potential districts including cultivation of pulses in rainfed areas, focus on pulses production through utilization of rice fallow, rice bunds, and inter- cropping of pulses with coarse cereals, oilseeds and commercial crops etc. In addition, the mission also provides support to Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) & State Agricultural Universities (SAUs)/Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) for technology back stopping and transfer of technology to the farmer under supervision of Subject Matter Specialists/Scientists.
