

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

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1446
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 31/07/2026

DISTRESS SALE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN ODISHA

1446. DR. SASMIT PATRA:

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

- (a) whether Government has undertaken any district-wise assessment of distress sale of agricultural produce by farmers in Odisha during the last five years;
- (b) the crops and districts where such distress sale has been reported;
- (c) the reasons identified, including lack of procurement, storage, market access or price support; and
- (d) the measures taken to prevent distress sale and ensure remunerative prices to farmers?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
(SHRI RAMNATH THAKUR)

(a) to (d): As reported by the Government of Odisha, no distress sale of agricultural commodity has been reported in the State during the last five years.

In order to ensure that the farmers get remunerative prices for their agricultural produce and to prevent any distress sale, Government of India every year fixes Minimum Support Price (MSP) for 22 mandated agricultural crops for the country as a whole based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), after considering the views of the State Governments and the concerned Central Ministries/Departments. The policy provides for a minimum margin of at least 50 per cent over the all-India weighted average cost of production.

The Government takes various measures to ensure procurement, increase storage infrastructure, enable market access for the farmers.

The Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD) undertakes procurement of wheat and paddy at MSP through the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State Government agencies for the Central Pool. Procurement centres are opened by respective State government taking into account the production, marketable surplus, availability of logistics and convenience of farmers. Temporary Purchase Centres, in addition to existing mandis and depots/godowns are also established for

convenience of farmers. Payments to farmers is made directly into their bank accounts through the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) system ensuring transparency. Details of Paddy procured in the State of Odisha during last 5 years including current year is at **Annexure-I**.

Under the Decentralised Procurement (DCP) Scheme, Department of Food and Public Distribution allows State Governments to procure coarse grains from farmers at MSP for distribution under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Other Welfare Schemes. The scope of coarse grain procurement has been recently expanded by including minor millets (Foftail, Proso, Kodo, Little Millet (Kutki), Buckwheat and Amaranthus) under the MSP procurement up to Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2028-29. To promote millet procurement, distribution period/shelf life of millets has been extended from 3 months to 6–10 months and provision has been made for inter-State transportation of surplus millets through the Food Corporation of India (FCI). The details of Ragi procured during last five years is at **Annexure-II**.

As part of Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) , the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing the Price Support Scheme (PSS). Under PSS, procurement of notified pulses, oilseeds and copra is undertaken by Central Nodal Agencies through State agencies at MSP when market prices fall below MSP, thereby providing price support to farmers. Under PM AASHA, Price Deficit Payment Scheme (PDPS) is also implemented. Under PDPS, direct payment is provided to pre-registered farmers for the difference between the MSP and the selling/modal price of notified oilseeds, without undertaking physical procurement of the produce. Another component of PM AASHA includes the Market Intervention Scheme (MIS), under which support is provided for perishable agricultural and horticultural commodities not covered under MSP, on the request of State/UT Governments, in case of 10% or more decline in market prices, with loss sharing of 50:50 between the Centre and State (25:75 in case of North-Eastern States). Details of procurement of pulses and oilseeds undertaken in Odisha under PSS of PM-AASHA is at **Annexure-III**.

Under PSS, based on the proposal of the concerned State Government, the Government sanctions procurement of pulses, oilseeds and copra before the commencement of the harvesting season. Adequate number of procurement centres are opened and wide publicity is undertaken by State Governments, Central Nodal Agencies and State Agencies to enable farmers to participate in procurement operations. The procurement period is generally up to 90 days. However, it may be extended by another 30 days on the request of the concerned State Government to ensure maximum coverage of eligible farmers. In addition to Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), Farmer Producer Organisation (FPO) / Farmer Producer Company (FPC) have been engaged to expand the reach of procurement operations and facilitate farmers' access to MSP procurement. Further, Central Nodal Agencies have also been permitted to procure notified pulses, including Tur, Masur, Urad and Gram, directly from pre-registered farmers through their Procurement Centres.

Further, the procurement of cotton and raw jute at MSP is undertaken by the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) and the Jute Corporation of India (JCI), respectively. To facilitate farmers' access to MSP procurement and strengthen procurement operations, CCI has expanded its procurement network, introduced the Kapas Kisan App for farmer registration and slot booking,

provided SMS-based updates, conducted awareness campaigns and established grievance redressal mechanisms. Similarly, JCI has implemented digital farmer registration, online procurement system and technology-based crop monitoring mechanisms to ensure timely market intervention and effective MSP operations

In addition, the Government is also implementing the National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) to facilitate transparent online trading of agricultural commodities and enable farmers to realize competitive prices for their produce. 66 Mandis in Odisha are onboarded with e-NAM. Under the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) in Odisha, 6126 Post Harvest Management Infrastructure and Viable farming assets including 432 Warehouses, 41 Cold Stores and Cold Chain, 2 Silos have been sanctioned. Under the Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) Scheme, 733 Storage Infrastructure Projects have been built. These schemes provide for the creation and modernization of post-harvest management and agricultural marketing infrastructure, including warehouses, scientific storage facilities, cold storages, cold chains, grading and other supply chain infrastructure, to strengthen storage capacity and improve post-harvest management.

Under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), provides financial assistance for the creation of post-harvest management infrastructure including Pack Houses, Integrated Pack Houses, Cold Storages (up to 5000 MT capacity), Reefer Transport, Ripening Chambers and Primary Processing Units.

The Ministry of Food Processing Industries is driving transformation in India's agri-value chain through three flagship schemes. Under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY), the country's food preservation and processing capacity including that of Odisha has increased. The Pradhan Mantri Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme, launched in 2020-21, has strengthened micro-enterprises closer to the farm gate.

Annexure-I

Procurement details of Paddy procured at MSP in the State of Odisha

Year	Paddy Procurement (in LMT)	No. of farmers benefitted	MSP Value (Rs. in Crore)
2021-22	71.04	1514727	13923.27
2022-23	79.16	1710773	16307.52
2023-24	70.89	1532237	15616.96
2024-25	85.55	1821071	19847.60
2025-26	79.70	1843426	19041.47

Annexure-II**STATEMENT SHOWING PROCUREMENT OF RAGI IN ODISHA****As on- 20.07.2026**

Year	Procurement (MTs)	MSP (₹/MT)	MSP Value (₹ in crore)
2020-21	20,252.00	32,950	66.73
2021-22	32,302.00	33,770	109.08
2022-23	-	35,780	-
2023-24	-	38,460	
2024-25	40,000.00	42,900	171.60
2025-26*	-	48,860	-

*2025-26 procurement is still going on

Annexure - III

Details of Commodity-wise Procurement of Pulses and Oilseeds, MSP Value, and Farmers Benefitted from 2020-21 to 2025-26

Year	Commodity	Procurement (MT)	MSP Value (Rs. Crore)	Farmers Benefitted
2021-21	Moong	862.35	6.21	711
	Groundnut	2,203.11	11.62	1,297
	Sunflower Seed	185.72	1.09	354
	Total	3,251.18	18.92	2,362
2021-22	Moong	3,800.95	27.65	4,358
	Groundnut	248.43	1.38	319
	Sunflower Seed	22.99	0.14	70
	Total	4,072.37	29.17	4,747
2022-23	Moong	1,878.88	14.57	2,815
	Groundnut	116.97	0.68	152
	Sunflower Seed	87.72	0.56	156
	Total	2,083.57	15.81	3,123
2023-24	Moong	3,757.57	32.16	4,197
	Groundnut	1,329.18	8.48	1,063
	Sunflower Seed	69.10	0.47	132
	Total	5,155.85	41.11	5,392
2024-25	Moong	10,312.35	89.53	11,863
	Urad	317.15	2.35	256
	Groundnut	2,041.75	13.85	1,633
	Sunflower Seed	48.10	0.35	91
	Tur	1,354.20	10.83	478
	Total	14,073.55	116.91	14,321
2025-26	Moong	14,900.85	130.65	9,490
	Urad	756.00	5.90	312
	Groundnut	709.95	5.16	801
	Sunflower Seed	14.80	0.11	24
	Total	16,381.60	141.82	10,627
Grand Total		45,018.12	363.74	40,572
