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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3646
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 10th AUGUST, 2021

STUDY ON AGRICULTURAL COSTS

3646. SHRI UDAI PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE& FARMERS WELFARE कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री
be pleased to state:

(a)   Whether the Government conducts studies from time to time to estimate the cost of cultivation of major crops;

(b)   if so, the names of the said major crops;

(c)   the agency which estimates the cost of cultivation of the said crops;

(d)   the norms adopted to estimate the cost of cultivation; and

(e)   if not, the reasons therefor along with the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री   (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a) to (c): Cost of Cultivation/production estimates are generated state wise on annual basis by Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare under the Central Sector Scheme "Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops in India (CS Scheme)" since 1971.The Scheme presently covers 25 major crops namely Paddy, Wheat, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Barley, Moong, Urad, Arhar, Gram, Lentil, Groundnut, Rapeseed & Mustard, Nigerseed, Safflower, Soyabean, Sunflower, Sesamum, Cotton, Jute, Sugarcane, Onion, Potato and Coconut. Presently, the data is being collected in 19 States through 16 Universities/Colleges known as State Implementing Agencies (IAs).

(d to e): Representative data on inputs and outputs in physical and monetary terms is collected following a well designed scientific sampling methodology. The field data are collected on the Cost Accounting Method by the IAs from sample operational holdings spread over 19 states. Daily entries of debit/credit for the expenditure/income are made in order to assess the total cost/benefit incurred/accrued to each farmer covered under the scheme. Present sampling design is a three stage stratified random sampling, with tehsils as first stage units, a cluster of villages as second stage units and an operational holding in a cluster as the ultimate stage unit.

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