

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.441**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 30TH NOVEMBER, 2021

**STUDY ON IMPACT OF OIL PALM CULTIVATION**

441. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any scientific study to assess the impact on biodiversity and water availability in North-Eastern States, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and other parts of the country by proposed palm oil plantations before approving for National Mission on Edible Oils-Oil Palm;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether any such study will be conducted in the future;

(c) the details of the average annual precipitation required for cultivation of palm oil plantations in the country and average recorded annual precipitation for the last five years, State-wise; and

(d) whether the Government has any intention to provide MSP in future for Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFBs) produced from palm oil plantations by farmers apart from Viability Price, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री ( SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a) & (b): In the year 2020, the Reassessment Committee of ICAR-IIOPR has conducted a study to assess the potential area of Oilpalm cultivation in the country including North-Eastern States and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. As per the report of Reassessment Committee, a total 22 States have been identified with 27.99 lakh ha as having a potential area for Oil Palm cultivation in India.

The Reassessment Committee of ICAR-IIOPR, 2020 identified land suitable for oil palm cultivation under irrigated and rainfed condition keeping the various parameters such as Remote Sensing (RS), Geographical Information Systems (GIS). Under irrigated condition, ground water level, rainfall (annual), minimum temperature, Double/Triple cropped areas were taken as key parameters. In case of rainfed category, the five parameters viz; rainfall, minimum temperature, elevation, slope, soil depth, and length of continuous dry period were identified to delineate potential regions.

(c): Under rainfed conditions, oil palm requires around 1800 mm of rainfall at the rate of 150 mm per month. Even under irrigated conditions, rainfall is considered as an important parameter with 7% weightage since it contributes water supply in lieu of ground water at least during rainy period. As per ICAR-IIOPR, rainfall suitability classes have been categorized as >1000 mm (highly suitable), 601–1000 (moderately suitable) and <600 mm (Not suitable) based on the IMD rainfall data collected from historical normal (1950-2000) and minimum temperature data of ICAR-CRIDA for the period 1969-2000.

The annual average rainfall recorded in last 5 years in different States is given at **Annexure-I**.

(d): Under NMEO-OP, the Government has introduced the concept of a viability price for the price of Fresh Fruit Bunches which shall be the assured returns to the farmers based on a transparent and rational formula.

Referred to in reply to part (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred question No. 441 for 30.11.2021 Regarding  
“ STUDY ON IMPACT OF OIL PALM CULTIVATION” asked by Shri Dushyant Singh

**State-Wise Annual Rainfall (mm) for the Years (2017-2021)**

S. No.	States	Year				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>East &amp; North East India</b>						
1	Arunachal Pradesh	2723.0	1938.2	2328.4	2883.6	2037.9
2	Assam	2383.2	1786.4	2081.8	2360.3	1617.4
3	Meghalaya	3912.8	2269.3	3558.0	5636.0	3147.3
4	Nagaland	1583.3	1569.6	1519.2	1357.7	1142.1
5	Manipur	1731.5	1000.5	945.6	1193.2	874.3
6	Mizoram	3933.7	2467.6	1869.2	1594.5	1610.6
7	Tripura	3293.9	2193.9	2249.8	2138.0	1644.0
8	Sikkim	2842.9	3098.8	2869.6	3508.0	3011.2
9	West Bengal	1809.2	1412.2	1711.2	1968.0	2145.3
10	Jharkhand	1153.8	927.0	1139.4	1229.5	1419.4
11	Bihar	1111.6	851.4	1193.3	1521.3	1502.1
<b>North West India</b>						
1	Uttar Pradesh	648.7	804.0	816.3	794.6	941.7
2	Uttarakhand	1477.1	1389.4	1377.9	1370.0	1646.0
3	Haryana	402.5	457.4	351.4	533.2	676.4
4	Chandigarh (UT)	944.4	1126.5	938.7	1046.5	741.9
5	Delhi	533.4	670.3	504.1	596.6	909.2
6	Punjab	491.3	586.3	662.0	597.6	536.9
7	Himachal Pradesh	1186.8	1170.0	1220.5	1053.1	1025.3
8	Jammu & Kashmir (UT)	1280.0	1046.2	1275.1	979.0	877.8
9	Ladakh (UT)	-	-	-	16.6	54.9
10	Rajasthan	491.4	400.8	661.3	502.9	581.4
<b>Central India</b>						
1	Odisha	1342.9	1631.0	1594.1	1636.0	1372.8
2	Madhya Pradesh	799.7	897.0	1446.8	1107.7	1080.9
3	Gujarat	814.1	485.4	1067.7	1125.4	782.8
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (UT)	3174.5	2060.5	3751.0	2413.8	2947.1
5	Daman & Diu (UT)	2007.8	1590.1	2266.0	1721.7	2135.7
6	Goa	2776.0	2660.6	4489.5	4423.3	3850.7
7	Maharashtra	1128.2	976.7	1524.3	1334.2	1378.2
8	Chhatisgarh	1123.2	1206.8	1426.3	1515.4	1280.3
<b>South Peninsula</b>						
1	A & N Island (UT)	2890.0	3113.4	3086.0	2842.9	3343.2
2	Andhra Pradesh	863.8	659.8	898.7	1220.4	1093.0
3	Telangana	811.1	853.3	1029.9	1351.3	1206.0
4	Tamilnadu	970.6	801.0	910.0	999.4	1203.3
5	Puducherry (UT)	1582.5	1142.1	1353.2	1694.4	1951.9
6	Karnataka	1117.9	1082.3	1425.8	1421.0	1425.1
7	Kerala	2670.0	3519.8	3118.7	2989.1	3523.9
8	Lakshadweep (UT)	1738.8	1434.3	2172.1	1884.7	1786.4
<b>Country As A Whole</b>		1121.6	1007.6	1278.7	1280.9	1207.4

\* 2021 (As on 24.11.2021)