

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & EDUCATION

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1326
TO BE ANSWERED ON 3RD DECEMBER, 2024

DECREASING THE PRODUCTION COST OF OIL SEED

1326. SMT. SAJDA AHMED:

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

- (a) the details of the Scientifics and schemes formation Initiatives taken by the Government to increase the yield of Mustard and Oil seed and decrease the production cost;
- (b) whether the Government assess that the rate of yield of Mustard is very low compared to other crops that discourage the farmers to grow thereby leading to increase the price of edible Oil;
- (c) whether the Government has revised the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for kharif crops;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to balance the domestic inflationary pressure of wheat, as it is cheap import than to the Indian Market ?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
कृषि और किसान कल्याण राज्य मंत्री (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY)

(a): To increase the yield of mustard and other oilseeds, the following research and schemes initiatives have been taken:

(i) **Research initiatives:** The ICAR implements a comprehensive plan for developing high yielding and climate resilient varieties of oilseeds using advanced breeding techniques through four national research institutes and five All India Coordinated Projects and flagship projects like hybrid development, gene editing and the import and introduction of high-quality germplasm.

Researches to reduce the cost of production of oilseeds incorporate location-specific resource conservation technologies, mapping of nutrient-deficient growing areas, developing oilseeds based cropping systems tailored to rainfed and irrigated conditions under changing climate, eco-friendly pest management technologies, promotion of soil-test-based fertilization and inclusion of organics, efficient biofertilizer strains and slow-releasing fertilizers, etc.

(ii) **Scheme initiatives:** To boost the domestic production of edible oil in the country, the Government of India has recently approved the National Mission on Edible Oils - Oilseeds (NMEO-OS), an initiative aimed at boosting domestic oilseed production, for implementation all over the country over a seven-year period, from 2024-25 to 2030-31 and to increase oilseed production up to 69.70 million tons by the end of 2030-31 with major emphasis on increasing the yield.

(b): The assessment of six rabi crops (wheat, barley, mustard, gram, lentil and safflower) made by the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), Government of India indicates that the rate of yield of mustard is not very low. The Gross Value Output (GVO) per hectare, for the triennium ending 2021-22, was third highest and the gross returns/ha was highest for mustard crop among the above-mentioned crops.

(c) & (d): Yes, the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for mandated kharif crops has been revised for the year 2024-25 by the Government of India. Accordingly, the MSP for common paddy, Grade A paddy, Maize, Tur (arhar), Moong, Urd, groundnut, Soybean (yellow) and Cotton (long staple) has been increased to INR 2300/q, INR 2320/q, INR 2225/q, INR 7550/q, INR 8682/q, INR 7400/q, INR 6783/q, INR 4892/q and INR 7521/q, respectively.

(e): The annual inflation in wheat prices is approximately 3%, as on 28th November 2024, while the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of wheat for Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2024-25 is 2,275 per quintal, i.e. 7.05% higher than the MSP of wheat for RMS 2023-24. To prevent any potential inflation in wheat prices further, the Central Government has also decided to off-load 25 Lakh Metric Ton wheat to private parties from the Central Pool Stock of the Food Corporation of India (FCI), as a policy measure.
