

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
AGRICULTURE  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2001

ANSWERED ON:17.12.2013

INPUT COSTS OF WHEAT AND RICE

Adhalrao Patil Shri Shivaji; Adsul Shri Anandrao Vithoba; Badal Harsimrat Kaur; Dubey Shri Nishikant ; Patle Kamla Devi ; Reddy Shri Modugula Venugopala ; Yadav Shri Dharmendra

**Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:**

(a) whether the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) has assessed the increase in the input costs of wheat and rice for the year 2013-14 while declaring the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for these crops;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the CACP has also assessed the same for other principal crops during this season;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that the farmers are adequately compensated for their agricultural produce?

**Answer**

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR)

(a) to (d): Yes, Madam. The All-India Weighted Average Cost of Production (C2), as projected by Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), and percentage change over the previous year of some principal crops including wheat and paddy for the year 2013-14 is given as under:

(Value in Rs. Per quintal)		
Crop	2013-14	
Cost of Production (C2)		
		Percentage change over the previous year
Wheat	1109	1.0
Paddy	1234	7.1
Gram	2865	20.5
Maize	1112	3.9
Cotton	3533	27.5
Sugar-	184.22	42.0
cane (SMP)		
Rapeseed	2368	16.5
& Mustered		

Note: The Cost of Production (C2) includes value of seed, insecticides & pesticides, manure, fertilizer, irrigation charges, hired human, animal & machine labour, land revenue, rent paid for lease in land, and imputed value of family, animal & machine (owned) labour, rent of own land and interest of own fixed capital, depreciation on implements and farm buildings etc.

(e): Minimum Support Prices for most crops have increased significantly in recent years. In order to make agriculture a profitable venture, the Government of India has launched several schemes to increase investments in agriculture sector, for accelerating agricultural growth and to raise farm incomes, such as, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seed, National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Gramin Bhandaran Yojana etc. In addition, Government has substantially improved the availability of farm credit; implemented a rehabilitation package for areas with higher agrarian stress; implemented a massive programme of debt waiver and introduced better crop insurance schemes.