

Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities not covered under the Price Support Scheme on the request of State/UT Government. The MIS is implemented in order to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop when the prices tend to fall below the economic level/cost of production.

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(b): Marketing of agri-produce in the country is generally done through state designated Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) or mandis. Also private mandis are operated in some states for this purpose. However, some states like Bihar, Kerala, Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar, Daman & Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep don't have APMC Acts implemented.

(c): Price signals and future contracts on efficient future markets can help farmers to take decisions on cropping pattern and increment intensity. Farmers would also benefit by the dissemination of future prices of exchange traded products by improving their bargaining capacity.

(d): Yes, Madam. A new model APMC Act, 2016 is at final state of formulation. This was derived after much deliberations over the earlier model APMC Act 2003 and the need for inclusion of progressive reforms required in the agriculture marketing sector.

(e): The e-NAM scheme has been designated for implementation in three phases. In the first two phases target has been met successfully by integrating 417 APMC by 31.03.2017 against the set target of 400 APMCs. The duration of third phase is from April, 2017 to March, 2018. Feedback from all stakeholders, farmers, traders and market functionaries has been very positive on the benefits accruing including remunerative prices to farmers. This is also evident from increase in registration of farmers, commission agents and traders on the portal and volume and value of online trade.
