
The Government of India has announced the Price Policy for Copra for 2016 season. Following decisions have been taken with respect to MSP of Copra:

I. The Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Fair Average Quality (FAQ) of “Milling Copra” has been increased to Rs.5950/- per quintal for 2016 season from Rs. 5550/- per quintal in 2015 season.

II. The MSP for FAQ of “Ball Copra” has been increased to Rs.6240/- per quintal for 2016 season from Rs. 5830/- per quintal in 2015 season.

III. The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) and the National Cooperative Consumer Federation of India Limited (NCCF) would continue to act as Central Agencies to undertake price support operations at the Minimum Support Prices in the Coconut growing states.

IV. Appropriate action may be taken by the concerned Ministries / Departments, State Governments and other Agencies on the non-price recommendations of the CACP (enclosed) in a time-bound manner.

2. In this connection, I am directed to request you to take appropriate action on the above decisions under intimation to this Office.

(S. Chandrasekar)
Adviser
Telefax: 23382244

For information and necessary action:

1. Joint Secretary (Cooperation),
   Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, Room No.350, Krishi Bhawan,
   New Delhi.
2. Joint Secretary (National Horticulture Mission),
Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, Room No. 225 Krishi Bhawan,
New Delhi.

3. Joint Secretary (Trade), Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, 237,
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi

4. Joint Secretary (Marketing), Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare,
Room No. 124,Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.

5. Adviser (CS), DES, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.

6. Chairman,
Coconut Development Board,
Kochi, Kerala -682011.

7. Secretary, Department of Agricultural Research & Education & ICAR,
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.

8. Secretary, Department of Commerce,
Ministry of Commerce and Industry,
Room No. 143, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

9. Secretary, Ministry of Food Processing Industries,
Panchsheel Bhavan, August Kranti Marg, New Delhi.

10. Secretary,
Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

Copy for information:

1. Secretary,
Department of Economic Affairs,
Ministry of Finance, Government of India,
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2. Secretary,
Department of Expenditure,
Ministry of Finance, Government of India,
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3. Chief Executive Officer,
NITI Aayog, Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi

4. Secretary, Department of Food and Public Distribution,
Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.
5. Shri Anurag Jain,  
Joint Secretary, Prime Minister’s Office,  
South Block, New Delhi.

6. Secretary, Department of Consumer Affairs,  
Ministry of Consumer Affairs,  
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Copy for information and necessary action:

1. Chief Secretary,  
Government of Andhra Pradesh,  
C-Block, Floor-3, Room No. 305, Secretariat Office,  
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2. Chief Secretary,  
Government of Tamil Nadu,  
Secretariat, Chennai – 600009

3. Chief Secretary,  
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4. Chief Secretary,  
Government of Kerala,  
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5. Chief Secretary,  
UT Administration of Andaman & Nicobar Islands,  
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Tel: 03192-233110, 234087, Fax: 03192-232656.

6. Administrator,  
UT of Lakshadweep,  
Kawarda – 682555

7. Chief Secretary,  
Government of Telangana,  
C-Block, Telangana Secretariat Office,  
Hyderabad-500002
Copy for Information to:

1. Sr. PPS to Secretary (Agri, C&FW), Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi
2. PPS to Principal Adviser, DAC&FW, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi
3. PS to ESA, DES, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi
5. Shri Amar Singh, Adviser (Coord.), DES, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi
6. Shri Rakesh Vardhan, Technical Director, National Informatic Centre, 341, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi - with request to upload the order in the site of DACNET

(S. Chandrasekar)
Adviser
Annexure

SUBJECT: PRICE POLICY FOR COPRA FOR 2016 SEASON


1. Lower productivity of coconuts in Kerala, less than half as compared to that of Tamil Nadu, raises the issue of rational utilization of scarce land resource. Given the fact that Kerala occupies more than one-third of the total land under coconut cultivation in the country, it entails high opportunity cost to the nation to accept low productivity levels. The achievements under Technology Mission on Coconut need to be appraised critically with reference to its objectives and actual achievements.

2. District-wise analyses reveal that certain districts have significantly higher productivity levels compared to their respective state averages. These include districts of Malappuram, Kasaragod and Thrivananthapuram in Kerala; Dakshina Kannada, Chitradurg and Mandya in Karnataka; West Godavari, Srikakulam and Krishna in Andra Pradesh and Krishnagiri, Thanjavur and Thiruvarur in Tamil Nadu have higher yields than others. While these districts may have certain advantages in terms of natural endowment, they could be following different farming practices and applying better inputs which needs to be explored separately. The role of soil health becomes important in respect of using the inputs to get better productivities. Therefore, it is imperative to study these districts in greater details so as to propagate/replicate farming practices and inputs used in these districts to other districts.

3. The solution to contain rising cost of production (CoP) lies in enhancing productivity due to an inverse relationship between the CoP and productivity. Augmenting productivity by 10 percent may reduce the CoP of the coconut by over 5 percent.

4. In the total value of exports of coconut, copra and coconut oil taken together, relative share of coconut oil has decreasing significantly whereas the share of coconut and copra has increased during TE 2004-05 to TE 2014-15. India should lay emphasis more on export of finished products rather than on primary commodities so as to increase job opportunities, ramp up investment and increase value addition.

5. NAFED and other agencies designed for procurement of copra undertake procurement operation of copra for 90 days in a calendar year. Given the fact that coconut harvesting takes place almost round the year, this is too small a period for a plantation perennial crop like coconut (copra). In view of this, the Commission recommends to extent the procurement period to six months in a calendar year to enhance efficacy of price policy.
6. Given paucity of procurement centres in far flung areas, the Commission recommends that Coconut Producers Societies (CPS), Coconut Producers Federations (CPF), Coconut Producers Companies (CPC) may be entrusted with the procurement of de husked mature coconut with water for conversion to copra as is done in Kerala where CPS/CPF/CPC are recognized as procuring agencies.

7. As of now, only two states namely Kerala and Tamil Nadu are covered under Comprehensive Scheme. It is recommended to include other major coconut producing states such as Andhra Pradesh, A&N and Karnataka in the domain of CS scheme so as to capture dynamics of the sector in a more representative and scientific manner.