

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

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO- 2276
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05/08/2022

DOUBLING FARMERS' INCOME

2276. DR. SASMIT PATRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the name of States which have doubled farmers' income;
- (b) the details of farmers' income over the last five years, year-wise and State-wise; and
- (c) the expected timeline by when farmers' income would double in the country?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

(SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a) to (c): Government had constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee in April, 2016 to examine issues relating to "Doubling of Farmers Income (DFI)" and recommend strategies to achieve the same. The Committee submitted their final report to the Government in September, 2018 containing the strategy for doubling of farmers' income through various policies, reforms & programmes.

In the above connection it is stated that the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [National Statistical Office (NSO)] conducted a Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households during NSS 70th round (January 2013- December 2013) with reference to the agricultural year July 2012- June 2013 and during NSS 77th round (January 2019- December 2019) with reference to the agricultural year July 2018- June 2019 in the rural areas of the country. From these surveys, estimated average monthly income per agricultural household as obtained from NSS 70th round (2012-13) and NSS 77th round (2018-19) were calculated as Rs.6426/- and Rs.10,218/- respectively.

Agriculture is a state subject. However, in line with the strategy of Government for increasing farmers' income, as suggested by the DFI Committee, several developmental programmes, schemes, reforms and policies for better remunerative returns and achieving higher incomes for the farmers are implemented, which have been able to augment income of farmers directly or

indirectly. These schemes/programmes are implemented in close coordination with the State Governments. These include:

- (i) Supplementary income transfers under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Scheme,
- (ii) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY) for providing old age pension,
- (iii) Crop insurance under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY),
- (iv) Increase in Minimum Support Price (MSPs) for all Kharif & Rabi crops,
- (v) Soil Health Cards for rationalizing use of fertilizers,
- (vi) 'Per drop more crop' initiative through drip/sprinkler irrigation for optimal utilization of water, reducing cost of inputs and increasing productivity,
- (vii) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) for promoting organic farming,
- (viii) e-NAM initiative for transparent and competitive online trading platform,
- (ix) Agro-forestry through 'Har Modh Par Ped' for additional income,
- (x) National Bamboo Mission to promote bamboo plantation on non-forest government as well as private land and emphasis on value addition, product development and markets,
- (xi) New procurement policy under Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) for ensuring remunerative prices for produce,
- (xii) Bee-keeping under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) to increase productivity of crops through pollination and increase in honey production as an additional source of income,
- (xiii) Ensuring flow of adequate institutional agriculture credit and benefit of interest subvention,
- (xiv) Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) offering production loan to even dairy & fishery farmers besides agricultural crops,
- (xv) Better access to irrigation under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY),
- (xvi) Formation and promotion of 10,000 FPOs,
- (xvii) Special attention for creation of infrastructure through Agri Infrastructure Fund (AIF) with a size of Rs. 100,000 crore,
- (xviii) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), which aims to evolve and implement strategies to make Indian agriculture more resilient to the changing climate.
- (xix) Focus on application of digital technology at all stages of agricultural value chain.
- (xx) Adoption of drone technologies in agriculture which has a potential to revolutionize the Indian agriculture, etc.

These efforts of the Government in implementation of these schemes are yielding good results and the income of the farmers is improving. As part of the 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav', Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has released a book, which contains compilation of success stories of 75,000 farmers out of innumerable successful farmers whose income has increased more than two times.
