

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 893
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 7TH FEBRUARY, 2023

HOUSEHOLD INCOME OF FARMERS

893. SHRI DHARMENDRA KASHYAP

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that at income earned by farm households from agriculture has been reducing in the last five years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether increased expenditure for various Central sector schemes such as PM-KISAN, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) etc., has resulted in a corresponding increase in farmers income and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that the amount allocated for agricultural research has not seen a significant rise in the last five years; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a) and (b) National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) conducted a Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households 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. Similar survey was also conducted during 70th round by NSO. As per result of SASs, the average monthly income per agricultural household during 2012-13 and 2018-19 is given below.

S. No.	Round	Period	Average Monthly Income (in Rs.)
1.	70 th Round	2012-13	6,426
2.	77 th Round	2018-19	10,218

Source: NSS Report No. 576 SAS(70th Round -2013) and NSS Report No. 587, SAS (77th Round-2019), MoSPI.

(c): Government has adopted and implemented several policies, reforms, developmental programmes and schemes for achieving higher incomes for the farmers directly or indirectly. These include:

- (i) Supplementary income transfers under PM-KISAN of Rs 6000 in three equal instalments.
- (ii) Increase in Minimum Support Price (MSPs) for all Kharif & Rabi crops ensuring a minimum of 50 percent of profit margin on the cost of production,
- (iii) Crop insurance under Pradhan Mantri FasalBimaYojna (PMFBY),
- (iv) Better access to irrigation under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY),
- (v) Special attention for creation of infrastructure through Agri Infrastructure Fund (AIF) with a size of Rs. 100,000 crore,
- (vi) New procurement policy under PM-AASHA in addition to FCI operations,
- (vii) Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) offering production loan to even dairy & fishery farmers besides agricultural crops,
- (viii) Formation and promotion of 10,000 FPOs,
- (ix) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), which aims to evolve and implement strategies to make Indian agriculture more resilient to the changing climate.
- (x) Adoption of drone technologies in agriculture which has a potential to revolutionize the Indian agriculture.
- (xi) Benefits accruing under Bee-Keeping, Rashtriya Gokul Mission, Blue Revolution, Interest Subvention Scheme, agro-forestry, restructured bamboo mission, implementation of new generation watershed guidelines, etc
- (xii) Focus on application of digital technology at all stages of agricultural value chain.
- (xiii) Supply of fertilizer to farmer at subsidized price so as to reduce input cost.

The efforts of Government at positive implementation of these schemes have yielded remarkable results towards augmenting the income of the farmers. 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 who have increased their income more than two times.

(d) and (e): Details of fund allocated to DARE and ICAR during the year 2018-19 to 2022-23 are as under:

Year	Fund Allocated (Rs. in Crore)
2018-19	7,952.73
2019-20	7,846.17
2020-21	7,762.38
2021-22	8,513.62
2022-23	8,658.89
