

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2630

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 19TH DECEMBER, 2023

MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD AGRICULTURE INCOME

2630. SHRI M.V.V. SATYANARAYANA:

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

- (a) whether as per the Government data, the monthly household agricultural income has risen from Rs.8674 in 2015-16 to a mere Rs.10480 in 2018-19;
- (b) if so, the reasons for such a marginal increase;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the improvement of farmers' income in the country especially in the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) whether the Government has provided the State of Andhra Pradesh any special help to aid farmers considering the bifurcation in 2014 and the damage caused by the recurring climate calamities; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री (SHRI ARJUN MUNDA)

(a) & (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 NSS 70th round (January 2013- December 2013) with reference to the agricultural year July 2012- June 2013 by NSSO. As per result of SAS, the average monthly income per agricultural household during 2012-13 and 2018-19 is given below.

Period	Average Monthly Income (in Rs.)
2012-13 (70 th Round)	6,426
2018-19 (77 th Round)	10,218

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

(c) Government has taken several policies, reforms, developmental programmes and schemes to increase the income generated from farming. 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 its final report to the Government in September, 2018 containing the recommendations for doubling of farmers’ income through various policies, reforms & programmes. To achieve the objective, the Committee identified following seven sources of income growth: -

- i. Increase in crop productivity
 - ii. Increase in livestock productivity
 - iii. Resource use efficiency – reduction in cost of production
 - iv. Increase in cropping intensity
 - v. Diversification to high value agriculture
 - vi. Remunerative prices on farmers’ produce
 - vii. Shift of surplus manpower from farm to non-farm occupations
- Government has adopted and implemented several policies, reforms, developmental programmes and schemes for achieving higher incomes for the farmers directly or indirectly.

The unprecedented enhanced budgetary provisions have been made to facilitate the following efforts of the Government: -

1. Income support to farmers through PM KISAN
2. Pradhan Mantri Fasal BimaYojana (PMFBY)
3. Institutional credit for agriculture sector
4. Fixing of Minimum Support Price (MSP) at one-and-a half times the cost of production
5. Promotion of organic farming in the country
6. Per Drop More Crop
7. Micro Irrigation Fund

8. Promotion of Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs)
9. National Beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)
10. Agricultural Mechanization
11. Providing Soil Health Cards to farmers
12. Setting up of National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) extension Platform
13. Launch of the National Mission for Edible Oils – Oil Palm
14. Agri Infrastructure Fund (AIF)
15. Improvement in farm produce logistics, Introduction of Kisan Rail.
16. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) - Cluster Development Programme:
17. Creation of a Start-up Eco system in agriculture and allied sector
18. Achievement in Export of Agri and Allied Agri- Commodities

Implementation of these schemes has 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): The State Government is primarily responsible for providing necessary relief measures in the wake of natural calamities. For undertaking relief measures, funds are available with the State Government in the form of the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for natural calamities of severe nature and is approved on the basis of Memorandum received from the State Government, in accordance with established procedures.

The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) provides relief under NDRF to farmers who have lost their crops due to drought, hailstorm, pest attack and cold wave/frost. The financial assistance approved by the Government of India from NDRF to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh in respect of the above said calamities, since 2014-15 is as under:

Financial Year	Calamity	Amount approved by the Government of India (Rs. in crore)
2014-15	Drought (Kharif)	237.51
2015-16	Drought (Kharif)	433.77
2016-17	Drought (Kharif)	518.93
2017-18	Drought (Rabi)	113.14
2018-19	Drought (Kharif)	900.40

The State Government of Andhra Pradesh declared drought during Kharif season 2023 in 103 mandals (severe in 80 mandals and moderate in 23 mandals) covering 07 districts of the State seeking financial assistance from NDRF. Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) has been constituted to visit the drought affected areas of the State to assess the drought situation and the requirement of central assistance.
