

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COOPERATION & FARMERS WELFARE

**LOK SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION NO. 305**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 10<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2019

**FARM INCOMES**

\*305. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:  
SHRI JAYADEV GALLA:

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

- (a) the details of farm incomes earned by rural households in real terms during the last three years, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has created any framework for doubling farm incomes and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the inter-Ministerial Committee constituted in this regard has submitted its report;
- (d) if so, the details of each of the recommendations made by the Committee and the steps taken on each such recommendation by the Ministry; and
- (e) whether the Government is on track to double the income of farmers by 2022 and if not, the other interventions that the Ministry thinks would help double the farmers' income by 2022?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री

(SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a) to (e): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. 305 DUE FOR REPLY ON 10<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2019.**

(a): The latest available estimates of average income per agricultural household in the country are based on the “Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households” conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) during its 70th round (January 2013 – December 2013). As per the survey results, the average monthly income per agricultural household from all sources is estimated to be Rs. 6,426/. State-wise average monthly income per agricultural household is given in **Annexure-I**. Since the last survey was conducted in 2013, the farm incomes earned by rural households in real terms during the last three years are not available.

(b) to (e): The Government has set a target of doubling of farmers’ income by the year 2022. An Inter-Ministerial Committee was set up to examine issues relating to doubling of farmers’ income and recommend a strategy to achieve doubling of farmers’ income in real terms by the year 2022. The Committee submitted its Report to the Government in September, 2018. The Committee has identified seven sources of income growth, viz., improvement in crop productivity; improvement in livestock productivity; resource use efficiency or savings in the cost of production; increase in the cropping intensity; diversification towards high value crops; improvement in real prices received by farmers; and shift from farm to non-farm occupations.

Later, an Empowered Body was set up on 23.01.2019 to monitor and review the progress on recommendations. Due to concerted efforts made to align the ongoing developmental schemes by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers’ Welfare with the strategy of doubling farmers’ income, there has been a positive impact in the agricultural sector. Various interventions and schemes that have already been rolled out as envisaged in the recommendations of DFI Committee to double the income of farmers by 2022 are at **Annexure-II**.

**Annexure in reference to Reply to Part (a) of the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 305 due for reply on 10.12.2019****Average Monthly Income per Agricultural Household as per 'Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households 2013'**

<b>State</b>	<b>Average Monthly Income (in Rupees)</b>
Andhra Pradesh	5979
Arunachal Pradesh	10869
Assam	6695
Bihar	3558
Chhattisgarh	5177
Gujarat	7926
Haryana	14434
Himachal Pradesh	8777
Jammu & Kashmir	12683
Jharkhand	4721
Karnataka	8832
Kerala	11888
Madhya Pradesh	6210
Maharashtra	7386
Manipur	8842
Meghalaya	11792
Mizoram	9099
Nagaland	10048
Odisha	4976
Punjab	18059
Rajasthan	7350
Sikkim	6798
Tamil Nadu	6980
Telangana	6311
Tripura	5429
Uttarakhand	4701
Uttar Pradesh	4923
West Bengal	3980
Group of UTs	8568
<b>All-India</b>	<b>6426</b>

Source: NSSO

Note: Income includes salary/wages, net receipt from cultivation, net receipt from farming of animals and net receipt from non-farm business.

**Annexure referred to in reply to parts (b) to (e) of the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 305 due for answer on 10.12.2019 regarding “Farm incomes”**

The strategy of the Government is to focus on farmers' welfare by making farming viable. The schemes of Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare focus on directly benefitting farmers through various interventions and schemes and include:-

- (i) Implementation of flagship scheme of distribution of Soil Health Cards to farmers so that the use of fertilizers can be rationalized.
- (ii) “Per drop more crop” initiative under which drip/sprinkler irrigation is being encouraged for optimal utilization of water, reducing cost of inputs and increasing productivity.
- (iii) “Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)” for promoting organic farming.
- (iv) Launch of e-NAM initiative to provide farmers an electronic transparent and competitive online trading platform.
- (v) With a view to provide better insurance coverage to crops for risk mitigation, a crop insurance scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was launched from Kharif 2016 season. This scheme provides insurance cover for all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances, with low premium contribution by farmers.
- (vi) Under “Har Medh Par Ped”, agro forestry is being promoted for additional income. With the amendment of Indian Forest Act, 1927, Bamboo has been removed from the definition of trees. A restructured National Bamboo Mission has been launched in the year 2018 to promote bamboo plantation on non forest government as well as private land and emphasis on value addition, product development and markets.
- (vii) Giving a major boost for the farmer's income, the Government has approved the increase in the Minimum Support Price (MSPs) for all Kharif & Rabi crops for 2018-19 season at a level of at least 150 percent of the cost of production.
- (viii) Giving a major boost to the pro-farmer initiatives, the Government has approved a new Umbrella Scheme ‘Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)’. The Scheme is aimed at ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce as announced in the Union Budget for 2018. This is an unprecedented step taken by Govt. of India to protect the farmers' income which is expected to go a long way towards the welfare of farmers.

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- (ix) Bee keeping has been promoted under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) to increase the productivity of crops through pollination and increase the honey production as an additional source of income of farmers.
- (x) Extending the reach of institutional credit to more and more farmers is priority area of the Government and to achieve this goal, the Government provides interest subvention of 2% on short-term crop loans up to Rs.3.00 lakh. Presently, loan is available to farmers at an interest rate of 7% per annum, which gets reduced to 4% on prompt repayment.
- (xi) Government sets annual target for the flow of credit to the agriculture sector, Banks have been consistently surpassing the annual target. The current year's agriculture credit flow target has been set at Rs. 13.50 lakh crore.
- (xii) Further, under Interest Subvention Scheme 2018-19, in order to provide relief to the farmers on occurrence of natural calamities, the interest subvention of 2% shall continue to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount. In order to discourage distress sale by farmers and to encourage them to store their produce in warehouses against negotiable receipts, the benefit of interest subvention will be available to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of upto six months post harvest on the same rate as available to crop loan.
- (xiii) The Government has approved for giving the facility of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to the farmers practicing animal husbandry and fisheries related activities and has also decided to extend the Interest Subvention Facilities to such categories of farmers.
- (xiv) With a view to provide income support to all farmers' families across the country, to enable them to take care of expenses related to agriculture and allied activities as well as domestic needs, the Central Government started a new Central Sector Scheme, namely, the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN). The scheme aims to provide a payment of Rs. 6000/- per year, in three 4-monthly installments of Rs. 2000/- to the farmers families, subject to certain exclusions relating to higher income groups.
- (xv) Further with a view to provide social security net for Small and Marginal Farmers (SMF) as they have minimal or no savings to provide for old age and to support them in the event of consequent loss of livelihood, the Government has decided to implement another new Central Sector Scheme for providing old age pension to these farmers. Under this Scheme, a minimum fixed pension of Rs. 3000/- will be provided to the eligible small and marginal farmers, subject to certain exclusion clauses, on attaining the age of 60 years.

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