

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1349
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 9TH FEBRUARY, 2021

MEASURING FARMERS INCOME

1349. SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI:
SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR:
SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:
ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:
SHRI ABDUL KHALEQUE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has set a goal of doubling farmers' income by 2022;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the progress achieved so far in attaining this goal;
- (c) the total number of farmers in the country, Statewise;
- (d) whether the Government has carried out any review of the rise in income of farmers in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) when the last survey on farmers income was conducted in the country;
- (f) whether the Government has put in place any annual surveys to measure farmers' expenditure and farmers' incomes in the country;
- (g) if so, details of the same including information on the current monthly farmer incomes on average in each State of India vis-à-vis their monthly expenditure; and
- (h) if not, the details on how the Government intends to monitor progress and its commitment to double farmer incomes in India?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a) & (b): The Government constituted an Inter-ministerial Committee in April, 2016 to examine issues relating to "Doubling of Farmers Income" and recommend strategies to achieve the same. The Committee submitted its Report to the Government in September, 2018 containing the strategy for doubling of farmers' income by the year 2022. The DFI strategy as recommended by the Committee include seven sources of income growth viz., (i) improvement in crop productivity; (ii) improvement in livestock productivity; (iii) resource use efficiency or savings in the cost of production; (iv) increase in the cropping intensity; (v) diversification towards high value crops; (vi) improvement in real prices received by farmers; and (vii) shift from farm to non-farm occupations.

The Government has adopted several developmental programmes, schemes, reforms and policies that focus on higher incomes for the farmers. All these policies & programmes are being supported by higher budgetary allocations, non-budgetary financial resources by way of creating Corpus Funds, and supplementary income transfers under PM-KISAN. The latest major intervention includes the 'Atma Nirbhar Bharat – Agriculture package' which includes comprehensive market reforms and creation of 'Agricultural Infrastructure Fund (AIF)' worth Rs. 1 lakh crore. A list of achievements of the Government is at **Annexure-I**.

(c): State-wise details of number of farmers in the Country, as per Agriculture Census 2015-16, are at **Annexure-II**.

(d) to (g): The latest available estimates on income of agricultural households are based on the 'Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households' conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO) during its 70th round (January 2013 –December 2013) for the reference agricultural year July 2012-June 2013. As per the survey results, the average monthly income per agricultural household from all sources was estimated to be Rs. 6,426/-.

(h): The Doubling of Farmers Income Committee submitted its report to the Government in September 2018. After acceptance of the DFI Committee recommendations, the Government has constituted an 'Empowered Body' to review and monitor the progress.

1. Unprecedented enhancement in budget allocation

In the year 2013-14, the Budget allocation for Department of Agriculture was only Rs. 21933.50 crore. This has been increased by more than 5.5 times to **Rs. 1,23017.57 crore** in 2021-22.

2. Record food grains and horticulture production

Food grain production has increased from 265.05 million tonnes in 2013-14 to record **296.65 million tones** in 2019-20 which is the highest ever food grain production. As per third advanced estimates, horticulture production during 2019-20 is **319.57 million MT** which is the highest ever for Indian horticulture.

3. Fixing of MSP at one-and-a half times the cost of production –

- Government has increased the MSP for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other commercial crops with a return of at least 50 per cent over all India weighted average cost of production from 2018-19.
- MSP for Paddy has increased to Rs. 1868 per quintal in 2020-21 from Rs. 1310 per quintal in 2013-14 marking an increase of 43%.
- MSP for Wheat increased from Rs. 1400 per quintal in 2013-14 to Rs. 1975 per quintal in 2020-21.

4. Increase in procurement from farmers

- MSP payment to farmers for pulses has increased by 95.93 times during the last five years (2016-17 to 2020-21) in comparison to the period from 2009-10 to 2013-14. MSP Payment of **Rs 61,861 Crore** has been made as against Rs 645 Crore of the previous 5 years.
- MSP payment to farmers for oilseeds and copra has increased by 10.80 times during the last five years (2016-17 to 2020-21) in comparison to the period from 2009-10 to 2013-14. MSP Payment of **Rs 26627 Crore** has been made as against Rs 2460 Crore of the previous 5 years.

5. Income support to farmers through PM KISAN

Launch of PM-KISAN in 2019 -an income support scheme providing Rs. 6000 per year in 3 equal installments. A total of **Rs. 115276.77 crore** has been released so far to **10.74 crore farmer families**.

6. Pradhan Mantri Fasal BimaYojana (PMFBY)

PMFBY was launched in 2016 addressing problems of high premium rates for farmers and reduction in sum insured due to capping. In past 4 years of implementation – 23 crore farmer applicants enrolled and over 7.5 crore farmer applicants have received **claims of over Rs. 90,000 crore**. During this period nearly Rs.17,505 crore were paid by farmers as their share of premium against which claims of over Rs.90,000 Crore have been paid to them. Thus for every 100 rupees of premium paid by farmers, they have received Rs. 517 as claims.

7. Institutional credit for agriculture sector

- Increased from Rs. 7.3 lakh crore in 2013-14 with a target to reach Rs. 16.5 lakh crore in 2021-22.
- Benefit of concessional institutional credit through KCC at 4% interest per annum has also now been extended to Animal Husbandry and Fisheries farmers for meeting their short term working capital needs.
- A special drive has been undertaken since February 2020 to provide concessional credit to PM-KISAN beneficiaries through Kisan Credit Cards. 174.96 lakh KCC applications sanctioned and Rs. 163627 crore loan sanctioned as part of the drive.

8. Providing Soil Health Cards to farmers

Soil Health Card Scheme was introduced in the year 2014-15 to optimize usage of nutrients. Soil health cards have been issued free of cost to nearly 11 crore farmers under a nationwide program.

9. Promotion of organic farming in the country

- Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) was initiated in 2015-16 to promote organic farming in the country. 30934 clusters have been formed and an area of 10.26 lakh ha has been covered benefitting 15.47 lakh farmers.
- Mission Organic Value Chain Development in North East Region (MOVCDNER) has been launched. 169 Farmer Producer Companies have been formed comprising of 83,096 farmers and covering 79,445 ha area.

10. Neem Coating of Urea

Neem Coated Urea has been introduced since 2015-16 to ensure long availability of nutrients in the soil by slow release of nitrogen. It has also helped in curtailing diversion of urea for non- agricultural activities.

11. **Agri Infrastructure Fund**

Rs. 1 lakh crore Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) has been launched to provide medium to long term debt financing for investment in viable projects for post-harvest management Infrastructure and community farming assets through 3% interest subvention and Credit Guarantee support for loans upto Rs. 2 crore. As on date, 3055 projects of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies worth a loan amount of Rs. 2991 crore have been sanctioned by NABARD. 1134 Projects (other than PACs) worth Rs. 1155 Crore have already been approved by PMU for financing under the scheme. Rs.286 crore have been sanctioned by banks for 276 projects.

12. **Promotion of FPOs**

Scheme for Formation and Promotion of 10,000 FPOs launched with a total budgetary provision of Rs. 6865 Crore in February 2020.

13. A **National Bee and Honey Mission (NBHM)** has been launched in 2020 as part of the AtmaNirbhar Bharat Abhiyan. Rs.500 crore for the period 2020-2021 to 2022-2023 has been allocated for the sector.

14. **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)**

Per Drop more Crop component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY - PDMC) aims to increase water use efficiency at the farm level through precision micro irrigation technologies i.e. drip and sprinkler irrigation systems. Additional 51.54 lakh hectare area has been covered under micro irrigation from the year 2015-16 till date in the country. An amount of Rs. 13473.37 crore as central assistance has been provided to states under PMKSY since 2015-16.

15. **Micro Irrigation Fund**

A Micro Irrigation Fund of Rs 5000 crore has been placed with NABARD. In the Budget for 2021-22 the corpus of the fund has been increased to Rs. 10000 crore. Projects worth Rs 3955.33 crore covering 12.79 lakh hectares have been approved.

16. **Agricultural Mechanization**

Agricultural mechanisation is extremely vital to modernise agriculture and reduce drudgery of farming operations. During the period from 2014-15 to 2020-21 an amount of Rs.4556.93 crore have been allocated for agricultural mechanisation. 1266844 numbers of machines and equipments have been provided to farmers on subsidy. 14182 custom hiring centers, 310 high-tech hubs and 13080 farm machinery banks have been established.

17. Changes in Disaster Relief Standards

- Major changes were made in disaster relief standards and assistance amount of all categories was increased by one and a half times.
- Earlier, compensation was payable only on crop loss of more than 50%. Compensation is now payable even if the loss is 33% only.
- The Ex-gratia payment to families of deceased victims of natural disasters has been increased from Rs.1.5 lakh to **Rs.4 lakh**.
- Admissibility of assistance has been increased from one hectare to two hectare.

18. Setting up of E-NAM extension Platform

- In 18 states and 03 UTs, 1000 markets have been integrated with the E-NAM Platform. In the Budget 2021-22 another 1000 mandis will be integrated with e-NAM.
- 1.69 crore farmers are registered on the platform as well as 1.52 lakh traders. A total volume of 4.12 crore metric tonnes for a total value of Rs. 1.22 lakh crore (as on 31.1.2021)

19. Improvement in farm produce logistics, Introduction of Kisan Rail.

- Kisan Rail has been launched to exclusively cater to movement of perishable agrihorti commodities. First rail was started in July 2020. Currently 10 Kisan Rails are being operated by Indian Railways.

20. Creation of a Start-up Eco system in agriculture and allied sector

452 start-ups in the agriculture and allied sectors have been selected for funding for a sum of Rs. 48.08 crore in instalments and Rs.20.90 crore has been released as a 1st instalment for funding these start-ups. These start-ups were trained for two months at various agribusiness incubation centres i.e. Knowledge Partners (KPs) & RKVY-RAFTAAR Agribusiness Incubators (R-ABIs).

21. Successful control of Two major Locust Attacks in the country in 2019-20 & 2020-21 by aggressively carrying out spraying including using drones for locust control.

Annexure-II

Statewise Number of operational holdings for as per Agriculture Census 2015-16

S. No.	States/UTs	Number of Operational Holdings(Number in '000)
1	A & N Islands	12
2	Andhra Pradesh	8524
3	Arunachal Pradesh	113
4	Assam	2742
5	Bihar	16413
6	Chandigarh	1
7	Chhattisgarh	4011
8	D & N Haveli	15
9	Daman & Diu	8
10	Delhi	21
11	Goa	75
12	Gujarat	5321
13	Haryana	1628
14	Himachal Pradesh	997
15	Jammu & Kashmir	1417
16	Jharkhand	2803
17	Karnataka	8681
18	Kerala	7583
19	Lakshadweep	10
20	Madhya Pradesh	10003
21	Maharashtra	15285
22	Manipur	150
23	Meghalaya	232
24	Mizoram	90
25	Nagaland	197
26	Odisha	4866
27	Puducherry	34
28	Punjab	1093
29	Rajasthan	7655
30	Sikkim	72
31	Tamil Nadu	7938
32	Telangana	5948
33	Tripura	573
34	Uttar Pradesh	23822
35	Uttarakhand	881
36	West Bengal	7243
	All India	146457

