

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 457
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 30TH NOVEMBER, 2021

DOUBLING OF FARMERS INCOME

457. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:
SHRI KANUMURU RAGHU RAMA KRISHNA RAJU:
ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

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

- (a) the present status of the Government's plan to double farmers' income by 2022 including details of the target set and achievements made so far;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted any annual survey to measure farm and farmers' income within the country, if so, the details thereof including the last survey of farmers' income;
- (c) whether the committee formed on doubling farmers income has submitted its report and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to overcome the challenges of low agricultural remuneration, impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on agriculture and rising prices of agricultural inputs including diesel which may hinder the Government's plan to double farmers income; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government with regard to increasing the role of exports in doubling the farmers' income?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a) to (c): 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 recognising agriculture as

value led enterprise and has identified seven major sources of 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. After acceptance of the DFI Committee recommendations, the Government has constituted an 'Empowered Body' to review and monitor the progress.

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 like Micro Irrigation Fund etc. There have been several reforms to unleash the potential, e.g. Promotion of 10,000 FPOs along with necessary financial support under AtmaNirbhar Package (Agriculture) and Supplementary Income transfers under PM-KISAN; Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna (PMFBY); Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY); 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 to provide remunerative price to farmers; Har Med Par Ped; Bee-Keeping; Rashtriya Gokul Mission; Blue Revolution; Interest Subvention Scheme; Kisan Credit Card (KCC) that now offers production loan to even dairy & fishery farmers besides agricultural crops etc. A list of achievement is at **Annexure**.

The last available estimates on income of agricultural household are based on the Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) during 77th round (January – December 2019). As per the survey results, the average monthly income per agricultural household from all sources was estimated to be. Rs. 10218/-.

(d): Providing of PM-KISAN Scheme benefits under which Rs.6000 is provided to farmers in three equal instalments, free of cost food grains to farmers under PMGKY scheme, launch of Kisan Rath app, increase of procurement centres of paddy, direct marketing facility to Kisan, operationalisation of e-NAM mandis, launch of Kisan Rail/KisanUdaan etc.

(e): The Government has adopted several developmental programmes, schemes, reforms and policies that focus on higher incomes for the farmers in which enhancement of agri exports is one of the focused action. Agriculture exports help farmers to take advantage of wider international market which translates into increase income for the farmers. To harness export potential of Indian agriculture, the Government is implementing Agriculture Export Policy , 2018 which inter-alia envisages promotion of clusters of various agri commodities with potential for export.

ACHIEVEMENTS

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 305.43 million tonnes in 2020-21 (Third advance estimate) which is the highest ever food grain production. Horticulture production has increased from 280.99 million tonnes in 2014-15 to 320.48 million tonnes in 2020-21 (2nd advance Estimate) 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. 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 instalments. A total of **Rs. 1,6 lakh crores** have been released so far to more than **11.5 crore farmer families**.

5. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

PMFBY was launched in 2016 addressing problems of high premium rates for farmers and reduction in sum insured due to capping. In past 5 Years of implementation – 29.22 crore farmer applicants enrolled and over 8.83 crore (Provisional) farmer applicants have received claims of over Rs. 101875 crore. During this period nearly Rs. 21450 crore were paid by farmers as their share of premium against which claims of over Rs. 101875 crore (Provisional) have been paid to them. Thus for every 100 rupees of premium paid by farmers, they have received Rs. 475 as claims.

6. 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 institutional credit with focus on covering all PM-KISAN beneficiaries through Kisan Credit Cards (KCC). Till date, 260.60 lakh new KCC have been issued with sanctioned amount of Rs.2,76,780 crore.”

7. 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.

8. Promotion of organic farming in the country

- ParamparagatKrishiVikasYojana (PKVY) was initiated in 2015-16 to promote organic farming in the country. Two-year achievement under PKVY scheme- 19043 clusters have been formed and an area of 3.81 lakh ha has been covered benefitting 9.52 lakh farmers. In addition, under NamamiGange Programme 123620 ha area covered and under natural farming 4.09 lakh ha area covered.
- Mission Organic Value Chain Development in North East Region (MOVCDNER) has been launched. 170 Farmer Producer Companies have been formed comprising of 1.53 lakh farmers and covering 1.55 lakh ha area.
 - In addition, to facilitate organic certification at affordable cost and easy to adopt approaches, a New Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) certification was launched during 2015. This PGS system is unique in the world and is the largest participatory organic certification programme in the world. Around 11 lakh small and marginal farmers are certified under PGS certification. A Jaivikkheti portal has been initiated to assist the small and marginal farmers in selling their organic products directly to consumers. As of now, around 5.26 lakh farmers are registered on the portal. In addition, quick certification of default organic areas such as islands, remote, hilly areas have been initiated under the Large Area Certification programme. This will enable small farmers to market certified products immediately without waiting for the normal certification period of 3 years. Around 14000 ha in Car Nicobar Islands of the Andamans is now certified under the programme helping marginal farmers in the area for marketing certified products. Proposal of 5000 ha area has been received from Ladakh under LAC and fund Rs 11.475 lakh has been released. The entire cultivable land of 2700 ha area of Lakshadweep have been certified organic under Large

area certification. Support for individual farmers for certification has also been introduced to encourage farmers to take up organic farming.

9. 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.

10. Agri Infrastructure Fund (AIF)

Within a year of the launch of AIF, the scheme mobilized Rs.7700 Crore worth agriculture infrastructure in the country for more than 7300 projects. With the support of the scheme, various agriculture infrastructure was created and some of the infrastructure is at the final stage of completion. This infrastructure includes 3898 warehouses, 155 assaying units, 136 primary processing units, 135 sorting & grading units, 20 smart & precision agriculture projects and around 3000 other kind of post-harvest management projects and community farming assets.

11. 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.
- So far, more than 4965 FPO produce clusters have been allocated to respective Implementing Agencies (IAs).
- Cluster Based Business Organizations (CBBOs) have been empanelled by different IAs and already allocated blocks to them.
- At national level, a National Project Management Agency (NPMA) is engaged for providing overall project guidance, data maintenance through integrated portal and information management and monitoring.

12. 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.

13. Per Drop More Crop component of Pradhan MantriKrishiSinchaiYojana (PMKSY-PDMC)

Per Drop More Crop component of PradhanmantriKrishiSinchaiYojana (PMKSY_PDMC) aims to increase water use efficiency at the farm level through Micro Irrigation technologies, i.e., drip and sprinkler irrigation systems. Under the scheme an area of 20.39 lakh hectare has been covered and about 16 lakh farmers were benefited under micro-irrigation during 2019-20 & 2020 – 21. An amount of Rs. 5262.20 crore has been provided to states as central assistance under PMKSY-PDMC during 2019-20 and 2020-21. For the year 2021-22, an amount of Rs. 4000.00 crore (B.E.) has been allocated for implementation of the scheme and an amount of Rs. 351.50 crore released to States so far.

14. 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.1000 crores. Projects worth Rs 3970.17 crore covering 12.83 lakh hectares have been approved.

15. Agricultural Mechanization

Agricultural mechanization is extremely vital to modernize agriculture and reduce drudgery of farming operations. During the period from 2014-15 to 2021-22 (as on 31.10.2021) an amount of Rs. 4878.31 crore have been allocated for agricultural mechanization. 13,24,745 numbers of machines and equipments have been provided to farmers on subsidy. 15,390 custom hiring centers, 352 high-tech hubs and 14,489 farm machinery banks have been established.

During the period from 2018-19 to 2021-22 (as on 31.10.2021), an amount of Rs. 2439.05 crore have been released to the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, NCT of Delhi and ICAR for crop residue management. 31384 Custom Hiring Centers (CHCs) of crop residue management machines have been established in these States and a total of more than 1.64 lakh machines have been supplied to these established CHCs and individual farmers of these four States.

16. National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) scheme

- In 18 states and 03 UTs, 1000 markets have already been integrated with the E-NAM Platform. As per Budget 2021-22 announcement, another 1000 mandis will be integrated with e-NAM.
- As of 24.11.2021, total volume of 4.99 crore MT & 10.57 crore numbers (Bamboo, Betel Leaves, Coconut, Lemon & Sweet corn) with collective worth of approximately Rs. 1.57 lakh crore of trade has been recorded on e-NAM platform. So far, more than 1.72 crore farmers and 2.04 lakh traders have been registered with e-NAM platform

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

646 start-ups in the agriculture and allied sectors have been selected (till 31 March 2021) for funding of a sum of Rs. 69.92 crore in instalments and Rs. 33.94 crore have been released to respective KPs and RABIs 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 (RABIs).
