

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2702
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 2ND AUGUST, 2022

EMPOWERED COMMITTEE ON FARMERS INCOME

2702. SHRI S. VENKATESAN:

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

- (a) whether an Empowered body was set up on 23.01.2019 to monitor and review the progress of 'doubling of farmers income' and the said committee has identified seven sources of income growth;
- (b) if so, the number of times this Empowered body met after its formation;
- (c) whether any study has been made on the progress in seven sources of growth identified; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a) to (d): 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 their final report to the Government in September, 2018 containing the strategy for doubling of farmers' income through various policies, reforms & programmes. An Empowered Body was subsequently set up to bring greater sharpness and speed of implementation of the DFI strategy. The DFI strategy recommends recognition of agriculture as a value-led enterprise, identifying 7 major 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 of surplus manpower from farm to non-farm occupations.

In line with the strategy of Government for increasing farmers' income, as suggested by the DFI Committee, several developmental programmes, schemes, reforms and policies are being implemented by the Government, which have been able to augment income of farmers directly or indirectly. These include:

- (i) Productivity enhancement across cereals, pulses & oilseeds under NFSM (National Food Security Mission),
- (ii) Productivity increase and area coverage across horticulture sector under MIDH (Mission Integrated Development of Horticulture),
- (iii) Focus on resource use efficiency through SHC, Neem coated Urea, Micro-irrigation under 'Per Drop More Crop' component of PMKSY, farm mechanisation under SMAM etc,
- (iv) Better access to irrigation under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY). Area under irrigation has been enhanced through AIBP of Ministry of Jal Shakti,
- (v) Consistent annual increase in volume of credit with interest subvention; increase in coverage of farmers under Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) and offering production loan to even dairy & fishery farmers besides agricultural crops,
- (vi) Crop insurance under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna (PMFBY),
- (vii) 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,
- (viii) New procurement policy by adopting PM-AASHA, under which robust procurement of pulses & oilseeds has been enabled. This initiative supplements FCI operation for procurement of paddy, wheat & millets,
- (ix) Integration of APMCs with eNAM to create a more efficient marketing environment,
- (x) Formation and promotion of 10,000 FPOs, to bring economies of scale to agricultural operations,
- (xi) Promotion of digital technology including adoption of drone technologies in agriculture which has a potential to revolutionize the Indian agriculture,
- (xii) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), which aims to evolve and implement strategies to make Indian agriculture more resilient to the changing climate,
- (xiii) Promotion of Bee-Keeping, Rashtriya Gokul Mission, Blue Revolution, Agro-forestry, Restructured National Bamboo Mission, implementation of New Generation Watershed Guidelines, etc,
- (xiv) Supplementary income transfers under PM-KISAN,

- (xv) Special attention to creation of infrastructure through Agri Infrastructure Fund (AIF) with a size of Rs. 100,000 crore.

The progress on the implementation of the strategy is reviewed from time to time at different levels.

It is further stated that the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [National Statistical Office (NSO)] had conducted a Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households during NSS 70th round (January 2013- December 2013) with reference to the agricultural year July 2012- June 2013 and 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. From these surveys, estimated average monthly income per agricultural household as obtained from NSS 70th round (2012-13) and NSS 77th round (2018-19) were calculated as Rs.6426/- and Rs.10,218/- respectively.
