

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION NO. 54**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 6<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 2018

**ROADMAP FOR GROWTH OF FARM SECTOR**

\*54. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:  
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has unveiled a roadmap to take the growth of the farm sector to new heights;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the growth of the farm sector has any impact on the income and other infrastructure of farmers across the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण ½â"ããè (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH)

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

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 54 DUE FOR REPLY ON 6<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 2018.**

(a) to (d): In order to take the growth of farm sector to new heights and to achieve the target of doubling the income of farmers by 2022, the Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee on 13.04.2016 under the Chairmanship of Chief Executive Officer, National Rainfed Area Authority, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare to examine issues relating to doubling of farmers' income and recommend a strategy to achieve the same by the year 2022. Alongside working on a comprehensive strategy, the Committee has been parallelly suggesting various intervention for consideration. In order to involve the stakeholders across the country in finalizing the strategy, the Committee has been placing its reports in installments. As of now, nine Volumes of the draft Report prepared by the Committee have been uploaded on the website of this Department (<http://agricoop.nic.in/doubling-farmers>) for seeking public opinion. Some of the recommendations of the Committee are parallelly being implemented. They include the following:

- i. A comprehensive State Market Act to introduce reforms and competition for creating a competitive price discovery environment. Following this A Model State/UT Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017 has been drafted, approved and shared with the States.
- ii. A Model Contract Farming Act is now at the final stage to help farmers enter into pre-season price agreement on their produce.
- iii. Restructuring of Directorate of Marketing & Inspection (DMI), so as to provide technology backstopping to a system for price and demand forecast.
- iv. A five year Roadmap for Pulses Production and achieve a production status of 24 million MTs.

- v. A comprehensive roadmap for increasing the production of oilseeds in the country.
- vi. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY) scheme has been approved for continuation for three years as Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture & Allied Sector Rejuvenation i.e. (RKVY-RAFTAAR) which aims at making the farming as a remunerative economic activity through multi pronged approach along with holistic development of agriculture and allied sector. The new Guidelines provide for major allocation for creation of production and post-production infrastructure, beside promoting agri-enterprises and incubation facilities.
- vii. An institutional mechanism at State and District levels to undertake integrated and comprehensive review of agriculture and allied activities and farmers welfare.
- viii. Computerization of Primary agriculture cooperative societies (PACSS)- A budgeting provision has been made to computerize all the PACSSs in a period of 3 years (2017-18 to 2019-20).
- ix. A new market architecture under which 22,000 rural haats to be upgraded as centers of aggregation and direct sell-purchase of agri-commodities.

The Government is aiming to reorient the agriculture sector by making it income-centric rather than purely a production-centric activity. A farmer's income is a basket of earnings from agriculture (including horticulture), allied activities like dairy, livestock, poultry, fishery etc. and ancillary activities like beekeeping etc. Apart from these farm incomes, he also earns from other activities like wage labour, off-farm activities etc. Earnings from agriculture constitute the principal source of income of a farmer.

At present, the Government is implementing various schemes to synchronise with higher gains for the farmers. The details are as follows:-

- For higher production through productivity gains
  - National Food Security Mission (NFSM)- cereals, pulses, oilseeds, nutri-rich cereals, commercial crops
  - Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)- high growth rate of horticulture crops.
- For reduction in cost of cultivation
  - Soil Health Card (SHC) (2 year cycle)- ensure judicious use of fertilizer application and thus save money of farmers.
  - Neem Coated Urea (NCU) (universal)- is being promoted to regulate use of urea, enhance availability of nitrogen to the crop and reduce cost of fertilizer application
  - The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) – micro irrigation component (1.2 million ha/yr target)- with the motto of ‘Har Khet Ko Paani’ for providing end-to-end solutions in irrigation supply chain, comprising water sources, distribution network and farm level applications.
- To ensure remunerative returns
  - National Agriculture Market Scheme (E-NAM) is an innovative market process to revolutionize agri-markets by ensuring better price discovery, bringing in transparency and competition to enable farmers to get improved remuneration for their produce moving towards ‘One Nation One Market’

- A new model “The Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017” has been released on 24th April, 2017 for its adoption by States/UTs. This has been derived after many deliberations over the earlier model APMC Act 2003 and the need for inclusion of progressive reforms required in the agriculture marketing sector. In the Model APLM Act, 2017, provisions includes setting up of private markets, direct marketing, farmer-consumer markets, special commodity markets, declaring warehouses/silos/cold storages or such structures as market sub yards. The model Act is in different stages of adoption by various states.
- Warehousing and post-harvest loans at concessional rate of interest so as to discourage distress sale by farmers and to encourage them to store their produce in warehouses against negotiable receipts.
- Minimum Support Price (MSP) is notified by the Government for large number of crops, that represent major cultivated area of the country. The objective of the Government’s price policy is to ensure remunerative prices to farmers by offering to procure their produce at MSP, if prices in the market fall below MSP.
- Price Support Scheme (PSS) and Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) - Procurement of oilseeds, pulses and cotton are undertaken by central agencies at MSP under Price Support Scheme (PSS) at the request of the concerned State Government. Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) supports procurement of agriculture & horticulture products, which are perishable in nature and MSPs are not notified.

- For risk management and sustainable practices
  - Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) & Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWCIS) (cover 50% GCA by 2018-19)- provides insurance cover at all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances and available to the farmers at very low rates of premium.
  - Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)- is being implemented with a view to promote organic farming in the country. This will improve soil health and organic matter content and increase net income of the farmer
  - Mission organic Farming in North-East- MoVCD (NE)- Realizing the potential of organic farming in the North Eastern Region of the country.
  - Allied activities as follows:

“Har Medh Par Ped” launched during 2016-17 to encourage tree plantation on farm land “ Har Medh Par Ped”, along with crops/ cropping system. The scheme is being implemented in the states those have notified liberalized transit regulations for transport of timber. Implementation of the scheme has been started in 8 States and during 2016-17 and in 12 more States during 2017-18 after notifying liberalized transit regulations. Other States are also being motivated to notify liberalized transit regulations. Agroforestry will not only help in increasing soil organic carbon but also in creating additional source of income to farmers.

Bee-Keeping: During the last 3 year (2014-15 and 2016-17) the number of honey bee colonies that were 20 lacs in 2014-15 have increased to 30 lacs during 2016-17, registering an increase of 10 lacs. Honey production in 2011-14 was 2,18,950 metric tons which has increased to 2,63,930 metric tons during 2014-17 i.e an increase of 20.54%.

Dairying: Dairy sector is being promoted through schemes like Rashtriya Gokul Mission, National Bovine Productivity Mission and various dairy development related projects are being implemented.

Fisheries: Foreseeing high potential in fisheries sector, a Blue Revolution with multi dimensional activities mainly focusing on fisheries production, both inland and marine is being implemented.

The growth of farm sector Gross Value Added (GVA) directly reflects the increase in income of the agricultural households from crops and allied sectors like forestry, fishing and animal husbandry. The budget for 2018-19 has announced the pre-determined principles of providing for a Minimum Support Price (MSP) which is at least one and half times of the cost of production which would enhance the income level of the agricultural household.

Besides, Government has extend a favourable taxation treatment to Farmer Producers Organisations (FPOs) for helping farmers aggregate their needs of inputs, farm services, processing and sale operations.

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