

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

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 21
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 19TH NOVEMBER, 2019

DOUBLING OF FARMERS' INCOME BY 2022

*21. SHRI B.N. BACHE GOWDA:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the plight of farmers in the country and if so, the steps taken by the Government to enhance their income;
- (b) whether the Government has set a target of doubling of farmers' income by the year 2022, if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard along with the progress made so far in achieving the said target;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Government would be giving Rs. 3,000/- each to all farm landholders under a contributory pension scheme, if so, whether the Government is aware that many of the farm landholders in the country are absentee farmers and are not entitled to this scheme;
- (d) if so, the manner in which the Government would ensure that the income of actual farmers and not just that of absentee landholders is increased;
- (e) whether the Government has details regarding the number of farmers who have been facilitated since the said scheme started and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (f) whether the growth in agriculture trails that of the economy and the share of agriculture in the national output has declined drastically over time from around 50 per cent in the early 1950s to 15.4 per cent in 2018-19 and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री

(SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

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

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (f) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 21 DUE FOR REPLY ON 19TH NOVEMBER, 2019.

(a) & (b): The Government is aware of the plight of the farmers and to address this issue 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 and thereafter, an Empowered Body was set up on 23.01.2019 to monitor and review the progress against the recommendations. Due to the efforts made as part of schemes/ programmes of the Department of Agriculture and Farmers’ Welfare which also aligns with the strategy of doubling farmers’ income, there has been an appreciable improvement in efficiency bringing about a positive impact in the agriculture sector. The details of these new schemes and initiatives by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers’ Welfare are placed at **Annexure-I.**

(c) to (e): The Government has launched a pension scheme, namely, the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY), w.e.f. 12th September, 2019 for all Small and Marginal Farmers in the country holding cultivable land upto 2 hectare, subject to certain exclusion clauses, with a view to provide them social security net 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 Scheme is expected to benefit about 3 crore farmer families. The scheme provides for payment of a minimum fixed pension of Rs.3,000/- per month to the eligible farmers on attaining the age of 60 years. It is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme, with entry age of 18 to 40 years. Landholding is the basic criteria for the PM-KMY and hence only farmers holding cultivable land are eligible for the benefit under this Scheme, irrespective of whether they actually reside in the villages or not. As on 13.11.2019, a total of 18,29,469 farmers have joined the Scheme. A statement containing State/UT-wise number of farmers enrolled into the Scheme is at **Annexure-II.**

(f): As per the estimates released by Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation on 31st May, 2019, the share of Agriculture and Allied Sectors in Gross Value Added (GVA) of the country at current prices was 16.1 percent in the year 2018-19. The share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of agriculture and allied sector in total economy in 1951-52 (at current prices) was 50.7%.

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) and (b) of the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 21* due for answer on 19.11.2019 regarding “Doubling of farmers’ income by 2022”

New Schemes and new initiatives by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers’ Welfare

The Committee on Doubling Farmers Income (DFI) recognises major seven sources of growth which are:

1. Improvement on crop productivity
2. Improvement on livestock productivity
3. Resource use efficiency of saving in the cost of production
4. Increase the cropping intensity
5. Diversification towards high value crops
6. Improvement in the real prices received by farmers
7. Shift from farm to non-farm occupation

Apart from the seven sources of growth, there are also three Primary Pillars recommended by the DFI Committee. These are

(A) (1) Productivity gains-

- a) For the period from 2009-14 average annual production of cereals was 248.81 Million Ton whereas in the period from 2014-19 the average production rose by 8.40% to 269.72 Million Ton
- b) For the period from 2009-14 average annual production of pulses was 17.52 Million Ton whereas in the period from 2014-19 the average production rose by 20.31 % to 21.08 Million Ton

(2) Diversification to high value crops-

- a) For the period from 2009-14 average annual production of horticulture crops was 253.4 Million Ton whereas in period 2018-19 production rose by 17.86 % to 298.67 Million Ton.

- b) Bee keeping mission have been launched recently. The honey in the period 2009-14 was 351.95 thousand metric tons and in the period 2014-19 it was 488.93 thousand metric tons, an increase of 38.92%
- c) As part of diversification Animal Husbandry , Dairy, Fishery etc are being promoted.

(B) Ensure remunerative prices to farmers-

(a) Market reforms

- (i) Model APML Act: The Government is advocating marketing reforms to provide farmers alternative channels to sell their produce. With the objective of ensuring better prices to farmers by promoting transparency, barrier free agriculture market as well as multiple alternative competitive marketing channels, the Government has released Model Act “The Agricultural Produce & Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017” for its adoption by States/UTs
- (ii) Grams: As per Union Budget Announcement, 2018-19, the Government has announced to develop and upgrade existing 22,000 Gramin Haats into Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs) to work as centres of aggregation and for direct purchase of agricultural commodities from the farmers.
- (iii) Export policy: For the first time, an Agriculture Export Policy has been announced by the Govt.
- (iv) Contract Farming: The Government has formulated and released a progressive and facilitative Model Act “The Agricultural Produce & Livestock Contract Farming and Services (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2018” in May, 2018 for its adoption by the states/Union Territories (UTs). The aforesaid Model Contract Farming Act covers the entire value and supply chain from pre-production to post harvest marketing including services contract for the agricultural produce and livestock

- (v) e-NAM- 585 eNAMs have been created. This is a very important step for agricultural marketing. More than 1.65 crore farmers are already registered in the portal.
- (vi) FPOs : In the Budget 2019-20 emphasis has been laid on formation of 10000 FPOs.

(b). Higher MSP and Procurement : To ensure that farmers get appropriate price for their produce , the Govt of India increase the MSP of 14 Kharif crops by 1.5 times. In the Years 2009-14 only 7.24 lakh MT of pulses and oil seeds were procured whereas in the period from 2014-19, 91.47 lakh MT were procured under Price Support Scheme.

(C) Reduced Cost of Production

(a) Soil Health Card : In the first cycle (2015-17) 10.73 crore, in the second cycle (2017-19) 11.34 crore i.e. a total of 22.07 crore Soil Health Cards have been distributed. Under the Soil Health Management Scheme 10,825 Soil Test Laboratories were approved as compared to 171 Laboratories in the period 2009-14 i.e. an increase of 63 times. National Productivity Council (NPC) carried out a study on 'Soil Testing Infrastructure for Faster Delivery of Soil Health Card in India' and submitted its report in February , 2017 and reported that there has been a decrease of use of chemical fertilizer application in the range of 8-10% and there has been an overall increase in the yield of crops to the tune of 5-6% due to application of fertilizer and micro nutrients as per recommendations available in the Soil Health Cards.

(b) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana (PMKSY) : In the period 2009-14, 29.01 Lakh Hectare area was brought under Micro Irrigation as compared to 40.45 Lakh Hectare in the period 2014-19.

(c) As part of agricultural mechanization, in the period 2009-14. 1012904 machines were distributed were as in the period form 2014-19, 2925403 machines were distributed, an increase of 188%.

There are also three support pillars recommended as part of the DFI report:

A. Risk Management

- (a) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) : In the period 2012-14, 6.66 Crore farmers were brought under insurance cover whereas in the period 2016-18, 11.06 crore farmers were brought under insurance cover- an increase of 66%. The coverage for non loanee farmers in 2012-14 was 0.29 crore which increased to 2.78 crore farmers in 2016-18, an increase of 859%. The coverage for loanee farmers in 2012-14 was 6.37 crore which increased to 8.29 crore farmers in 2016-18, an increase of 30%. Insured sum in the period 2012-14 was 1.53 lakh crores which increased in the period 2016-18 to 4.10 lakh crores.
- (b) Intimation about post harvest losses to crops (upto a maximum period of two weeks from harvesting, for those crops which are required to be dried in cut and spread/small bundled condition in the field after harvesting against specific perils of hailstorm from cyclone, cyclonic rains and unseasonal rains may be given within 72 hours by farmer either directly to the insurance company, concerned bank, local agriculture department, Govt./district officials or through toll free number.
- (c) The flow of credit to agricultural in the period 2009-14 was Rs. 27.01 lakhs crores whereas in the period 2014-19 it was Rs 52.50 lakh crores, an increase 94%
- (d) Till 31st March 2014, 3.80 crores Kisan Credit Cards have been issued whereas till 30th Sep, 2019, 7.03 crores Credit Card have been issued.
- (e) The facility of KCC has been extended to Animal husbandry an Fishery farmers also
- B. Organic Farming: It was promoted for the first time since 2014 under Prapragat Krishi Vikas Yojana and Mission Organic Value Chain for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) and third party certification by APEDA and the total area under Organic cultivation in the country is 27.70 lakh Hectare.
- C. Welfare schemes for farmers

(a) PM Kisan

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.

(b) PM KMY

The Government has launched a pension scheme, namely, the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY), w.e.f. 12th September, 2019 for all Small and Marginal Farmers in the country holding cultivable land upto 2 hectare, subject to certain exclusion clauses, with a view to provide them social security net 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 Scheme is expected to benefit about 3 crore farmer families. The scheme provides for payment of a minimum fixed pension of Rs.3,000/- per month to the eligible farmers on attaining the age of 60 years. It is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme, with entry age of 18 to 40 years. Landholding is the basic criteria for the PM-KMY and hence only farmers holding cultivable land are eligible for the benefit under this Scheme, irrespective of whether they actually reside in the villages or not. As on 13.11.2019, a total of 18,29,469 farmers have joined the Scheme. In addition many others steps are taken for the growth of the sector-

(a) Budget allocation for the year 2009-14 was Rs. 121082 crore whereas in the period 2014-19 the allocation was Rs. 211694 crore, an increase of 74.8%

(b) The Budget allocation for only 2019-20 is Rs 1,38,564 crores which is more than 14.44% for the whole Budget provision for 5 years(2009-14) of Rs 1,21,082 crores

Annexure referred to in reply to part (c), (d) & (e) of the Lok Sabha Starred Question No.21* due for answer on 19.11.2019 regarding “Doubling of farmers’ income by 2022”.

State/UT-wise enrollment figure under PM-KMY

State	Registration
Haryana	400604
Jharkhand	241971
Bihar	240854
Uttar Pradesh	238248
Chhattisgarh	198344
Odisha	136319
Tamil Nadu	94519
Maharashtra	72556
Gujarat	61458
Madhya Pradesh	51727
Andhra Pradesh	30077
Karnataka	29815
Rajasthan	27934
Punjab	11559
Telangana	7267
Assam	5014
Himachal Pradesh	2345
Arunachal Pradesh	2043
West Bengal	1894
Uttarakhand	1562
Kerala	751
Nagaland	704
Chandigarh	528
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	519
Jammu and Kashmir	435
Tripura	386
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	159
Goa	136
Daman and Diu	118
Manipur	117
Delhi	89
Puducherry	87
Mizoram	84
Lakshadweep	71
Meghalaya	26
Sikkim	23
Total	1829469