

(₹ in crore)

Season	Farmers' share in Premium	Government Premium Subsidy	Total Premium	Total Claims
Kharif 2016	181	500	681	648
Rabi 2016-17	18	146	164	255
Kharif 2017	230	932	1162	503
Rabi 2017-18	36	143	179	125 (Estimated)

Steps to achieve the targets of doubling the income of farmers

†634. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many experts have expressed their apprehensions on successfully achieving the targets of doubling the income of farmers by 2022 under Agriculture Policy of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken till date for achieving the target of Agriculture Policy; and

(c) the area of agriculture land dependent on monsoon for irrigation, in terms of per centage and the acre-wise land for which the resources of Government and farmers are sufficient for irrigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) The Government has set a target of doubling of farmers' income by the year 2022. The Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee to examine issues relating to doubling of farmers' income and recommend a strategy to achieve doubling of farmers' income in real terms by the year 2022. The Committee has submitted its report. No such apprehension has been reported to the Ministry on successfully achieving the targets of doubling the income of farmers by 2022.

The Committee has identified seven sources of income growth viz., improvement in crop productivity; improvement in livestock productivity; resource use efficiency or savings in the cost of production; increase in the cropping intensity; diversification

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

towards high value crops; improvement in real prices received by farmers; and shift from farm to non-farm occupations.

Several initiatives have already been taken among each of the above mentioned strategies which *inter alia* include:—

- (i) Initiating market reforms through the State Governments.
- (ii) Encouraging contract farming through the State Governments by promulgating of Model Contract Farming Act.
- (iii) Upgradation of Gramin Haats to work as Centres of aggregation and for direct purchase of agricultural commodities from the farmers.
- (iv) Launch of e-NAM initiative to provide farmers an electronic online trading platform.
- (v) Implementation of flagship scheme of distribution of Soil Health Cards to farmers so that the use of fertilizers can be optimized.
- (vi) “Per drop more crop” initiative under which drip/sprinkler irrigation is being encouraged for optimal utilization of water.
- (vii) “Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)” under which organic farming is being promoted.
- (viii) With a view to provide better insurance coverage to crops for risk mitigation, Government has launched a crop insurance scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) from Kharif 2016 season. This scheme provides insurance cover for all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances.
- (ix) Under “Har Medh Par Ped”, agro forestry is being promoted. With the amendment of Indian Forest Act, 1947 Bamboo grown outside forest area has been removed from the definition of trees and a mission have been launched to promote Bamboo plantation.
- (x) Giving a major boost for the farmers income, the Government has approved the increase in the Minimum Support Price (MSPs) for all Kharif and Rabi crops for 2018-19 season at a level of at least 150 per cent of the cost of production.
- (xi) Giving a major boost to the pro-farmer initiatives, the Government has approved a new Umbrella Scheme ‘Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)’. The scheme is aimed at ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce as announced in the Union Budget for 2018. This is an unprecedented step taken by

Government of India to protect the farmers' income which is expected to go a long way towards the welfare of farmers.

- (xii) Bee keeping has been promoted under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) to increase the productivity of crops through pollination and increase the honey production as an additional source of income of farmers.
- (xiii) Rashtriya Gokul Mission to enhance milk production and productivity of bovines and to make milk production more remunerative to the farmers.
- (xiv) National Livestock Mission to increase productivity and genetic improvement of livestock.
- (xv) 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.
- (xvi) The Government provides total interest subvention up to 5% (inclusive of 3% prompt repayment incentive) on short-term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. Thus, loan is available to farmers at a reduced rate of 4% per annum on prompt repayment.
- (xvii) Government sets annual target for the flow of credit to the agriculture sector, banks have been consistently surpassing the annual target. The current year's agriculture credit flow target has been set at ₹ 11 lakh crore.

In addition the Government, with a view to augment the income of Small and Marginal Farmers, in the Union Budget 2019 has announced "Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)" a new Central Sector Scheme will be 100% funded by the Government of India.

Under the scheme, financial benefit of ₹ 6000/- per year will be provided to all Small and Marginal Farmer families irrespective of age and having cultivable land holding upto 2 hectare. This financial benefit will be provided in 3 equal installments of ₹ 2000/- each in a period of every four months in a financial year. The benefit shall be admissible under the scheme w.e.f. 01.12.2018.

(c) The subject relating to land and its management falls within the jurisdiction of States as per Entry 18 of List-II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The gross un-irrigated area over gross cropped area for the country has been reported 51.37% for the year 2014-15. In addition, an amount of ₹ 2365 crore (as on date) has been released during the 2018-19 under Pradhan Mantri Krishi

Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) (Per Drop More Crop) implemented for 'Har Khet Ko Paani' for providing end-to-end solutions in irrigation supply chain, viz. water sources, distribution network and farm level applications. PMKSY not only focuses on creating sources for assured irrigation, but also creating protective irrigation by harnessing rain water at micro level through 'Jal Sanchay' and 'Jal Sinchan'.

Implementation of Soil Health Cards Scheme

635. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Soil Health Cards that have been distributed to farmers since inception of the Soil Health Card Scheme;

(b) the number of soil samples that have been analysed in accordance with the scheme so far, since 2015;

(c) the number of soil testing labs that have been assigned to the States in the aforementioned period; and

(d) the impact that has been created by the steps stated above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) During the 1st cycle (2015-2017) of the scheme, 1073.89 lakh Soil Health Cards and during the 2nd cycle (2017-19), as on 29.01.2019, 794.65 lakh Soil Health Cards have been distributed by State Governments to farmers across the country.

(b) During the 1st cycle (2015-17), 253.49 lakh soil samples were analyzed and in 2nd cycle (2017-19), 228.26 lakh soil samples have been analyzed (up to 29.01.2019).

(c) The number of different type of soil testing laboratories sanctioned to States during aforesaid period are 411 Static, 100 Mobile, 8752 Mini and 1562 Village level Soil Testing Laboratories.

(d) In the 1st cycle 10.60 crore farmers and in 2nd cycle 7.94 crore farmers have been given Soil Health Cards along with fertilizer recommendations. The soil testing capacity has increased from 178.27 lakh samples in 2013-14 to 485.93 lakh samples in 2018-19. Soil testing facilities at village level by agri-entrepreneurs have been encouraged. General awareness regarding importance of soil fertility has increased.