

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Horticulture Mission for North East & Himalyan States (HMNEH)						
12.	National Bamboo Mission (NBM)	23.67	16.90	14.64	10.53	250.84**	144.95**
13.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	5355.56	3876.15	4717.01	3527.44	3247.64	3265.83
14.	Per Drop More Crop component of PMKSY	2326.00	1990.57	3395.00	2817.47	3983.00	2915.65
15.	Sub Mission on Agro- forestry (SMAF)	45.00	22.50	82.55	42.27	67.48	28.35
16.	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)	-	-	1391.28	1212.71	1838.50	1141.57

\* Subsumed in MIDH

\*\* Restructured NBM launched

#### Framework for doubling farmers' income

801. SHRIDEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- the framework Government is following to double farmers' income by 2022;
- whether Government has collected any data on the income of farmers in the last 3 years;
- if so, the details of data of farmers' income in the last 3 years and the current year, State-wise;
- the initiatives Government has taken, on recommendations of the Committee to double farmers' income; and
- whether there has been any outcome of these initiatives, if so, the details there of?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The Government had 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 has submitted its Report to the Government in September, 2018. The Committee on Doubling Farmers’ Income (DFI) recognises agriculture as a value led enterprise and has identified seven major sources of 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 towards high value crops; improvement in real prices received by farmers; and shift from farm to non-farm occupations.

(b) and (c) National Sample Survey (NSS) conducted a Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households during its 70th round (January - December 2013) in the rural areas of the country with reference to the agricultural year July 2012- June 2013. Among various indicators related to the agricultural households, the survey collected information on income generated by agricultural households from different economic activities (both farm and non-farm) during the agricultural year July 2012 -June 2013 which is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments undertake development of perspective plans and ensure effective implementation of the programmes/ schemes. Also, Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Schemes/ Programmes aimed at improving production, post harvest and management, including progressive agri-market reforms, access to credit, risk management and income support. Some important programmes are as follows:

- (i) Kisan Credit Cards provides agriculture credit to farmers at subsidized rates, with a 2% interest subvention (IS) and Prompt Repayment Incentive (PRI) of 3% so as to make the effective rate of interest as 4%. The initiatives to simplify procedures for availing KCC include:
  - (a) Activities relating to Animal Husbandry and Fisheries included in KCC - benefits of IS and PRI also extended.
  - (b) Indian Banker’s Association has waived off processing fee, inspection, ledger folio charges and all other service charges for renewal/fresh issue of KCC.

- (c) RBI has raised the collateral free existing agriculture loan limit from ₹1 lakh to ₹1.60 lakh.
- (ii) 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. Claims of ₹ 8,665 crore were paid to 553.01 lakh farmers in the year 2018-19.
- (iii) 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 percent of the cost of production.
- (iv) 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 ₹ 6000/- per year, in three 4-monthly installments of ₹ 2000/- to the farmers, subject to certain exclusions relating to higher income groups. An amount of ₹ 12646.579 crore has been distributed to 632.32895 lakh farmers in the year 2018-19.
- (v) With a view to provide social security net for Small and Marginal Farmers (SMF) 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 Government has decided to implement another new Central Sector Scheme for providing old age pension to these farmers. Under this Scheme, a minimum fixed pension of ₹ 3000/- be provided to the eligible small and marginal farmers, subject to certain exclusion clauses, on attaining the age of 60 year. The scheme aims to cover around 5 crore beneficiaries in the first three year. It would be a voluntary and contributory pension scheme, with entry age of 18 to 40 year. The Government has approved a budgetary provision of ₹ 10774.50 crore for the scheme till March, 2022.

**Statement**

*The Average monthly income (₹) per agricultural household for different States/ group of UTs for the period July 2012 - June 2013 as per the results of the Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households of NSS 70th round*

State/ Group of UTs	Income from wages (₹)	Net receipt from cultivation (₹)	Net receipt from farming of animals (₹)	Net receipt from non-farm business (₹)	TOTAL income (₹)	Number of agricultural households	
						Esti- mated (00)	Sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	2482	2022	1075	400	5979	35968	1151
Arunachal Pradesh	2076	6647	1310	836	10869	1080	312
Assam	1430	4211	799	255	6695	34230	1681
Bihar	1323	1715	279	240	3558	70943	2077
Chhattisgarh	1848	3347	-19	1	5177	25608	630
Gujarat	2683	2933	1930	380	7926	39388	1303
Haryana	3491	7867	2645	431	14434	15693	587
Himachal Pradesh	4030	2876	1047	824	8777	8811	622
Jammu and Kashmir	7336	3063	801	1483	12683	11283	711
Jharkhand	1839	1451	1193	238	4721	22350	770
Karnataka	2677	4930	600	625	8832	42421	1322
Kerala	5254	3531	575	2529	11888	14043	1217
Madhya Pradesh	1332	4016	732	129	6210	59950	1925
Maharashtra	2156	3856	539	834	7386	70972	2574
Manipur	3815	2924	1563	540	8842	1762	748
Meghalaya	3776	6472	657	887	11792	3544	522
Mizoram	3655	4561	864	19	9099	758	344
Nagaland	5393	3212	1384	59	10048	2621	352

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Odisha	1716	1407	1314	539	4976	44934	1677
Punjab	4779	10862	1658	760	18059	14083	725
Rajasthan	2534	3138	967	710	7350	64765	1635
Sikkim	3113	1696	980	1009	6798	674	312
Tamil Nadu	2902	1917	1100	1061	6980	32443	1933
Telangana	1450	4227	374	260	6311	25389	752
Tripura	2185	2772	311	162	5429	2445	829
Uttarakhand	1069	2531	848	253	4701	10608	295
Uttar Pradesh	1150	2855	543	376	4923	180489	4787
West Bengal	2126	979	225	650	3980	63624	2556
Group of UTs	5179	1864	213	1312	8568	715	422
ALL-INDIA	2071	3081	763	512	6426	902039	34907

Source: Table 1 of Appendix A, NSS Report No.576: Income, Expenditure, Productive Assets and Indebtedness of Agricultural Households in India.

Note: State-wise estimates were presented in the report in respect of those States for which number of sample households was at least 300.

Figures of all UTs have been clubbed together and shown under the head 'group of UTs' as sample number of households for each of the UTs was less than 300.

#### Access to state-of-the-art technology to increase yields

802. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- the manner in which Government plans to raise the productivity per unit of land in the country in view of the ever increasing demand for foodgrains;
- the steps being taken to make state-of-the-art technology accessible to farmers to increase yields, reduce water usage and diversify the crops; and
- the reasons why 'agriculture' and 'water' are not included in the Concurrent List to prioritize production and effective usage of available resources?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India is implementing National Food Security Mission (NFSM) in identified districts of all the 29 States of the