

Year	State	
	Jharkhand (₹ in crore)	Gujarat (₹ in crore)
2015-16	336.94	No Memorandum
2016-17	No Memorandum	No Memorandum
2017-18	No Memorandum	No Memorandum
2018-19	272.42	127.60
2019-20	No Memorandum	No Memorandum

Agricultural growth and farmers' income

652. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the nominal and real Gross Value Added (GVA) for agriculture sector for the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that farm sector has been hit by high inflation, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the data on average farmer's income since the year 2014 to 2019, year-wise; and

(d) the growth rate required to double the farmers' income in real terms and in nominal terms till 2022, along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per the estimates of National Income released by Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) on 31st January, 2020, the nominal and real Gross Value Added (GVA) of agriculture & allied sectors for the last three years from 2016-17 to 2018-19 are detailed below:

Year	(₹ in crore)	
	Real GVA - at constant (2011-12) prices	Nominal GVA - at current prices
2016-17	1,726,004	2,518,662
2017-18	1,828,329	2,796,908
2018-19	1,872,339	2,922,846

Source: CSO, MoSPI

(b) The detailed Statement of cost of production including imputed value of family labour for major crops for 2018-19 and 2019-20 is given in Statement (*See* below).

The cost of production of the major crops has increased in 2019-20 as compared to 2018-19. However, while recommending its price policy, the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) considers all costs in a comprehensive manner. CACP uses all India weighted average cost of production while making its recommendations on MSP and recommends uniform MSP which is applicable for all States. The costs include all paid out costs such as those incurred on account of hired human labour, bullock labour/machine labour, rent paid for leased-in land, expenses incurred in cash and kind on the use of material inputs like seeds, fertilizers, manures, irrigation charges, depreciation on implements and farm buildings, interest on working capital, diesel/ electricity for operation of pump sets etc., miscellaneous expenses and imputed value of family labour.

The Union Budget for 2018-19 had announced the pre-determined principle to keep MSP at levels of one and half times of the cost of production. Accordingly, Government has increased the MSPs for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other commercial crops with a return of atleast 50 per cent of cost of production for the agricultural year 2018-19. During 2019-20 also, Government has increased the MSP of all mandated kharif and rabi crops in line with the principle of fixing the MSP with a return of atleast 50 per cent of the cost of production.

(c) National Statistical Office (NSO) is the nodal agency for conducting surveys and collecting data. The latest available estimates of average income of agricultural households in the country are based on the "Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households" conducted by NSO during its 70th round (January 2013 - December 2013). As per the survey results, the average monthly income per agricultural household from all sources is estimated to be ₹ 6,426/. The comparable estimates to establish increase/ decline in income from 2014-15 to 2018-19 are not available.

(d) The Committee on Doubling of Farmers' Income has estimated farm and non-farm income growth rate to achieve the target of doubling farmers' income by 2022-23 under two scenarios. Under Scenario 1 with accelerated farm income growth, in real terms (at constant base year prices) farm income growth rate is estimated at 10.4% and non-farm income at 5.7% so as to achieve the overall income growth rate of 8.6%; whereas in nominal terms (at estimated terminal year prices) farm income growth rate is estimated at 15.9% and non-farm income at 10.9% so as to achieve the overall income growth rate of 14.1%.

Under Scenario 2 with accelerated farm and non-farm income growth, both farm

and non-farm income growth rates are estimated at 10.4% in real terms and the overall income growth is also estimated at 10.4%; whereas in nominal terms both farm and non-farm income growth rates are estimated at 15.9% and the overall income growth at 15.9%.

Statement

*Cost of production of major crops**

(₹ per quintal)

Sl. No.	Commodity	YEAR	
		2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4
Kharif Crops			
1.	Paddy(Common) (Grade A)^	1166	1208
2.	Jowar (Hybrid) (Maldandi)^	1619	1698
3.	Bajra	990	1083
4.	Maize	1131	1171
5.	Ragi	1931	2100
6.	Arhar (Tur)	3432	3636
7.	Moong	4650	4699
8.	Urad	3438	3477
9.	Cotton (Medium Staple) (Long Staple)^	3433	3501
10.	Groundnut In Shell	3260	3394
11.	Sunflower Seed	3592	3767
12.	Soyabean (Yellow)	2266	2413
13.	Sesamum	4166	4322
14.	Nigerseed	3918	3960
Rabi Crops			
1.	Wheat	866	923
2.	Barley	860	919
3.	Gram	2637	2801

1	2	3	4
4.	Masur (Lentil)	2532	2727
5.	Rapeseed/Mustard	2212	2323
6.	Safflower	3294	3470
7.	Toriaa^		
	Other Crops		
1.	Copra (Milling) (Ball)^	5007	6347
2.	De-Husked Coconut		
3.	Jute	2267	2535

*Includes all paid out costs such as those incurred on account of hired human labour, bullock labour/ machine labour, rent paid for leased in land, expenses incurred on use of material inputs like seeds, fertilizers, manures, irrigation charges, depreciation on implements and farm buildings, interest on working capital, diesel/electricity for operation of pump sets etc., miscellaneous expenses & imputed value of family labour.

^ Cost is not separately compiled for Paddy (Grade A), Jowar (Maldandi), Cotton (long staple), Toria Copra(ball) and De-Husked Coconut.

Pendency of claims under insurance schemes

653. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of claims of farmers pending under PMFBY and other insurance schemes in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise, district-wise and company-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a mandatory requirement for companies to open functional office at Tehsil level, appoint a person at block level and one agriculture graduate to educate farmers, etc.;

(c) if so, whether insurance companies are adhering to these requirements;

(d) if not, the action Ministry has taken/ is going to take on insurance companies not following the norms; and

(e) the efforts being made to clear pending claims within a stipulated timeframe?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
(SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Year-wise, district-wise and company-wise