

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reasons, out of the said reasons, which have been addressed to double the income of farmers and the reasons on which the action is yet to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Agriculture plays a vital role in the country's economy and given the importance of agriculture sector, the Government has substantially enhanced the budget allocation for the agriculture sector from ₹ 52,655.00 crore in BE 2017-18 to ₹ 1,34,399.77 crore in BE 2020-21.

Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments take appropriate measures for development of agriculture in the State. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various schemes/ programmes. The various schemes/ programmes of the Government of India are meant for the welfare of farmers by increasing production, remunerative returns and income support to farmers. A list of various initiatives taken by the Government are given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to the answer to USQ No. 2255 Part (a) and (b)]. All these steps of the Government of India are for the welfare of the farmers of the country.

Further, the Government had constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee in 2016 to recommend a strategy for Doubling of Farmers' Income (DFI) by the year 2022. The DFI Committee submitted its report and thereafter the Government constituted an Empowered Body on 23.01.2019 to monitor and review the progress as per these recommendations. To achieve this, 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 towards high value crops; improvement in real prices received by farmers; and shift from farm to non-farm occupations.

Base income for doubling of farmers' income

2260. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has kept farmers' income of 2015-16 as the base for doubling of farmers' income by 2022;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of farmers' income taken as base income, State-wise; and

(c) the details of increase/decrease of farmers' income during 2018-19 and 2019-20 in comparison with the base income of 2015-16, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The Doubling of Farmers' Income (DFI) Committee, which has submitted its report on September, 2018, containing the strategy for doubling of farmers income by the year 2022, has extrapolated the results of the year 2012-13 survey to the year 2015-16 at 2015-16 prices and shown that average farmers income stands at ₹ 96,703/- per year. State-wise average income of agricultural households at 2015-16 price is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) No survey has been conducted in recent past enabling comparison of farmers' income during 2018-19 and 2019-20 with the base income of 2015-16.

Statement

State-wise average income of agricultural households at 2015-16 prices

Sl. No.	Zone	State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Northern Zone	Haryana	1,74,168	1,92,208	1,95,298	1,87,225
2.		Punjab	2,17,450	2,33,868	2,41,399	2,30,905
3.		Uttar Pradesh	59,716	66,398	70,256	78,973
4.	North Eastern Zone	Arunachal Pradesh	1,22,115	1,34,987	1,53,420	1,76,152
5.		Assam	80,327	87,064	90,496	85,962
6.		Manipur	1,06,146	1,25,355	1,37,165	1,22,889
7.		Meghalaya	1,43,315	1,51,708	1,60,200	1,80,384
8.		Mizoram	1,09,401	1,28,802	1,47,279	1,28,494
9.		Nagaland	1,14,394	1,42,187	1,54,835	1,37,139
10.		Sikkim	83,251	93,279	1,04,315	1,20,633
11.		Tripura	65,146	80,438	91,302	78,962
12.	Eastern Zone	Bihar	44,167	41,752	44,848	45,317

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.		Jharkhand	59,305	65,946	74,398	84,820
14.		Odisha	59,440	60,762	71,242	63,285
15.		West Bengal	48,192	57,412	66,230	78,708
16.	Central Zone	Chhattisgarh	63,354	71,518	78,321	71,064
17.		Madhya Pradesh	74,712	87,939	98,167	1,16,878
18.	Western Zone	Goa	91,098	1,37,090	1,27,042	1,18,410
19.		Gujarat	95,957	1,26,955	1,31,217	1,18,043
20.		Maharashtra	91,501	1,10,449	98,147	1,00,033
21.		Rajasthan	88,012	92,969	97,759	92,914
22.	Southern Zone	Andhra Pradesh	71,456	82,228	93,127	1,04,092
23.		Karnataka	1,07,558	1,27,975	1,48,659	1,54,399
24.		Kerala	1,45,299	1,56,457	1,65,608	1,55,788
25.		Tamil Nadu	85,031	1,10,126	1,32,715	1,33,568
26.		Telangana	77,459	85,003	86,916	86,291
27.	Northern Hill Zone	Himachal Pradesh	1,05,969	1,19,944	1,18,714	1,14,876
28.		Jammu and Kashmir	1,54,064	1,78,193	1,84,390	1,72,216
29.		Uttarakhand	56,666	57,390	57,507	61,833
30.	Union Territories	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,34,044	1,57,062	1,65,830	1,52,312
31.		Chandigarh	2,59,942	2,85,749	3,18,075	3,38,362
32.		Dadra and Nagar Haveli	87,894	99,996	1,06,309	1,09,002
33.		Daman and Diu	87,946	1,00,056	1,06,373	1,09,067
34.		Delhi	2,32,734	2,50,017	2,71,237	2,76,026
35.		Lakshadweep	2,11,562	2,47,893	2,61,730	2,40,395
36.		Puducherry	71,262	75,891	88,589	1,03,652
ALL INDIA			77,977	88,713	94,314	96,703

Source: DFI Committee's estimate