

## Insights from NABARD's Survey Findings

### Why in news?

\n\n

NABARD has released the All India Rural Financial Inclusion Survey (NAFIS).

\n\n

### What is the NAFIS about?

\n\n

\n

- NAFIS is based on a sample of 40,327 rural households in 29 states of which 48 per cent are agriculture households (agri-HHs), 87 per cent are small and marginal farmer households.

\n

- The survey combines the strengths of the NSSO's Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) and RBI's All India Debt and Investment Survey.

\n

- Among other things, the survey estimates 2015-16 farmers' income levels.

\n

\n\n

### What are the significant findings of the survey?

\n\n

\n

- **Doubling Farmers Income** - The vision of doubling farmer incomes by 2022-23 had no assessment of the base (2015-16) aggregate income levels, the estimates from NAFIS fill that gap.

\n

- **Benchmark Income Levels** - The Dalwai Committee set up in 2016, to advice on the strategy to double farmers' incomes by 2022, did not have any benchmark income levels for 2015-16.

\n

- So, the committee derived them by applying yearly growth rates of state-wise net-state-domestic-product (NSDP) to the NSSO estimates of 2012-13 income levels.

\n

- In terms of sources of income, NAFIS offers interesting insights, particularly for the Dalwai Committee.

\n

- **Agri and Non- Agri Incomes** - NAFIS estimates that in 2015-16, 35 per cent of farmers' income came from cultivation, 8 per cent from livestock, 50 per cent from wages and salaries and 7 per cent from non-farm sectors.

\n

- The survey also estimates income of non-agri rural HH at Rs 7,269/month, more than half of which comes from working as wage labourers.

\n

- **Insights based on Climate** - NAFIS data finds that working as labourers is a fall-back option for average farmers in drought years.

\n

- Besides, the increasing pressure as a result of shrinking average holding size is presumably forcing farmers to work as labourers to meet their needs.

\n

\n\n

## How it differs from other surveys?

\n\n

\n

- NSSO used wider definition of rural areas, the NABARD survey includes areas that are bigger including Tier Three, Four and Five towns.

\n

- NAFIS estimates that an average Indian farming household earnings based on household-level data.

\n

- At Rs 5,000, it has a higher threshold level of income from agricultural and allied activities compared to the NSSO's threshold income level of Rs 3,000.

\n

- This is likely to create an upward-bias in NAFIS's estimates of farmers' income.

\n

- If NAFIS followed NSSO's definitions, the 2015-16 estimate of farmers' income would have been somewhat lower, and so would have been its growth rate (below 3.7 per cent).

\n

- NAFIS data is very different from the assumptions of the Dalwai

Committee, which states that by 2022-23, 69 to 80 per cent of farmers' incomes will accrue from farming and animal rearing.

\n

\n\n

## **What is the way forward?**

\n\n

\n

- All three surveys of NAFIS, NSSO, and Dalwai Committee were conducted in years of deficit rainfall.
- This creates debates over the reliability of all these surveys, as it might fail to capture the true picture of agriculture and farmers.
- Going forward, it would be better if NSSO and NABARD ensure that their next surveys belong to normal rainfall years.
- To achieve dream of doubling farmers' incomes by 2022-23, the Dalwai Committee points out that farmers' real incomes need to grow at 10.4 per annum, that is, 2.8 times the growth rate achieved historically (3.7 per cent).
- This sounds like a challenge of raising country's GDP growth from 7.2 per cent to 20 per cent.
- Thus farmer income can possibly be done by 2030, unless the government undertakes drastic steps to augment farmers' incomes at faster pace.

\n

\n\n

\n\n

**Source: Indian Express**

\n