

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & FARMERS WELFARE  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & FARMERS WELFARE

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1796**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 04/08/2023

**IMPROVEMENT IN AGRICULTURE SECTOR**

1796. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that as per National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) report, there is an increase in number of farmers but the contribution of agriculture to the country's GDP is declining;
- (b) whether the study indicates that the number of agricultural labour is also stagnant and there is no substantial increase in farmers' income;
- (c) if so, in what manner Government views the Report and the efforts being made to increase production, marketing, etc., for agriculture products to make agriculture remunerative; and
- (d) efforts being made by Government to address the challenges being faced in agriculture sector?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

(SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a) & (b): As per the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)'s study "Journey of Indian Agriculture since Independence (Research Study Series No. 34/2022)" percentage share of Gross Value Added (GVA) of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing in the economy and percentage share of the agriculture workforce in total workforce is given below:

Year	% share of GVA of Agricultural, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing in the economy	% of Agricultural workforce in total workforce
1950-51	61.72	69.70
1960-61	56.68	69.50
1970-71	49.56	69.70
1980-81	42.46	60.50
1990-91	35.13	59.00
2000-01	26.48	58.20
2010-11	18.32	54.60
2020-21	16.27	51.80 *

\*Forecast

As per Situation Assessment Surveys of Agricultural Households conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) in their 70<sup>th</sup> round (Agriculture Year 2012-13) and 77<sup>th</sup> round (Agriculture Year 2018-19), the average monthly income per agricultural household has increased from Rs. 6426 in 2012-13 to Rs. 10218 in 2018-19.

(c) & (d): The Government has adopted and implemented several policies, reforms, developmental programmes and schemes for improving the agricultural growth prospects and incomes of the farmers. These include:

(i) Supplementary income transfers under PM-KISAN of Rs. 6000/- per year in three equal instalments to eligible beneficiaries.

(ii) Increase in Minimum Support Price (MSPs) for all Kharif & Rabi crops ensuring a minimum of 50 percent of profit margin on the cost of production.

(iii) Crop insurance under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna (PMFBY).

(iv) Better access to irrigation under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).

(v) Special attention for creation of infrastructure through Agri Infrastructure Fund (AIF) with a size of Rs. 100,000 crore.

(vi) New procurement policy under PM-AASHA in addition to FCI operations.

(vii) Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) offering production loan to even dairy & fishery farmers besides agricultural crops.

(viii) Formation and promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organisations(FPO).

(ix) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), which aims to evolve and implement strategies to make Indian agriculture more resilient to the changing climate.

(x) Adoption of drone technologies in agriculture which has potential to revolutionize the Indian agriculture.

(xi) Benefits accruing under Bee-Keeping, Rashtriya Gokul Mission, Blue Revolution, Interest Subvention Scheme, Agro-forestry, Restructured Bamboo Mission, implementation of new generation watershed guidelines, etc.

(xii) Focus on application of digital technology at all stages of agricultural value chain.

(xiii) Supply of fertilizer to farmer at subsidized price so as to reduce input cost.

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