

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COOPERATION AND FARMERS WELFARE

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1178**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 18<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2018

**AGRICULTURAL INCOME**

1178. SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the average growth rate of agricultural income has come down from 4.2 per cent to 3.7 per cent during the last four years period;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Government thereon;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that average agricultural growth over the past four years has been at its lowest since the beginning of economic reforms; and
- (d) if so, the proposal of the Government to take the agricultural income over 4.5 per cent?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA)

(a): As per the estimates released by Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) on 28<sup>th</sup> November, 2018, the annual growth rate of Gross Value Added (GVA) of agriculture & allied sectors during the last four years at 2011-12 prices are detailed below:

(in percent)

Year	GVA of Agriculture & Allied sectors
2014-15	-0.2
2015-16	0.6
2016-17	6.3
2017-18	3.4

*Source: CSO , MoSPI*

(b): Agriculture growth is subject to cyclical fluctuations on account of the extent and spatial distribution of rainfall during monsoon season, unseasonal rains/ hailstorms, adverse temperature conditions etc. GVA in agriculture and allied sectors is largely determined by the level of production in agriculture, horticulture, Fisheries, Dairy etc. Production of food grains is a major component in the overall value of output / gross value added in agriculture. The production of foodgrains during the period from 2014-15 to 2017-18 is detailed below.

Year	Production of food grains (Million Tonnes)
2014-15	252.02
2015-16	251.57
2016-17	275.11
2017-18*	284.83

\* As per the 4<sup>th</sup> Advance Estimate

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To increase growth of agriculture sector in the country and for welfare of the farmers, Government of India has been implementing various schemes namely Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)- to provide more flexibility to the states for boosting investment and enhancing productivity in agriculture and allied sector; Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)- to promote organic farming with usage of traditional resources, adopting eco-friendly low cost technologies; Soil Health Card scheme- for improving soil health and its productivity; Prime Minister Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)/ "Per Drop More Crop" - for precision irrigation and better on-farm water management practices to optimize the use of available water resources; National Agriculture Market Scheme (NAM) to connect mandis across the entire country through a common electronic-platform etc.

(c): No, Madam.

(d): Agriculture being a State subject, the State Government is primarily responsible for the growth and development of agriculture sector and developing perspective plans for their respective States and ensuring effective implementation of the programmes/schemes. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Schemes / Programmes. Apart from this, to achieve the target of doubling the income of farmers by 2022 and for augmenting/attracting public and private investments to revitalize the agriculture sector and increase its growth rate, the Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee on 13.04.2016 under the Chairmanship of Chief Executive Officer, National Rainfed Area Authority, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare to examine issues relating to doubling of farmers' income and recommend a strategy to achieve the same by the year 2022. Government has been focusing on four major aspects to achieve the goal of doubling farmers' income by 2022. These include: reducing input costs; ensuring fair price for the produce; reducing wastage; and creating alternate sources of income.

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