

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4542

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 28TH MARCH, 2023

ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF AGRICULTURE SECTOR

4542. SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the allocation to the Agricultural Sector in the year 2023-24 has been drastically cut down to 2.78 per cent of the total budget as against 3.78 per cent in 2021-22 and 3.36 per cent in 2022-23, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the average annual growth rate of agricultural sector came down to 3.0 per cent in 2021-22 from 5.5 per cent in 2019-20, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the public expenditure in the agricultural sector has gone down to 4 per cent during 2021-22 in comparison with the last two years; and

(d) if so, the action taken/being taken by the Government towards positive growth in agricultural sector?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a) to (d): The budget allocation of Ministry of Agriculture (including DARE) and Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying is 2.92% of total budget allocation during the year 2023-24. The budget allocation to agriculture sector was 3.90% during 2021-22 and 3.51% during 2022-23.

As per the Second Advance Estimates of National Income, 2022-23 released by Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI), growth rate of Gross Value Added of agriculture and allied sectors during the year 2019-20 to 2022-23 is as under:

Year	Growth of GVA of agriculture and allied sectors (%) (at 2011-12 prices)
2019-20	6.2
2020-21	4.1
2021-22	3.5
2022-23	3.3

Government has taken several policies, reforms, developmental programmes towards positive growth rate of agriculture sector. These include:

- (i) Supplementary income transfers under PM-KISAN of Rs 6000 per year in three equal instalments.
- (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 Sinchai 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 FPOs,
- (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 a 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.
