

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1928
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 01ST AUGUST, 2023

GROWTH OF AGRI SECTOR

1928. SHRI C.N. ANNADURAI:

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

- (a) whether agriculture sector plays an important role in the growth of economy;
- (b) if so, the details of contribution of agriculture sector to country's GDP during the last five years;
- (c) whether the contribution of agriculture sector to the overall GDP of the country is decreasing and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government has set any target for the growth of the said sector during the next three years and if so, the steps taken to achieve the target;
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to increase the contribution of agriculture sector to GDP?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a) to (c): As per Provisional Estimates of National Income, 2022-23 released by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the share of agriculture and allied sectors in total Gross value added (GVA) for the last five years is as under:

Year	Share of GVA of Agriculture & Allied Sector in Total Economy (at current prices) (%)
2017-18	18.3
2018-19	17.6
2019-20	18.3
2020-21	20.3
2021-22	19.0

(d): During the last six years the agriculture and allied sector has been growing at 4.4% per annum. No specific target has been set for the growth of agriculture sector by the Government.

(e): 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.
