

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
AGRICULTURE
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:18
ANSWERED ON:26.02.2007
AVERAGE AGRICULTURAL GROWTH
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Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the recent Central Statistical Organization (CSO) report on Indian Economy and Agriculture since 2000 has revealed that the average agricultural growth in the country is very low;
- (b) if so, the details of the target fixed and the success achieved in agricultural growth during the 10th Plan, year-wise;
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to achieve the desired growth rate in agricultural production;
- (d) whether the Government has formulated any integrated approach for farm growth; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the areas proposed to be addressed thereunder?

Answer

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR)

(a) to (e): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 18 DUE FOR REPLY ON 26TH FEBRUARY, 2007

(a) & (b): According to the latest estimates of National Accounts released by Central Statistical Organization (CSO), the average annual growth rate of agriculture and allied sectors of forestry, logging and fishing (at 1999-00 prices) stands at 2.3 percent for the period from 2002-03 to 2006-07 as against the target growth rate of 4.0 percent. The details of the targets fixed and growth rate achieved year-wise in the agricultural sector during Tenth Five Year Plan are given below:

Year	Agriculture and allied sectors	
	Tenth Plan	Actual Annual
	target (%)	Growth Rate (%)

2002-03	3.5	-7.2
2003-04	3.7	10.0
2004-05	4.0	0.0
2005-06	4.2	6.0
2006-07	4.4	2.7 (Quick Estimates)
2002-07	4.0	2.3
(Tenth Plan)		

Source: 1. Planning Commission

2. Central Statistical Organization, Growth Rates have been calculated at 1999-2000 prices and at factor cost.

(c) to (e) Some of the major steps initiated by the Central Government to enhance agricultural production are given below:

Implementation of Integrated Cereal Development Programme (ICDP) in Rice, Wheat and other Cereal-based cropping system areas, Sustainable Deveopment of Sugarcane based cropping system and Special Jute Development Programme.

Launching of Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) for increasing the yield potential of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize.

Annoucement of Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) well before the commencement of sowing season to enable farmers to decide on the choice of crops to be grown by them.

Agricultural diversification through horticulture and floriculture.

Development/strengthening of modern agricultural markets through creation of space for attracting investment from private and cooperative sectors for the development of direct marketing/contract farming etc.

Reorientation of banks towards extending credit, especially production credit, to rural and farmer households at concessional rate of interests.

Revitalization of Agricultural research to ensure full exploitation of scientific advances for improving productivity according to agro-

climatic conditions.

Revitalization of Agricultural extension system through Krishi Vikas Kendras in each district and making extension system farmer friendly by way of autonomous institutional arrangements for technological dissemination in the form of `Agricultural Technology Management Agency` (ATMA) at district level.

Setting up of National Rainfed Area Authority has been approved to deal with the problems faced by rainfed areas.