

STATISTICAL REPORT ON AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTOR: ECONOMY

NEWS: Release of Publication “Statistical Report on Value of Output from Agriculture and Allied Sectors (2011-12 to 2023-24)”

WHAT’S IN THE NEWS?

The NSO’s latest report highlights robust growth in India’s agriculture and allied sectors from 2011–12 to 2023–24, with notable shifts in sectoral contributions, including rising shares of livestock and fisheries, while reinforcing the sector’s centrality to food security, employment, and GDP.

Context

- The National Statistics Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), released the annual “Statistical Report on Value of Output from Agriculture and Allied Sectors (2011-12 to 2023-24)”.
- This report provides comprehensive data on the values of output across the crop, livestock, forestry & logging, and fishing & aquaculture sectors.

About the Report

- The report covers both current prices and constant (2011-12) prices to allow for analysis of real growth trends over the period 2011-12 to 2023-24.
- It presents detailed sector-wise tables that policymakers, researchers, and stakeholders can use for evidence-based decision-making.

Key Highlights of the Report

Overall Growth:

- Gross Value Added (GVA) at current prices grew by 225% from ₹1,502 thousand crore in 2011–12 to ₹4,878 thousand crore in 2023–24.
- Gross Value of Output (GVO) at constant prices rose by 54.6% from ₹1,908 thousand crore to ₹2,949 thousand crore in the same period.

Sectoral Contribution to GVO in 2023–24 (at constant prices):

- Crop sector contributed ₹1,595 thousand crore (54.1%) — the largest share.
- Livestock contributed ₹919 thousand crore, showing the fastest growth among sectors.
- Forestry contributed ₹227 thousand crore, reflecting moderate growth trends.
- Fishing & Aquaculture share rose significantly to 7% from 4.2% in 2011-12, marking rapid expansion.

Crop Sector:

- Cereals along with fruits and vegetables made up 52.5% of total crop GVO.

- Paddy and wheat accounted for 85% of cereal GVO.
- Top cereal GVO contributing states were Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Telangana, and Haryana, collectively producing 53% of India's cereal GVO in 2023–24.

Condiments & Spices:

- Madhya Pradesh contributed the highest (19.2%), followed by Karnataka (16.6%) and Gujarat (15.5%).

Livestock Sector:

- Livestock GVO rose from ₹488 thousand crore in 2011–12 to ₹919 thousand crore in 2023–24.
- Milk remains the dominant product but its share fell slightly from 67.2% to 65.9%.
- Meat's share increased from 19.7% to 24.1%, showing diversification within the sector.

Fishing & Aquaculture:

- Sector's contribution rose from 4.2% to 7% between 2011-12 and 2023-24.
- Share of inland fish decreased from 57.7% to 50.2%, while marine fish share increased from 42.3% to 49.8%.
- West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh showed major shifts in sectoral output, driving growth in fisheries.

Importance of Agriculture and Allied Sectors

Contribution to Economy:

- Agriculture and allied sectors contributed about 18% of India's GVA in 2023–24.
- This sector remains the largest employer in India, with about 45% of the workforce engaged (as per PLFS 2022–23).

Food Security:

- The sector ensures food security for over 1.4 billion people, providing cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, dairy, fish, and livestock products.
- It supports public distribution and food subsidy systems, which are vital for addressing malnutrition and hunger.

Exports:

- India is among the world's top exporters of rice, spices, marine products, cotton, tea, coffee, and buffalo meat, contributing significantly to foreign exchange earnings.

Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation:

- The sector drives rural incomes, fuels demand for goods and services, and sustains millions of smallholder farmers and agricultural laborers.

- It plays a key role in building rural infrastructure and reducing poverty.

Strategic and Political Importance:

- Agriculture is central to inflation control, rural stability, and political discourse.
- Policy measures, subsidies, and budget allocations often focus heavily on agricultural growth and farmer welfare due to its socio-political sensitivity.

Key Government Initiatives

Direct Support & Insurance:

- PM-KISAN: Provides direct income support to land-holding farmers since 2019.
- Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY): Offers crop insurance coverage against all non-preventable natural risks.

Infrastructure & Modernisation:

- Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF): ₹1 lakh crore fund supporting post-harvest and farm-gate infrastructure.
- Namo Drone Didi: Empowers 15,000 Women SHGs with drones to provide rental services to farmers for pesticide and fertilizer application.

Research & Productivity:

- Soil Health Card Scheme: Assists farmers in using appropriate fertilizers and improving soil productivity.
- National Mission on Edible Oils–Oil Palm (NMEO-OP): Focuses on increasing oil palm cultivation for reducing edible oil imports.

Digital & Market Reforms:

- e-NAM: Creates a unified national agricultural market for transparent price discovery and reducing middlemen exploitation.

Allied Sector Development:

- National Livestock Mission (NLM): Works on breed improvement, fodder security, and entrepreneurship.
- Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY): Holistic development of fisheries and aquaculture sector.
- National Beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM): Promotes scientific beekeeping to support the “Sweet Revolution”.

Conclusion

- Agriculture and allied sectors remain the backbone of India’s food security, economic stability, rural livelihood, and environmental sustainability.

- Strengthening these sectors is essential to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), boosting inclusive growth, and building a resilient, self-reliant (Atmanirbhar) India.

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