

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.306**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 5<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 2019

**QUITTING OF AGRICULTURE BY FARMERS**

306. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:  
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:  
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:  
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:  
SHRI SATAV RAJEEV:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted a review to assess the number of farmers who have quit agriculture during each of the last three years, in each State/UT;
- (b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the main reasons identified in the review for quitting of agriculture by farmers;
- (d) whether the Government has suggested that the farmers shift to cash crop cultivation from traditional crops; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the other deficiencies identified during the review along with the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to popularize agriculture and ensure that the farmers do not quit agriculture in the near future?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT)

(a) to (c): No, Madam. However, as per the decennial Census conducted by the Registrar General of India, the total number of agricultural workers in the country, comprising of cultivators and agricultural labourers, have increased from 234.1 million (127.3 million cultivators and 106.8 million agricultural labourers) in 2001 to 263.1 million (118.8 million cultivators and 144.3 million agricultural labourers) in 2011. State/UT-wise details of number of cultivators and agricultural labourers as per Census 2001 and 2011 is given in the Annexure.

(d) & (e): The farmers themselves decide the acreage to put under cultivation for different cereal crops and/or the cash crops based on the shift in consumption patterns and market conditions.

Government is focusing on reorienting the agriculture sector by shifting towards an income-centric approach which goes beyond merely achieving the targeted production. The major schemes being implemented by the Government to improve profitability of agriculture and

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allied sector, include Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Soil Health Card, Neem Coated Urea, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), National Agriculture Market scheme (e-NAM), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Bamboo Mission, Blue Revolution, Rashtriya Gokul Mission, etc.

Government is also promoting integrated farming systems to supplement agricultural households' income from traditional crops. Besides, Government has adopted the principle of fixing Minimum Support Prices (MSP) at a level of 50 per cent over the all-India weighted average cost of production of crops.

All these measures taken by the Government are aimed at improving net returns to the farmers by enabling them to realize higher yields at lower cost and benefit from better market prices.

**Annexure**

**Annexure in reference to Reply to Part (a) to (c) of the Unstarred Question No.  
306 due for reply on 05-02-2019**

**Number of Agricultural Workers in India (in Million)**

S.No.	State/ UT	Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Total	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
	<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>127.31</b>	<b>118.81</b>	<b>106.78</b>	<b>144.33</b>	<b>234.09</b>	<b>263.14</b>
1	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1.59	1.25	0.25	0.55	1.84	1.80
2	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1.95	2.06	0.09	0.18	2.04	2.24
3	PUNJAB	2.07	1.93	1.49	1.59	3.56	3.52
4	CHANDIGARH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	UTTARAKHAND	1.57	1.58	0.26	0.40	1.83	1.98
6	HARYANA	3.02	2.48	1.28	1.53	4.30	4.01
7	DELHI	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.07
8	RAJASTHAN	13.14	13.62	2.52	4.94	15.66	18.56
9	UTTAR PRADESH	22.17	19.06	13.40	19.94	35.57	39.00
10	BIHAR	8.19	7.20	13.42	18.35	21.61	25.55
11	SIKKIM	0.13	0.12	0.02	0.03	0.15	0.15
12	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.28	0.30	0.02	0.04	0.30	0.34
13	NAGALAND	0.55	0.54	0.03	0.06	0.58	0.60
14	MANIPUR (Excl. 3 Sub-divisions)	0.38	0.57	0.11	0.11	0.49	0.69
15	MIZORAM	0.26	0.23	0.03	0.04	0.29	0.27
16	TRIPURA	0.31	0.30	0.28	0.35	0.59	0.65
17	MEGHALAYA	0.47	0.49	0.17	0.20	0.64	0.69
18	ASSAM	3.73	4.06	1.26	1.85	4.99	5.91
19	WEST BENGAL	5.65	5.12	7.36	10.19	13.01	15.31
20	JHARKHAND	3.89	3.81	2.85	4.44	6.74	8.25
21	ORISSA	4.25	4.10	5.00	6.74	9.25	10.84
22	CHHATTISGARH	4.31	4.00	3.09	5.09	7.40	9.09
23	MADHYA PRADESH	11.04	9.84	7.40	12.19	18.44	22.03
24	GUJARAT	5.80	5.45	5.16	6.84	10.96	12.29
25	DAMAN & DIU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
26	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.05
27	MAHARASHTRA	11.81	12.57	10.82	13.49	22.63	26.06
28	ANDHRA PRADESH	7.86	6.49	13.83	16.97	21.69	23.46
29	KARNATAKA	6.88	6.58	6.23	7.16	13.11	13.74
30	GOA	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.09	0.06
31	LAKSHADWEEP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	KERALA	0.72	0.67	1.62	1.32	2.34	1.99
33	TAMIL NADU	5.12	4.25	8.64	9.61	13.76	13.86
34	PUDUCHERRY	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08
35	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.02

Note: The Census 2001 figures for India and Manipur exclude that of Mao Param, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur

Source: PCA, Census of India, 2011

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