

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

**LOK SABHA**  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4843  
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 23<sup>RD</sup> JULY, 2019

**QUITTING OF AGRICULTURE BY FARMERS**

4843. SHRI GAUTAM GAMBHIR:

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 of 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 AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a) to (c): As per the Population Census conducted by the Registrar General of India, the total number of cultivators in the country has been decreased from (127.3 million in 2001 to (118.8 million cultivators) in 2011. State/UT-wise details of number of cultivators per Census 2001 and 2011 is given in the Annexure.

Since the Population Census is conducted after every 10 years, the details of farmers who have shifted from agriculture to other occupations since 2011 are not known.

(d): The farmers themselves decide the acreage to put under cultivation for different cereal crops and/ or the cash crops, keeping in view the shift in consumption patterns and varying market conditions. Government is, however, promoting integrated farming with focus on horticulture, floriculture, bee-keeping, fisheries, agro-forestry, etc., to diversify the income base of agricultural households.

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(e): With a view to make agriculture attractive and more remunerative, various schemes are being implemented by the Government. These include, *inter alia*, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY); Soil Health Card (SHC) Scheme; National Agriculture Market Scheme (e-NAM); Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY); National Food Security Mission (NFSM); Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA); Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH); and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). Besides, Government has adopted the principle of fixing Minimum Support Price (MSP) at a level of 50 per cent over the all-India weighted average cost of production of crops.

Moreover, with a view to provide income support to all farmers' families across the country, the Central Government has started a new Central Sector Scheme, namely, the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN). The Scheme aims to provide a payment of Rs. 6000/- per year, in three installments of Rs. 2000/- each to the farmer families, subject to certain exclusions relating to higher income groups.

**Annexure in reference to Reply to Part (a) to (c) of the Unstarred Question No. 4843 due for  
reply on 23-07-2019**

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

S.No.	State/ UT	Cultivators	
		2001	2011
	<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>127.31</b>	<b>118.81</b>
1	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1.59	1.25
2	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1.95	2.06
3	PUNJAB	2.07	1.93
4	CHANDIGARH	0.00	0.00
5	UTTARAKHAND	1.57	1.58
6	HARYANA	3.02	2.48
7	DELHI	0.04	0.03
8	RAJASTHAN	13.14	13.62
9	UTTAR PRADESH	22.17	19.06
10	BIHAR	8.19	7.20
11	SIKKIM	0.13	0.12
12	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.28	0.30
13	NAGALAND	0.55	0.54
14	MANIPUR (Excl. 3 Sub-divisions)	0.38	0.57
15	MIZORAM	0.26	0.23
16	TRIPURA	0.31	0.30
17	MEGHALAYA	0.47	0.49
18	ASSAM	3.73	4.06
19	WEST BENGAL	5.65	5.12
20	JHARKHAND	3.89	3.81
21	ORISSA	4.25	4.10
22	CHHATTISGARH	4.31	4.00
23	MADHYA PRADESH	11.04	9.84
24	GUJARAT	5.80	5.45
25	DAMAN & DIU	0.00	0.00
26	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0.04	0.03
27	MAHARASHTRA	11.81	12.57
28	ANDHRA PRADESH	7.86	6.49
29	KARNATAKA	6.88	6.58
30	GOA	0.05	0.03
31	LAKSHADWEEP	0.00	0.00
32.	KERALA	0.72	0.67
33.	TAMIL NADU	5.12	4.25
34.	PUDUCHERRY	0.01	0.01
35.	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	0.02	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: Registrar General of India

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