

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.373**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 4<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 2020

**AGRARIAN LAND**

373. SHRI KURUVA GORANTLA MADHAV:  
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY:

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

- (a) the percentage of the existing agrarian land out of the total land in the country, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand;
- (b) whether small farmers/agriculture workers/ agriculture labourers are migrating from rural areas to urban areas due to shrinking of agrarian land in various parts of the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand and the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to bring more land under agriculture to increase agricultural production and to stop the migration of agriculture workers towards urban areas?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री ( SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a): As per the latest data available on land use statistics, State-wise details of percentage of agrarian/ cultivable land in the country out of the geographical area for the year 2014-15 is at **Annexure I**.

(b) & (c): As per Census 2011, conducted by the Registrar General of India, the total number of agricultural workers in the country 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. However, the share of workforce engaged in the agriculture sector (comprising of cultivators and agricultural labourers) has come down from 58.2 per cent in 2001 to 54.6 per cent in 2011. State/UT-wise details of agricultural workers in India are given in **Annex-II**. Migration of agricultural labour from rural to urban areas is a general phenomenon and a natural part of the development process. The reasons for this shift include, inter alia, better employment opportunities in industry and services, increasing urbanization, low income in agriculture etc. In a market economy like India, movement of the people for better economic opportunities is inexorable. However, the foodgrain production in the country has continued its upward trend and during 2018-19 also the production is estimated at 284.95 million Tonnes (As Per Fourth Advance Estimate, 2018-19).

(d): As per the Seventh Schedule of Constitution of India, land comes under the purview of State Governments and, therefore, it is for the State Governments to make efforts to increase cultivable land. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various crop development Schemes/Programmes and it has taken several steps to increase total cropped area and to increase agricultural production through increased investment, improving farm practices, rural infrastructure, areas under protective irrigation, delivery of credit, technology, other inputs, extension, marketing etc. Further, Government has taken measures to retain farmers in agriculture and improve returns to farmers by enhancing institutional credit to farmers; promotion of scientific warehousing infrastructure for increasing shelf life of agricultural produce; improved access to irrigation through Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY); provision of Price Stabilization Fund(PSF) to mitigate price volatility in agricultural produce, Scheme for Soil Health Cards; setting up of Agri-tech Infrastructure Fund for making farming competitive and profitable; developing commercial organic farming in North East Region, etc.

**Annexure referred in reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha unstarred Q. NO. 373 due for answer on  
04/02/20**

State-wise details of percentage of Agrarian/ Cultivable land out of the geographical area for the year 2014-15

STATES/UTs	(in thousand hectares)		(in per cent)
	Geographical Area	Agrarian / Cultivable land	percentage of Agrarian/Cultivable Land out of the geographical area
ANDHRA PRADESH	16276	9047	55.58
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	8374	423	5.06
ASSAM	7844	3364	42.88
BIHAR	9416	6579	69.87
CHHATTISGARH	13519	5558	41.11
GOA	370	197	53.30
GUJARAT	19602	12661	64.59
HARYANA	4421	3656	82.69
HIMACHAL PRADESH	5567	812	14.58
JAMMU & KASHMIR	22224	1075	4.84
JHARKHAND	7972	4343	54.48
KARNATAKA	19179	12827	66.88
KERALA	3886	2266	58.32
MADHYA PRADESH	30825	17252	55.97
MAHARASHTRA	30771	21099	68.57
MANIPUR	2233	390	17.45
MEGHALAYA	2243	1056	47.08
MIZORAM	2108	367	17.43
NAGALAND	1658	694	41.85
ODISHA	15571	6784	43.57
PUNJAB	5036	4285	85.08
RAJASTHAN	34224	25511	74.54
SIKKIM	710	97	13.59
TAMIL NADU	13006	8112	62.37
TELANGANA	11231	6877	61.23
TRIPURA	1049	272	25.97
UTTARAKHAND	5348	1549	28.96
UTTAR PRADESH	24093	18939	78.61
WEST BENGAL	8875	5655	63.72
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	825	28	3.37
CHANDIGARH	11	1	13.25
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	49	24	48.67
DAMAN & DIU	11	3	26.92
DELHI	148	53	35.65
LAKSHADWEEP	3	2	78.17
PUDUCHERRY	48	29	60.87
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>328726</b>	<b>181886</b>	<b>55.33</b>

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare

**Annexure in reference to Reply to part (b) and (c) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred No. 373 due for reply on 04.02.20****Number of Agricultural Workers in India (in Millions)**

S. No.	State/ UTs	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 Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur

Source: PCA, Census of India, 2011

