

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

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3381
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 31/03/2023

SURVEY OF FARMERS WHO LEFT FARMING

3381. SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN:
SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any survey after COVID19 pandemic to ascertain the number of farmers who have left farming due to unremunerative price for their produce;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government would conduct any survey to ascertain their exact numbers so that pro-farmer policies could be implemented;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and timeframe therefor; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
(SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a) to (f): Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare has not conducted any survey after COVID 19 pandemic to ascertain the number of farmers who left farming due to unremunerative price for their produce. However, National Sample Survey Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has been conducting Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) since April 2017 to estimate employment and unemployment indicators in both Usual Status and Current Weekly Status in both rural and urban areas annually. As per the report of PLFS (July, 2021 – June, 2022) the percentage distribution of workers in the usual status engaged in agriculture and allied sector at all India level for the years 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22 are as under:

Year	Distribution of workers in the usual status engaged in agriculture and allied sector (%)
2019-20	45.6
2020-21	46.5
2021-22	45.5

Government has adopted and implemented several policies, reforms, developmental programmes and schemes for achieving higher incomes for the farmers directly or indirectly. These include:

- (i) Supplementary income transfers under PM-KISAN of Rs. 6000 per year in three equal instalments.
- (ii) Increase in Minimum Support Price (MSPs) for all Kharif & Rabi crops ensuring a minimum of 50 percent of profit margin on the cost of production,
- (iii) Crop insurance under Pradhan Mantri FasalBimaYojna (PMFBY),
- (iv) Better access to irrigation under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY),
- (v) Special attention for creation of infrastructure through Agri Infrastructure Fund (AIF) with a size of Rs. 100,000 crore,
- (vi) New procurement policy under PM-AASHA in addition to FCI operations,
- (vii) Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) offering production loan to even dairy & fishery farmers besides agricultural crops,
- (viii) Formation and promotion of 10,000 FPOs,
- (ix) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), which aims to evolve and implement strategies to make Indian agriculture more resilient to the changing climate.
- (x) Adoption of drone technologies in agriculture which has a potential to revolutionize the Indian agriculture.
- (xi) Focus on application of digital technology at all stages of agricultural value chain.
- (xii) Supply of fertilizer to farmer at subsidized price so as to reduce input cost.
