

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

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 997**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 10/02/2023

**MIGRANT AND LANDLESS FARMERS**

997 Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha:

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

- (a) the total number of landless and migrant farmers in the country, State-wise details;
- (b) the total number of landless and migrant farmers enrolled in Government schemes, State-wise details;
- (c) whether Government plans to frame a law/policy for landless and migrant farmers;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the number and details of State laws on sharecroppers?

**ANSWER**

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

(a): No specific census/survey of landless and migrant farmers has been conducted and as such the exact number of landless and migrant farmers in the country is not available. However, details of wholly leased-in operational holdings in the country as per Agriculture Census 2015-16 is given in the **Annexure**.

(b): Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments undertake implementation of Agricultural schemes/programmes for the development of the sector and the Government of India also supplements these efforts through implementation of various central sector/centrally sponsored schemes/programmes. Among these, the schemes which specifically cover landless, tenant farmers and sharecroppers are the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) & Re-structured Weather Based Crop Insurance scheme (RWBCIS) and Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme. Beneficiaries of such farmers are decided/selected by respective State Governments.

(c) to (e): With a view to address the issues in the area of land leasing, NITI Aayog has developed a 'Model Agricultural Land Leasing Act, 2016' for adoption by the States. The Model Act offers an appropriate template for the States and UTs to draft their own legislations, in consonance with the local requirements. Key objectives of the Model Land Leasing Act are to promote agricultural efficiency, equity and poverty reduction; facilitate all tenants, including share croppers to access insurance, bank credit and bank credit against pledging of expected output; and legalize land leasing in all areas to ensure complete security of land ownership right for land owners and security of tenure for tenants for the agreed lease period.

**Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) of Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 997 due for answer on 10.02.2023**

S. No.	States/UTs	No. of Wholly Leased-in Holdings (in absolute number)
1	A&N Islands	12
2	Andhra Pradesh	30445
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4	Assam	3012
5	Bihar	4090
6	Chandigarh	0
7	Chhattisgarh	377
8	D&N Haveli	2
9	Daman & Diu	0
10	Delhi	0
11	Goa	4121
12	Gujarat	0
13	Haryana	0
14	Himachal Pradesh	200
15	Jammu & Kashmir	960
16	Jharkhand	2392
17	Karnataka	98
18	Kerala	21853
19	Lakshadweep	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	8340
21	Maharashtra	776
22	Manipur	6627
23	Meghalaya	0
24	Mizoram	0
25	Nagaland	317
26	Odisha	283071
27	Puducherry	223
28	Punjab	6576
29	Rajasthan	5486
30	Sikkim	1037
31	Tamil Nadu	9899
32	Telangana	763
33	Tripura	1575
34	Uttar Pradesh	21220
35	Uttarakhand	148
36	West Bengal	117665
<b>All India</b>		<b>531285</b>

**Source: Agricultural Census 2015-16**

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