

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

**LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4577**

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 28TH MARCH, 2023

**MIGRATION FROM FARMING**

4577. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken steps to increase the income generated from farming in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether migration of people to other sectors for employment other than farming has reduced due to the said steps taken; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री  
(SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a) to (d) Government has taken several policies, reforms, developmental programmes and schemes to increase the income of farmers. 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) Benefits accruing under Bee-Keeping, Rashtriya Gokul Mission, Blue Revolution, Interest Subvention Scheme, agro-forestry, restructured bamboo mission, implementation of new generation watershed guidelines, etc
- (xii) Focus on application of digital technology at all stages of agricultural value chain.
- (xiii) Supply of fertilizer to farmer at subsidized price so as to reduce input cost.

The shift in workforce from primary (agriculture) sector to secondary and tertiary sectors is a normal phenomenon of the development process experienced by countries across the world and the same is true for India as well. As per Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2021-22 released by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI), the percentage of workers in the usual status engaged in agriculture and allied sector during 2019-20 to 2021-22 are as under:

Year	Distribution of workers in the usual status engaged in agriculture and allied sector(%)
2019-20	45.56
2020-21	46.46
2021-22	45.46

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