

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 598**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 2024

**MIGRATION FROM AGRICULTURE**

598. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of farmers are leaving their agricultural profession and migrating to cities for jobs as labourers due to unremunerative agriculture sector;
- (b) if so, the number of farmers who have left their profession due to unremunerative agriculture during 2021, 2022 and 2023 till date along with the source of information State-wise;
- (c) the reasons for the failure of the Government to make agriculture profitable; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to improve the labour productivity?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE  
कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री (SHRI ARJUN MUNDA)

(a) to (d):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) 2021-22and 2022-23 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 2022-23 is 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
2022-23	45.8

Source: Annual Reports, Periodic Labour Force Survey, MoSPI. (2019-20 to 2022-23)

Agriculture is a state subject. The Government of India supports State Governments through implementation of various Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes for the benefit of farmers and to ensure the growth & development of the agriculture sector in the

country. Several policies, reforms, developmental programmes and schemes have been undertaken to increase the agriculture output, which would in turn improve agriculture labour productivity and make agriculture profitable. These schemes and programmes, inter-alia, include the following:

- (i) Supplementary income transfers under PM-KISAN of Rs 6,000 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 margin on the cost of production;
- (iii) Crop insurance under Pradhan Mantri Fasal BimaYojna (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) 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;
- (xi) Focus on application of digital technology at all stages of agricultural value chain;
- (xii) Creating awareness on use of modern machines and adoption of drone technologies in agriculture is promoted under Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) which has a potential to revolutionize the Indian agriculture;
- (xiii) Promoting Digital Agriculture Projects through emerging technologies like Artificial Intelligence, and Machine Learning (AI/ML), Internet of Things (IOT), Blockchain etc. These initiatives intend to provide access to technology and information to the farmers across the country to address the farmer-centric solutions, through various digital initiatives;
- (xiv) A component called "Innovation and Agri-Entrepreneurship Development" has been launched under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY-RAFTAAR) in 2018-19 with the objective of promoting innovation and agri-entrepreneurship by providing financial support and nurturing the incubation ecosystem; and
- (xv) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is implementing Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) scheme in different States of the Country to support farmers in the adoption of innovative farming techniques developed by National Agricultural Research Systems.