

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 345
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 20TH JULY, 2021

AGRICULTURAL LAND

345. SHRI ARUN SAO:

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

- (a) the percentage of agricultural land out of the total land in the country at present, State-wise;
- (b) whether small farmers/farm workers/farm labourers are migrating from rural areas to urban areas due to shrinking of agricultural land in various parts of the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof including Chhattisgarh along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (d) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to expand agricultural land, increase agricultural production and check migration of farm workers towards urban areas?

ANSWER

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

(a): As per the publication on Land Use Statistics for 2017-18 (latest available), the state-wise details of percentage of agricultural land out of the geographical area in the country is given 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 **Annexure-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.

In a market economy like India, movement of the people for better economic opportunities is natural.

(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. Also, the foodgrain production in the country has continued its upward trend and during 2020-21 the production is estimated at 305.44 million Tonnes (As Per Third Advance Estimate, 2020-21). Government has been implementing various schemes viz. National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern Indian (BGREI), Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), etc to attain the production target.

To increase production, acreage of agricultural crops in the country, and encourage farmers, Government of India is implementing through State Governments, several Schemes/Programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, Soil Health Card, Scheme for formation of 10,000 Farmers Producers Organisations (FPOs), better insurance coverage to crops for risk mitigation through Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and e-NAM initiative to provide farmers an electronic transparent and competitive online trading platform. Further, the latest major intervention includes the launch of Kisan rail and the 'Atma Nirbhar Bharat – Agriculture' which includes comprehensive market reforms and creation of Financing facility under 'Agricultural Infrastructure Fund (AIF)' worth Rs. 1 lakh crores.

Annexure-I**Annexure in reference to Reply to part (a) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred No. 345
due for reply on 20.7.2021**

As per the publication on Land Use Statistics for 2017-18 (latest available)

STATES/Uts	Geographical Area (‘000’ hectare)	Agricultural land (‘000’ hectare)	% agricultural land out of the geographical area
ANDHRA PRADESH	16297	8999	55.22
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	8374	424	5.06
ASSAM	7844	3302	42.10
BIHAR	9416	6573	69.80
CHHATTISGARH	13519	5562	41.14
GOA	370	197	53.30
GUJARAT	19602	12661	64.59
HARYANA	4421	3759	85.03
HIMACHAL PRADESH	5567	816	14.66
JAMMU & KASHMIR	22224	1081	4.86
JHARKHAND	7972	4323	54.22
KARNATAKA	19179	12777	66.62
KERALA	3886	2246	57.80
MADHYA PRADESH	30825	17207	55.82
MAHARASHTRA	30771	20751	67.44
MANIPUR	2233	453	20.29
MEGHALAYA	2243	1013	45.15
MIZORAM	2108	368	17.47
NAGALAND	1658	694	41.87
ODISHA	15571	6745	43.32
PUNJAB	5036	4235	84.09
RAJASTHAN	34224	25493	74.49
SIKKIM	710	97	13.59
TAMIL NADU	13006	8110	62.35
TELANGANA	11210	6770	60.39
TRIPURA	1049	271	25.82
UTTARAKHAND	5348	1550	28.98
UTTAR PRADESH	24093	18826	78.14
WEST BENGAL	8875	5625	63.38
A&N ISLAND	825	28	3.37
CHANDIGARH	11	1	13.25
D & N HAVELI	49	24	48.51
DAMAN & DIU	11	3	25.88
DELHI	148	53	35.65
LAKSHADWEEP	3	2	71.17
PUDUCHERRY	48	29	59.60
ALL INDIA	328726	181065	55.08

Annexure-II

**Annexure in reference to Reply to part (b) & (c) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred No.
345 due for reply on 20.7.2021
Number of Agricultural Workers in India (in Millions)**

S. No.	State/ UTs	Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Total	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
	ALL INDIA	127.31	118.81	106.78	144.33	234.09	263.14
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
