

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3651**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2024

**AGRICULTURAL LAND LOSS DUE TO LAND ACQUISITION**

3651. SHRI SUDHAKAR SINGH:

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

- (a) the data on the extent of Agricultural land that has been lost across the country due to land acquisition by various agencies State-wise;
- (b) the impact of the loss of agricultural land on country's food security and the Government assessment on the long-term implications of such acquisitions;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted or proposed to conduct any study to analyze the effects of agricultural land loss on food production and rural livelihoods; and
- (d) the details of the measures that are being taken to balance developmental needs with the preservation of agricultural land to ensure sustainable food security for the nation?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि और किसान कल्याण राज्य मंत्री (SHRI RAMNATH THAKUR)

(a) to (d): Land and its management falls under the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the States, as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The land acquisition is undertaken by the Central and State Governments under various Central and State Acts, including the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013. The provisions of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 are implemented by 'appropriate Government' as defined under Section 3(e) of the said Act.

To regulate the land acquisition in the country, Department of Land Resources enacted 'RFCTLARR Act, 2013' which came into effect from 01.01.2014. The aforesaid Act has special provision to safeguard the food security of the country which inter-alia provides to minimize the acquisition of multi-cropped irrigated land and to define the limits for acquisition of agricultural land in aggregate for all projects in a district or State. Besides, under Second Schedule of the Act there is a provision of providing land for land in certain cases of land acquisition. The Department does not centrally maintain data relating to extent of Agricultural land that has been lost across the country due to land acquisition by various agencies.

Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare is implementing several schemes with the objective of increasing food grains production through area expansion and productivity enhancement. As a result, the gross cropped area, food grain production and cropping intensity have been increased.

As per the NITI Aayog Working Group Report, 2018, the overall food grains will have quite comfortable position till 2032-33, as far as food security is concerned.

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