

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED D. QUESTION NO. 384

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 21ST JULY, 2026

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS (2021-22)

384. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

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

- (a) the present status of the 11th Agriculture Census (2021-22), including the stages of work completed and the progress made since its commencement in 2022;
- (b) the reasons, if any, for the delay in completing the Census and publishing its findings, along with the revised timeline for its completion and release;
- (c) the number of villages and agricultural households selected or covered under the Census, indicating the sampling methodology adopted, wherever applicable, State/UT-wise; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to use the findings of the census for formulating policies relating to agricultural production, land holdings, crop diversification and farmers' welfare, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण राज्य मंत्री (SHRI RAMNATH THAKUR)

(a) to (d): Agriculture Census in India is conducted after every five years in collaboration with the States and Union Territories. The field work of Agriculture Census is carried out in three distinct phases. The ongoing 11th Agriculture Census with the reference year 2021-22 has been commenced in 2022 and so far, field work & data collection for three phases have been completed within time frame.

Further, in phase-I, data on primary characteristics of agricultural holdings and area operated are collected on complete enumeration basis. In Phase-II, data on characteristics of holdings like cropping pattern, irrigation status etc. are collected from randomly selected 20% of sample villages in each Tehsil. In phase III, data on input use pattern of operational holdings are collected from randomly selected 7% of sample villages in each Tehsil.

Agriculture Census provides reliable data base on socio-economic aspects of operational holders in the country which is used for making agricultural policies. It provides information on the number, size and distribution of operational holdings by classes (marginal, small, semi-medium, medium and large), tenancy, consolidation of holdings, land distribution etc. which is used for efficient planning for utilization of land, irrigation facilities, crop diversification, mechanization and other agricultural inputs. It provides data on woman-operated land holdings to support gender-based agricultural interventions. Census data also enables Government in efficient allocation of subsidies, credit facilities, targeting rural development programs, and establishing national and regional agricultural priorities. Further, it serves as a key data source in agriculture sector for researchers, planners, and other stakeholders.
