

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

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1787
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 04/08/2023

LEAVING AGRICULTURE DUE TO UNREMUNERATIVE PRICES

1787 SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN:
SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers who have left their ancestral profession of agriculture due to unremunerative price of their produce during the last three years and current year till date, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the number of farmers who have left their profession in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the current year, yearwise and district-wise?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE & FARMERS WELFARE

(SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a) & (b) Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare has not conducted any survey to ascertain the number of farmers who left farming due to unremunerative price for their produce. However, National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has been conducting Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) to estimate employment and unemployment indicators in both rural and urban areas annually. As per the report of PLFS (July, 2021 – June, 2022) the percentage distribution of workers in the usual status engaged in agriculture and allied sector at all India level for the last three years 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

The Government has adopted and implemented several policies, reforms, developmental programmes and schemes for improving conditions and incomes of the farmers including small farmers. These include:

- (i) Supplementary income transfers under PM-KISAN of Rs 6000 per year in three equal instalments to eligible beneficiaries.

- (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.

During the last six years the agriculture and allied sector has been growing at 4.4% per annum.
