



Farmer Factor in Haryana | Haryana | 19 Sep 2024

Why in News?

Recently, farmer unrest has become a key issue in Haryana's assembly elections, highlighting the evolving dynamics of the state's [agrarian economy](#).

Key Points

- **Agriculture and Employment:** Haryana ranks **8th** in terms of the share of agriculture in the state's [Gross State Value Addition \(GSVA\)](#), **nearly 18%** according to GSVA data for 2022-23.
 - However, in terms of agriculture's share in the total workforce, **nearly 32%** according to [Periodic Labour Force Survey \(PLFS\) 2022-23](#), Haryana is ranked 15th.
 - Despite having a relatively low share of agriculture in both overall output and employment, **Haryana ranks 2nd in India, following Punjab**, for Gross State Value Addition (GSVA) in **agriculture per agricultural worker**.
 - This indicates that **agriculture in Haryana is a significantly high-value activity** compared to most other states in India.
- **Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households for Haryana:** The [Situation Assessment Survey](#) was conducted by the [National Sample Survey Office \(NSSO\)](#) under the [Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation](#). The data is primarily from the 2018-19 survey, with some updates available from 2021-22.
 - Approximately **14.7%** of the total households in Haryana are agricultural households.
 - The average monthly income of **agricultural households in Haryana** is around **Rs.23,000**.
 - Approximately **48%** of the total income of agricultural households comes from agricultural activities.
 - Haryana has high productivity levels for key crops such as [wheat and rice](#), with yields **often exceeding national averages**.
 - A significant portion of the agricultural workforce is engaged in **seasonal labor and [casual employment](#)**.

Periodic Labour Force Survey

- **About:**
 - It is a survey conducted by the **NSO under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)** to measure the employment and unemployment situation in India.
 - The NSO launched the **PLFS in April 2017**.
 - **Objective of PLFS:**
 - To estimate the key employment and unemployment indicators (**viz. Worker Population Ratio, Labour Force Participation Rate, Unemployment Rate**) in the short time interval of **three months for the urban areas** only in the '**Current Weekly Status (CWS)**'.
 - To estimate employment and unemployment indicators in both 'Usual Status' and CWS in both rural and urban areas annually.
-

