



# Farmer Factor in Haryana

## 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 **8<sup>th</sup>** 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 15<sup>th</sup>.
  - Despite having a relatively low share of agriculture in both overall output and employment, **Haryana ranks 2<sup>nd</sup> 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.

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