

**DIRECTORATE
OF
ECONOMICS
AND
STATISTICS**

**MINISTRY OF
AGRICULTURE
& FARMERS
WELFARE**



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2021 | SEPTEMBER

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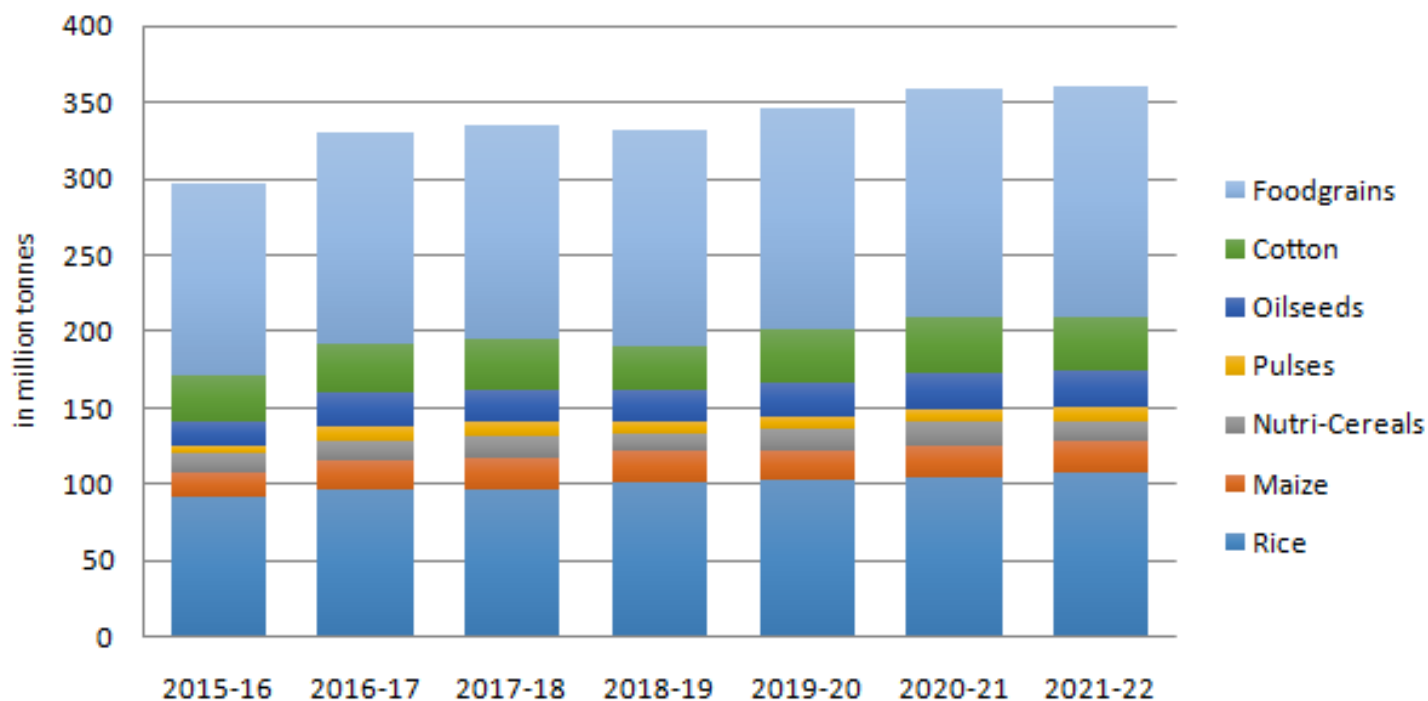
WEDGE BETWEEN
WHOLESALE PRICE AND
MSP

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Highlights of First Advance Estimates (Kharif only) for the Agricultural Year 2021-22

Production of Major Kharif Crops



TOTAL FOODGRAINS

Total foodgrain production in the country is estimated at record 150.50 million tonnes which is higher by 12.71 million tonnes than the average foodgrain production of previous five years' (2015-16 to 2019-20)

KHARIF RICE

Total production of kharif rice during 2021-22 is estimated at 107.04 million tonnes. It is 9.4% higher than the previous five years' average.

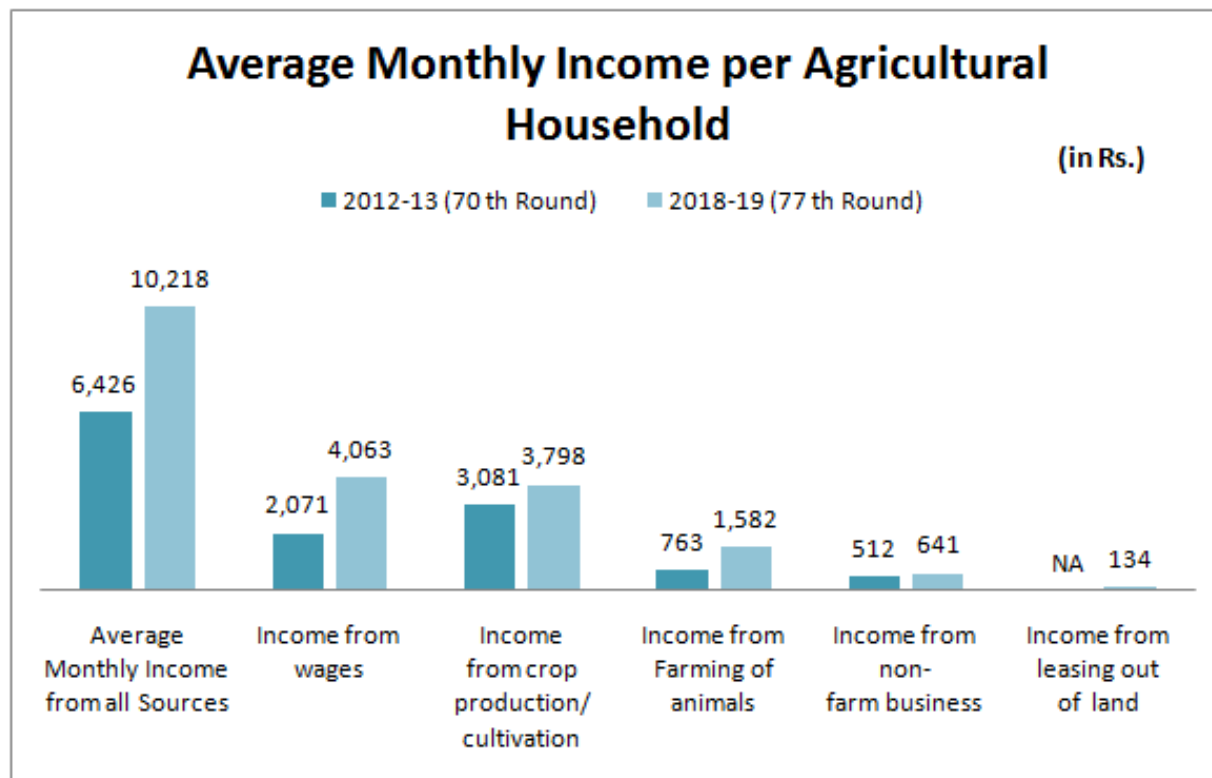
KHARIF PULSES

Total kharif pulses production during 2021-22 is estimated at 9.45 million tonnes. It is 17.2% more than the last five years average.

KHARIF OILSEEDS

Total kharif oilseeds production in the country during 2021-22 is estimated at 23.39 million tonnes which is 14.5% higher than the average of last five years kharif oilseeds production.

Situation Assessment of Agricultural Households and Land and Livestock Holdings of Households in Rural India, 2019



93.09 million

Number of Agricultural Households

70.4 %

Agricultural Households with land less than or equal to 1 ha

0.51 hectare

Average area owned per household

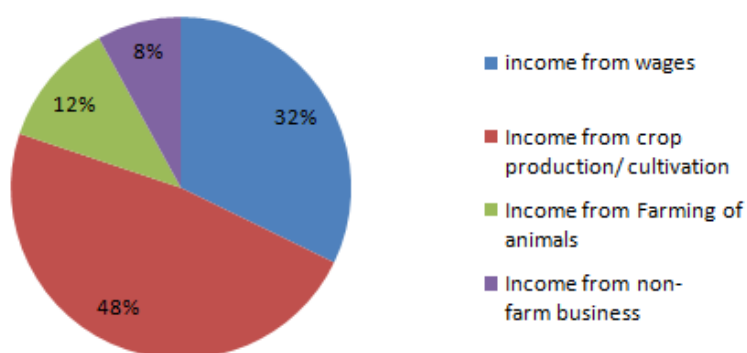
8.2 %

Landless households

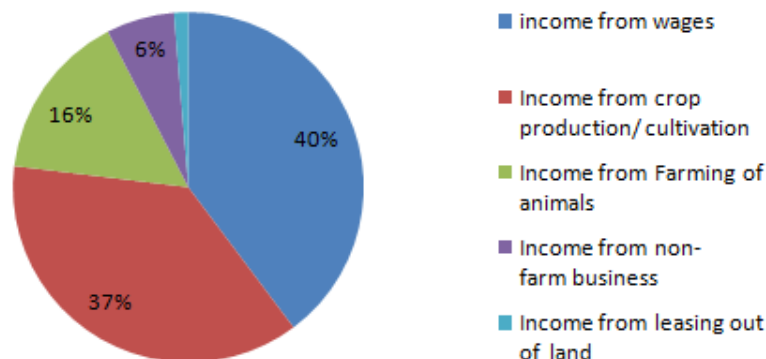
- Out of total average monthly income per agricultural household during agricultural year 2018-19, income from wages is Rs. 4,063, followed by cultivation / net receipt from crop production (Rs. 3,798), net receipt from farming of animals (Rs. 1,582), net receipt from non-farm business (Rs. 641) and Income from leasing out of land (Rs. 134).
- During the period January 2019 to June 2019, 56.9 % of agricultural households reported to be aware / access to Minimum Support Price (MSP) of sugarcane crop, 52.8 % for paddy and 41.2 % for arhar(tur) crop.

Source wise distribution of Income of agricultural household

2012-13 (70th Round)



2018-19 (77th Round)

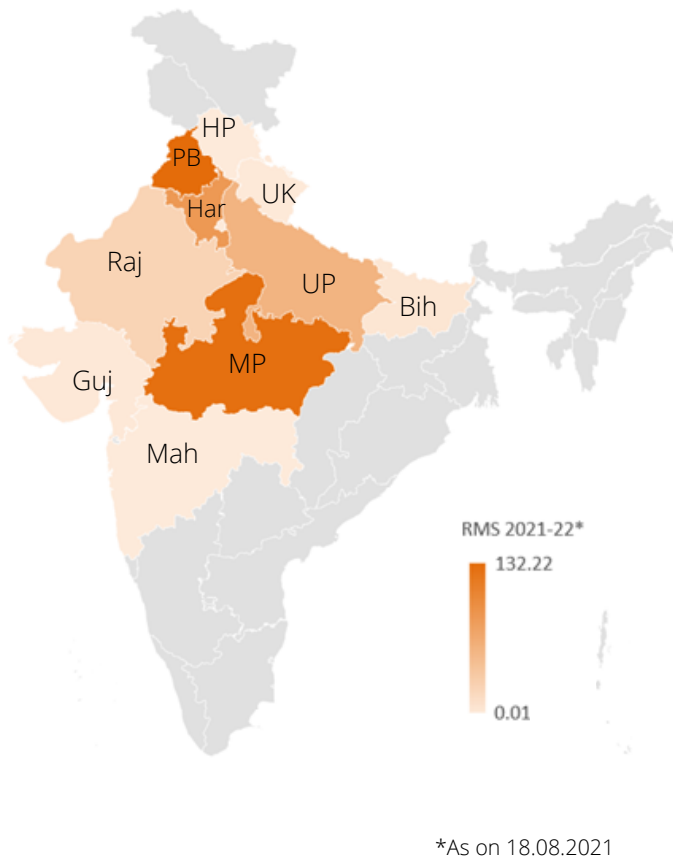


- In comparison to the 70th round, there was an increase in the contribution of wages from 32% to 40% and income from farming of animals 12% to 16% in the total income of agricultural households
- On the other hand, the share of income from crop cultivation decreased from 48% to 37% and the share of non-farm business in income from 8% to 6% during the same period.

Link: mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/Report_587m.pdf

Wheat Procurement

Procurement of Wheat in RMS 2021-22

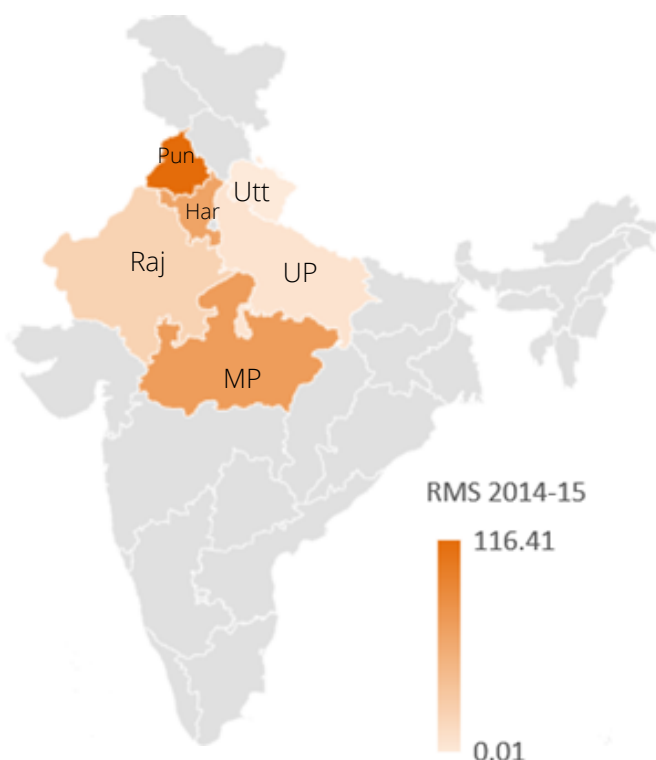


Around 433.32 LMT wheat was procured in the current marketing season RMS 2021-22 till 18 August 2021, against the last year corresponding purchase of 389.93 LMT, 11.16 % more in comparison to last year's corresponding period.

Punjab (132.22 LMT) was the biggest procurer in the country in the current season, followed by Madhya Pradesh (128.16 LMT), Haryana (84.93 LMT), Uttar Pradesh (56.41) and Rajasthan (23.40 LMT).

Over past few years, Madhya Pradesh has emerged as the biggest wheat procurer. In the marketing season 2014-15, the state's purchase was 70.94 LMT, which increased to 129.42 LMT in the RMS 2020, making it the biggest procurer in the country.

Procurement of Wheat in RMS 2014-15



In the current marketing season RMS 2021, Madhya Pradesh's purchase stood at 128.16 LMT, marginally lower than that of Punjab.



ASSESSMENT OF LIVESTOCK FEED AND FODDER IN HARYANA

-Agro-Economic Research Centre, Delhi (DEC, 2020)

OBJECTIVES

1. To study the growth pattern of major livestock population
2. To estimate the area, production and productivity of major green and dry fodder crops
3. To assess feed and fodder availability and requirement, and estimate deficit/surplus to improve livestock productivity



METHODOLOGY

1. The study is based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data includes analyzing the demand for and supply of feed and fodder based on data collected from the field level through a sample survey method.
2. The study has been carried in three districts, namely, Bhiwani, Hisar, Sirsa and the reference period of the study is 2018-19 agricultural year.
3. A total of 120 'Cattle' rearing farmers, 120 'Buffalo' rearing farmers and 120 'Sheep & Goat' rearing farmers were surveyed from selected districts, on combined basis, using a pre-tested questionnaire.
4. The secondary data on livestock population of all the selected states are compiled from different Quinquennial Livestock Census, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government India. Further, secondary data on the area under fodder is collected from various issues of Land Use Statistics and from publications on Area, Production and Yield from the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare.

FINDINGS



1. The livestock population in Haryana remained stagnant during the period 2007 to 2012 but declined (-20%) during 2012 to 2019.
2. The major fodder crops are jowar, berseem and barley. The by-product of wheat is used as dry fodder. The area under fodder crops in the kharif season is nearly one-fourth of the total area which is just 7% in the rabi season in the study districts.
3. The constraints such as non-availability of the village grazing land and common village forest area; limited land holding of farmers, especially for goat and sheep rearing farmers, restrict the use of more land under fodder crops.
4. There is pre-existing water scarcity in dry land areas reducing productivity of fodder crops.
5. There is lack of awareness among farmers about the government's programmes on fodder cultivation practices. Most of the farmers, especially in the small and marginal categories are illiterate and have limited financial resources.
6. Farmers are not practicing any post harvesting technique of fodder production and suffer with the shortage of dry fodder in off season.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS



1. The research system needs to pay higher attention to developing high yielding varieties of fodder and state department must strive to promote those varieties for increasing fodder production.
2. The cost of growing fodder crops is cheaper compared with that of other food crops, so farmers may be encouraged to put more efforts and inputs on fodder cultivation. Since, the farmers have limited financial resources, they may be provided with subsidized inputs such as good quality seeds and other related inputs.
3. There is an urgent need to encourage farmers to adopt post-harvest techniques. There is a need to launch some initiatives to conduct training programmes on post-harvest management techniques and expose farmers to such initiatives related to fodder cultivation so that the farmers can utilize efficient practices in limited land resources to achieve better gains.

Link of the study may be accessed at:

http://13.233.181.33/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Feed_Fodder_Study_AERC_D.pdf



1%

lower to Long Period Average (LPA).

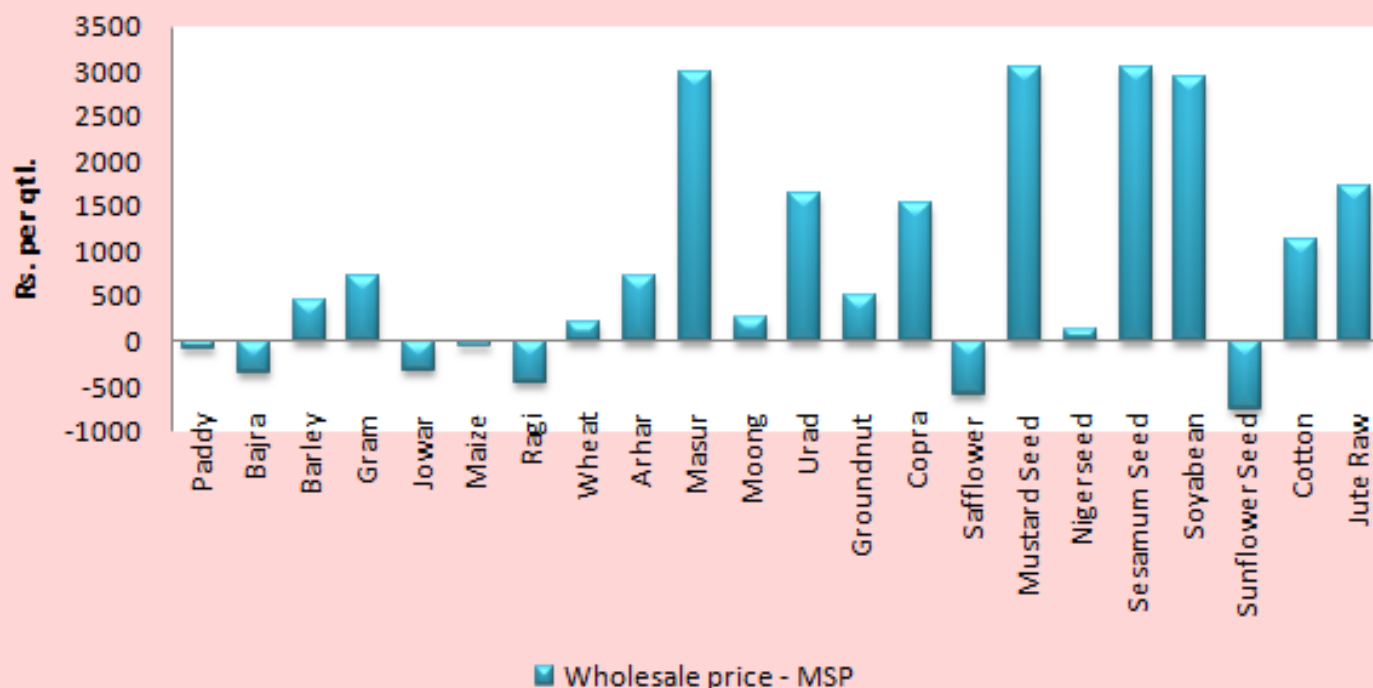
Source: IMD

PROCUREMENT

| Crop | Marketing Season | This Year | Last Year | % from last year |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|
| Wheat 18.08.2021 | April - March Rabi (2021-22) | 433.44 | 389.93 | 11% |
| Rice 01.10.2021 | October - Sept Kharif (2020-21) | 600.65 | 514.77 | 17% |

Source: FCI

Wedge between Wholesale Prices and MSP



In the month of September, 2021, the wholesale prices of paddy, bajra, jowar, maize, ragi, safflower, and sunflower seed were ruling below their MSP.

Share of GVA of Agriculture & Allied Sector in Total Economy (at current prices)

| Year | (per cent) | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Agriculture, forestry & fishing | Crops | Livestock | forestry and logging | fishing and aquaculture |
| 2011-12 | 18.5 | 12.1 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 0.8 |
| 2012-13 | 18.2 | 11.8 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| 2013-14 | 18.6 | 12.1 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| 2014-15 | 18.2 | 11.2 | 4.4 | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| 2015-16 | 17.7 | 10.6 | 4.6 | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| 2016-17 | 18.0 | 10.6 | 4.8 | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| 2017-18* | 18.3 | 10.5 | 5.1 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| 2018-19 # | 17.6 | 9.7 | 5.1 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| 2019-20@ | 18.4 | 10.7 | 5.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| 2020-21** | 20.2 | Will be released in January, 2022. | | | |

Source: National Statistical Office (NSO) M/o Statistics & PI

** As per Provisional Estimates of Annual of National Income, 2020-21 released on 31st, May 2021

* Third Revised Estimates, # Second Revised Estimate, @As per the First Revised Estimates released on 29th January, 2021

Note: 1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) includes GVA taxes on Products including import duties and less subsidies on Products.

**Minimum Support Prices
(According to crop year)**

Rs. per quintal

| Sl. No. | Commodity | Variety | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | (#) increase in MSP 2021-22 over 2020-21 |
|---------|--|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| | KHARIF CROPS | | | | | | | |
| 1 | PADDY | Common | 1550 | 1750 | 1815 | 1868 | 1940 | 72(3.9) |
| | | Grade 'A' | 1590 | 1770 | 1835 | 1888 | 1960 | 72(3.8) |
| 2 | JOWAR | Hybrid | 1700 | 2430 | 2550 | 2620 | 2738 | 118(4.5) |
| | | Maldandi | 1725 | 2450 | 2570 | 2640 | 2758 | 118(4.5) |
| 3 | BAJRA | | 1425 | 1950 | 2000 | 2150 | 2250 | 100(4.7) |
| 4 | RAGI | | 1900 | 2897 | 3150 | 3295 | 3377 | 82(2.5) |
| 5 | MAIZE | | 1425 | 1700 | 1760 | 1850 | 1870 | 20(1.1) |
| 6 | ARHAR(Tur) | | 5450^ | 5675 | 5800 | 6000 | 6300 | 300(5.0) |
| 7 | MOONG | | 5575^ | 6975 | 7050 | 7196 | 7275 | 79(1.1) |
| 8 | URAD | | 5400^ | 5600 | 5700 | 6000 | 6300 | 300(5.0) |
| 9 | GROUNDNUT | | 4450^ | 4890 | 5090 | 5275 | 5550 | 275(5.2) |
| 10 | SUNFLOWER SEED | | 4100* | 5388 | 5650 | 5885 | 6015 | 130(2.2) |
| 11 | SOYABEEN (yellow) | | 3050^ | 3399 | 3710 | 3880 | 3950 | 70(1.8) |
| 12 | SESAMUM | | 5300* | 6249 | 6485 | 6855 | 7307 | 452(6.6) |
| 13 | NIGERSEED | | 4050* | 5877 | 5940 | 6695 | 6930 | 235(3.5) |
| 14 | COTTON | Medium Staple | 4020 | 5150 | 5255 | 5515 | 5726 | 211(3.8) |
| | | Long Staple | 4320 | 5450 | 5550 | 5825 | 6025 | 200(3.4) |
| | RABI CROPS | | | | | | | |
| 15 | WHEAT | | 1735 | 1840 | 1925 | 1975 | 2015 | 40 (2.0) |
| 16 | BARLEY | | 1410 | 1440 | 1525 | 1600 | 1635 | 35 (2.2) |
| 17 | GRAM | | 4400@ | 4620 | 4875 | 5100 | 5230 | 130 (2.5) |
| 18 | MASUR (LENTIL) | | 4250* | 4475 | 4800 | 5100 | 5500 | 400 (7.8) |
| 19 | RAPESEED & MUSTARD | | 4000* | 4200 | 4425 | 4650 | 5050 | 400 (8.6) |
| 20 | SAFFLOWER | | 4100* | 4945 | 5215 | 5327 | 5441 | 114 (2.1) |
| 21 | TORIA | | 3900 | 4190 | 4425 | 4650 | | |
| | OTHER CROPS | | | | | | | |
| 22 | COPRA (Calender Year) | Milling | 6500 | 7511 | 9521 | 9960 | 10335 | 375(3.8) |
| | | Ball | 6785 | 7750 | 9920 | 10300 | 10600 | 300(2.9) |
| 23 | DE-HUSKED COCONUT (Calender Year) | | 1760 | 2030 | 2571 | 2700 | 2800 | 100(3.7) |
| 24 | JUTE | | 3500 | 3700 | 3950 | 4225 | 4500 | 275(6.5) |
| 25 | Sugarcane\$ | | 255 | 275 | 275 | 285 | 290 | 5 (1.7) |

Figures in brackets indicate percentage increase.

* Including Bonus of Rs. 100 per quintal.

^ Including Bonus of Rs. 200 per quintal.

@ Including Bonus of Rs. 150 per quintal

\$ Fair & Remunerative Price

Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
Directorate of Economics and Statistics
First Advance Estimates of Production of Foodgrains for 2021-22

As on: 21.09.2021
(in Million Tonnes)

| Crop | Season | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | |
|---------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Fourth Advance Estimates | Target | First Advance Estimates 2021-22 |
| Rice | Kharif | 91.50 | 91.39 | 91.41 | 96.30 | 97.14 | 102.04 | 102.28 | 104.41 | 104.30 | 107.04 |
| | Rabi | 15.15 | 14.09 | 13.00 | 13.40 | 15.62 | 14.44 | 16.59 | 17.86 | | |
| | Total | 106.65 | 105.48 | 104.41 | 109.70 | 112.76 | 116.48 | 118.87 | 122.27 | 104.30 | 107.04 |
| Wheat | Rabi | 95.85 | 86.53 | 92.29 | 98.51 | 99.87 | 103.60 | 107.86 | 109.52 | | |
| Maize | Kharif | 17.15 | 17.01 | 16.05 | 18.92 | 20.12 | 19.41 | 19.43 | 21.44 | 22.10 | 21.24 |
| | Rabi | 7.11 | 7.16 | 6.51 | 6.98 | 8.63 | 8.30 | 9.34 | 10.07 | | |
| | Total | 24.26 | 24.17 | 22.57 | 25.90 | 28.75 | 27.72 | 28.77 | 31.51 | 22.10 | 21.24 |
| Barley | Rabi | 1.83 | 1.61 | 1.44 | 1.75 | 1.78 | 1.63 | 1.72 | 1.67 | | |
| Nutri Cereals | Kharif | 14.06 | 13.93 | 12.10 | 13.52 | 13.91 | 11.97 | 14.19 | 15.02 | 15.21 | 12.76 |
| | Rabi | 3.15 | 3.15 | 2.42 | 2.60 | 2.53 | 1.74 | 3.08 | 2.94 | | |
| | Total | 17.20 | 17.08 | 14.52 | 16.12 | 16.44 | 13.71 | 17.26 | 17.96 | 15.21 | 12.76 |
| Total Pulses | Kharif | 6.00 | 5.73 | 5.53 | 9.58 | 9.31 | 8.09 | 7.92 | 8.69 | 9.82 | 9.45 |
| | Rabi | 13.26 | 11.42 | 10.79 | 13.55 | 16.11 | 13.98 | 15.10 | 17.02 | | |
| | Total | 19.26 | 17.15 | 16.32 | 23.13 | 25.42 | 22.08 | 23.03 | 25.72 | 9.82 | 9.45 |
| Total Foodgrains | Kharif | 128.69 | 128.07 | 125.09 | 138.33 | 140.47 | 141.52 | 143.81 | 149.56 | 151.43 | 150.50 |
| | Rabi | 136.35 | 123.96 | 126.45 | 136.78 | 144.55 | 143.70 | 153.69 | 159.08 | | |
| | Total | 265.05 | 252.02 | 251.54 | 275.11 | 285.01 | 285.21 | 297.50 | 308.65 | 151.43 | 150.50 |
| Total Nine Oilseeds | Kharif | 22.62 | 19.22 | 16.70 | 21.53 | 21.01 | 20.68 | 22.25 | 24.03 | 26.00 | 23.39 |
| | Rabi | 10.13 | 8.29 | 8.55 | 9.75 | 10.45 | 10.85 | 10.97 | 12.07 | | |
| | Total | 32.75 | 27.51 | 25.25 | 31.28 | 31.46 | 31.52 | 33.22 | 36.10 | 26.00 | 23.39 |
| Sugarcane | Total | 352.14 | 362.33 | 348.45 | 306.07 | 379.90 | 405.42 | 370.50 | 399.25 | 397.00 | 419.25 |
| Cotton # | Total | 35.90 | 34.81 | 30.01 | 32.58 | 32.81 | 28.04 | 36.07 | 35.38 | 37.00 | 36.22 |
| Jute # # | Total | 11.08 | 10.62 | 9.94 | 10.43 | 9.59 | 9.50 | 9.45 | 9.12 | 10.00 | 9.19 |

Million bales of 170 kgs. each

Million bales of 180 kgs. each