

**DIRECTORATE  
OF  
ECONOMICS  
AND  
STATISTICS**

**MINISTRY OF  
AGRICULTURE  
& FARMERS  
WELFARE**



# **MONTHLY BULLETIN DECEMBER, 2021**



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THIS BULLETIN IS PREPARED UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF SR. ESA

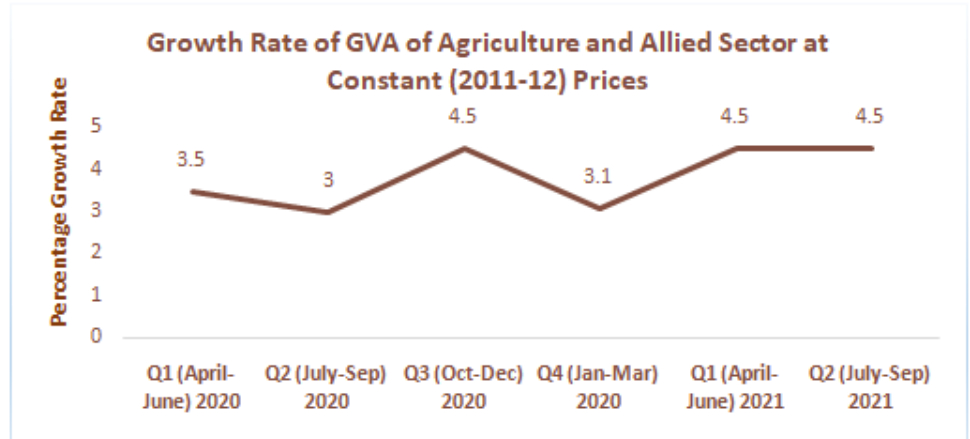
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# GVA ESTIMATES

## 4.5%

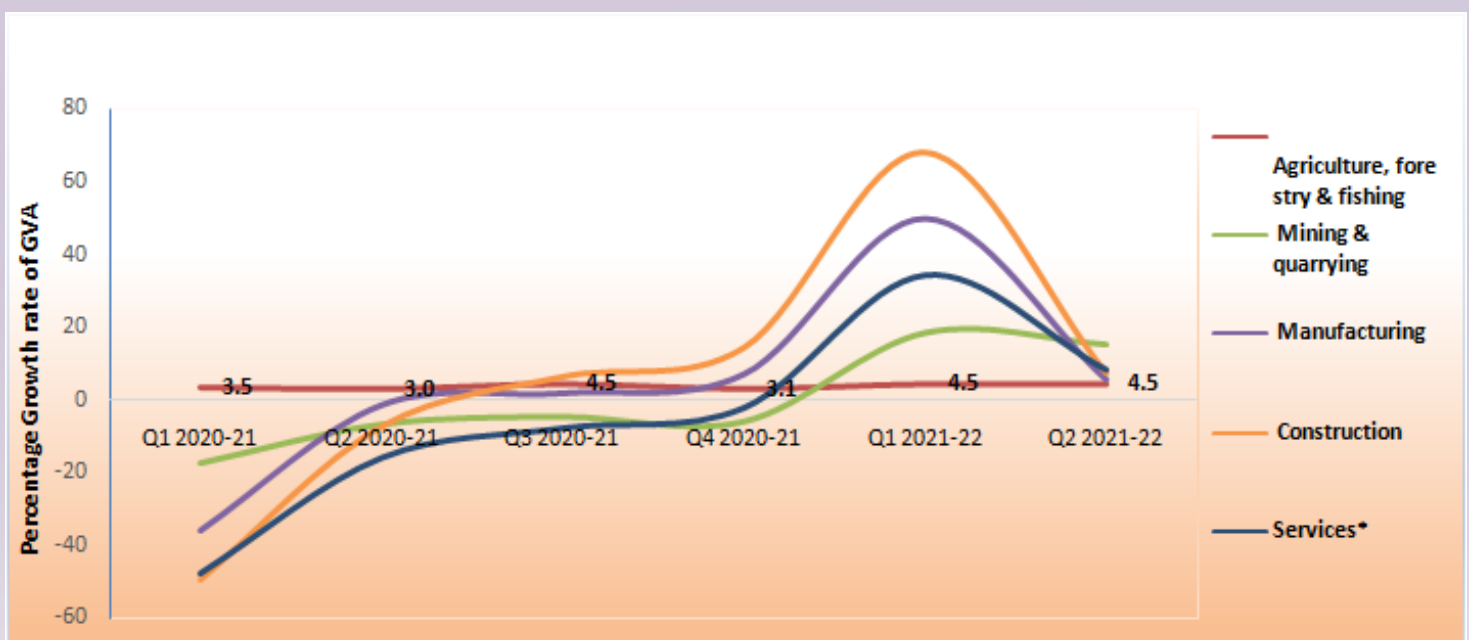
GROWTH RATES OF GVA IN AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTOR AT 2011-12 PRICES IN Q2 2021-22



Data Source: NSO

- As per the Latest GVA estimates released by NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Agriculture and Allied Sector has shown steady growth during recent years. The Gross Value added (GVA) of the sector grew by 4.5% in its second quarter of financial year 2021-22 as against 3%, in second quarter of last financial year 2020-21 at constant prices. It continued to be higher than its pre-pandemic level providing much needed support to the economy.
- Growth rate of Agriculture, forestry and fishery sector has stayed consistent at an average of 3.87% over all the quarters since 2020-21, wherein all the other sectors observed a negative growth rate due to the pandemic COVID-19
- Post this slowdown, growth rate has increased drastically for construction, manufacturing, services and mining & quarrying sector implying a recovery. However, agriculture & allied sector growth rate hovers around 4 % indicating a strong and resilient sector

## GROWTH RATE OF GVA AT CONSTANT 2011-12 PRICES



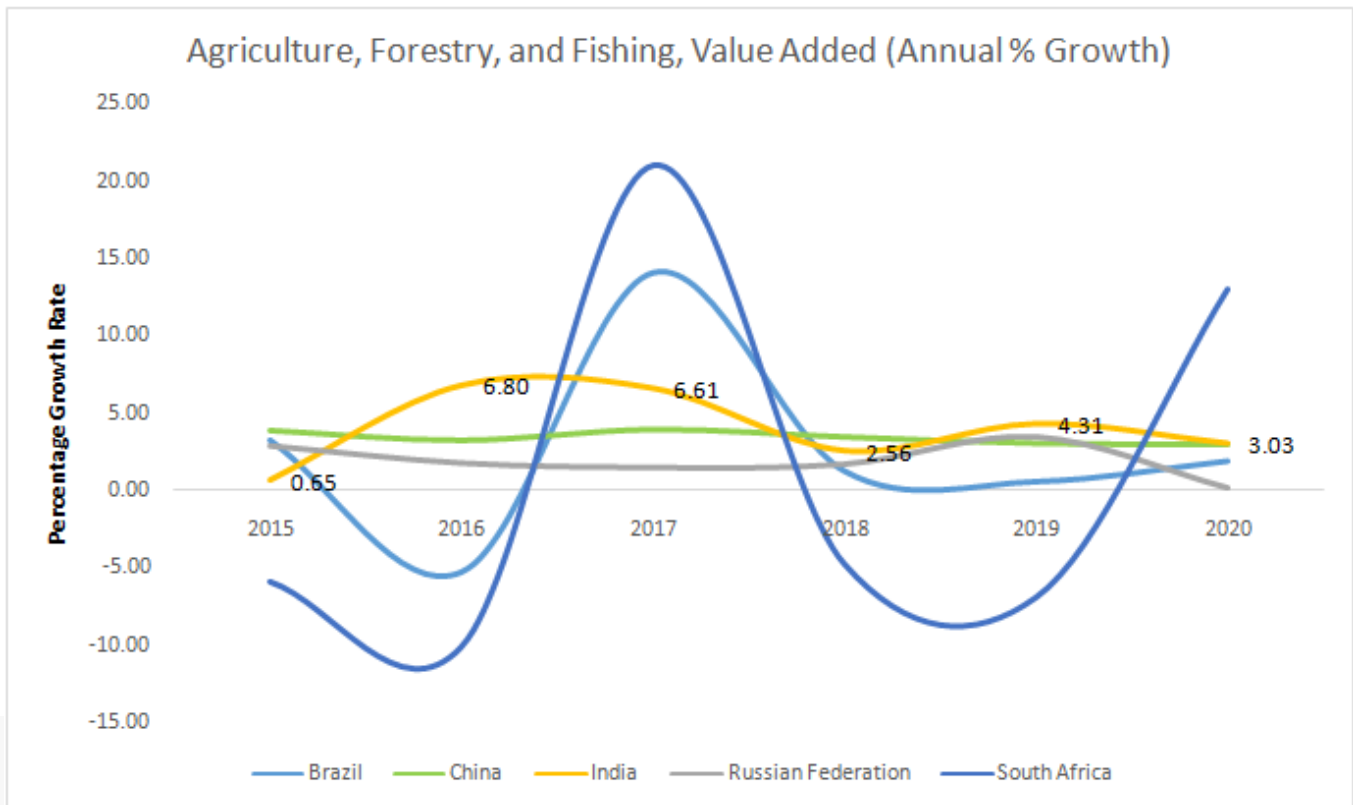
\*Trade, hotels, transport, communication and services related to broadcasting

Data Source: NSO

# PERFORMANCE OF AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTOR IN BRICS COUNTRIES

## 3.99%

*average growth rate (last 6 years) of Value Added of agriculture, forestry and fishing sector in India, highest amongst BRICS countries*



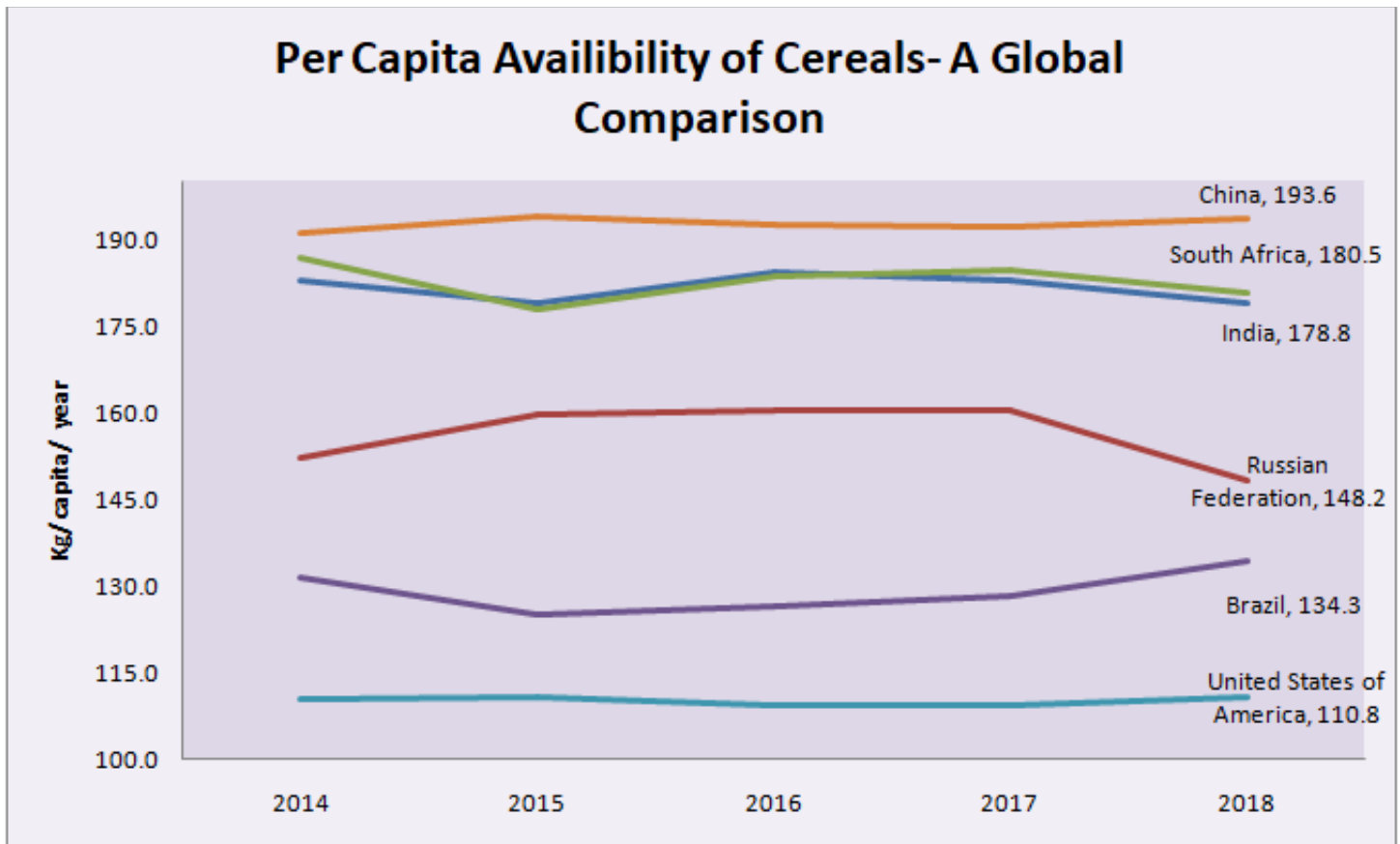
Data Source: World Development Indicators

India has the highest average growth rate of Value Added of agriculture, forestry and fishing sector at 3.99% for the last six years amongst BRICS nations, followed by China (3.45%), Brazil (2.69%), Russian Federation (1.92%) and South Africa (1.09%)

Growth rate in value added in India, China and Russian Federation has shown consistent performance. However, growth rate of Brazil and South Africa has stayed highly volatile.



# Per Capita Net Availability of Food grains



Source: FAO

- According to the Food Balance Sheet data calculated by FAO, China has the highest per capita availability of cereals at 193.61 kg per person per year in 2018
- South Africa and India follow China at second and third place with 180.54 and 178.80 kg/person/year respectively. This quantity is significantly higher than those of some developed nations like Russia, U.S.A. etc.

Note:

The latest data is only available upto 2018

# IMPROVING WATER USE EFFICIENCY IN INDIA'S AGRICULTURE: THE IMPACT, BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES OF MICRO-IRRIGATION UNDER THE PRADHAN MANTRI KRISHI SINCHAYEE YOJANA: PER DROP MORE CROP (PMKSY-PDMC) IN TELANGANA STATE

AGRO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH CENTRE, WALTAIR

## OBJECTIVES

- 1.To examine the savings of various inputs such as water, fertilizers, power, pesticides and labour;
- 2.To examine the enhancement of productivity, quality and other benefits in selected agriculture/ horticulture crops and if there is employment generation due to Micro Irrigation (MI);
- 3.To examine the adoption of MI including some of its determinants/features across states;
- 4.To study overall impact on farmers income and the cost-benefit in selected crops;
- 5.To identify any issues/problems in the benefit transfer work flow and monitoring by the implementing agency.

## METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in the two districts namely Nizamabad and Nalgonda of Telangana state with reference year 2019-20. The study adopted Multi-stage Stratified random sampling method in those two districts which have highest crop area.

## FINDINGS

- The per holding total micro irrigated area of beneficiary farmers is reported to be 2.89 hectares. Across the groups, the micro irrigated area ranged between 0.88 hectares in case of marginal farmers to 2.89 hectares in case of medium farmers. On an average, the per holding area under drip irrigation of beneficiary farmers is reported to be 1.09 hectares, while the area under sprinkler irrigation is reported to 1.29 hectares
- The changes in production, incomes and costs which have come through the adoption of micro irrigation for crops, Soya bean, Cotton, Bengal gram, Banana, Sweet Orange and Sugarcane
- 50 percent of farmers expressed the view that the reason for non-adoption of micro irrigation is due to non-availability of subsidy and credit. About 50 percent of farmers reported that due to non-availability of information and lack of fencing protection are the reasons for non-adoption of micro irrigation on their farm. Across the reasons, it is observed that the percentage of farmers disagreed for various reasons ranged between 29.17 percent in case of not suitable for their land and 87.50 percent in case of high operating cost of micro irrigation.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- The subsidy must be introduced to all groups of farmers besides the farmers involved in the benefit schemes
- The present subsidy system must be maintained continuously and the amount of subsidy must be reduced in accordance with the increase in extent of land
- Provision of subsidy on irrigation equipment to all groups of farmers
- Credit facility must be provided with low rates of interest
- The farmers must be arranged in groups and according to the capacity of discharge of water from each bore well.
- More pipes should be given to farmers for micro irrigation
- Renewal period should be reduced to three years instead of five years
- The Government should be able to provide micro irrigation as demanded by farmers
- Immediate sanction of drip/sprinkler within a month after applying for micro irrigation
- GST percentage on micro irrigation equipment's should be reduced

Link of the study may be accessed at:

<https://www.andhrauniversity.edu.in/img/pdf/research/153.pdf>





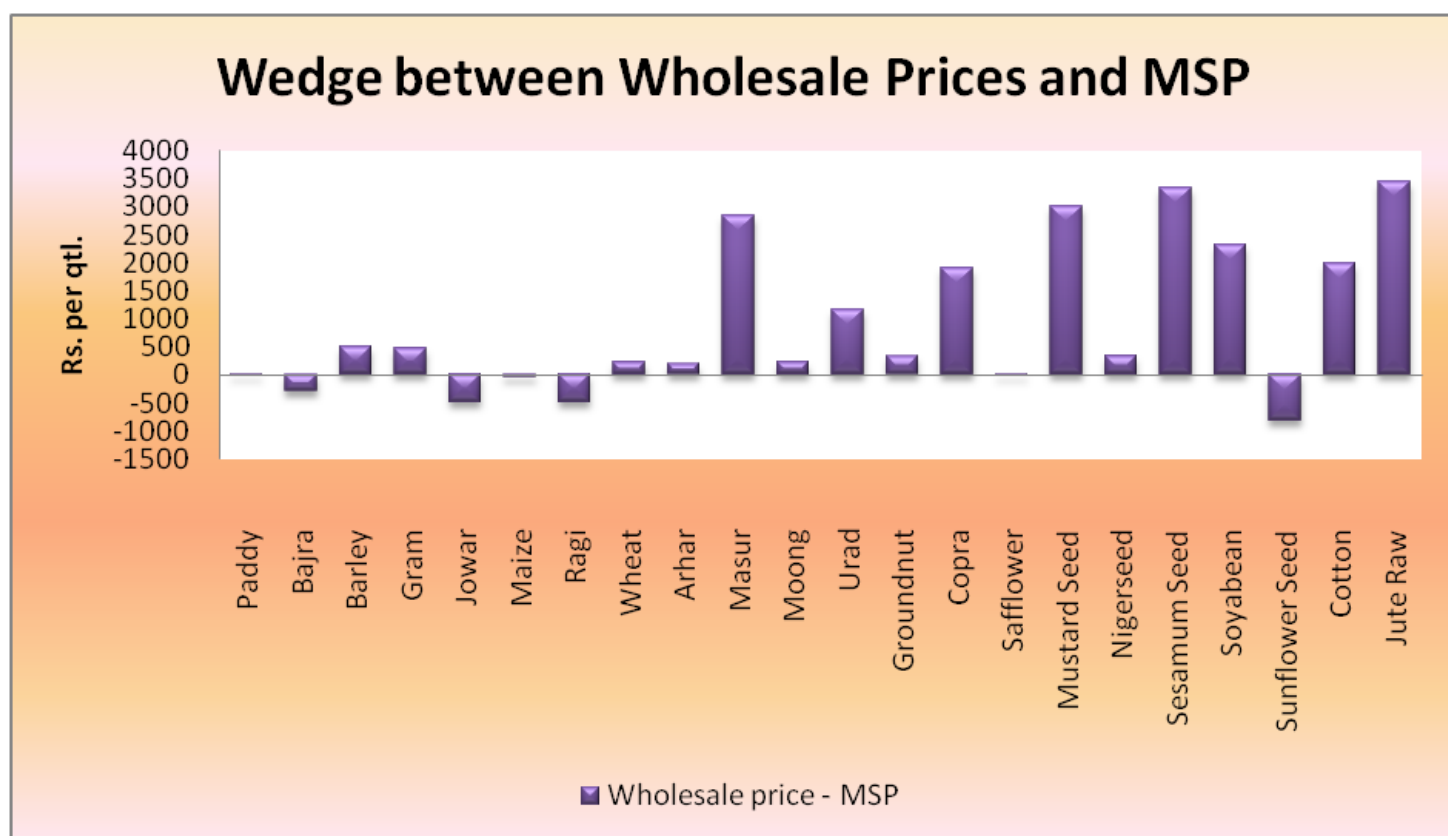
The All-India seasonal Post-Monsoon rainfall departure from its Long Period Average (LPA), for the period from 01 October to 01 December is higher than LPA by 48%.

Source: IMD

## PROCUREMENT

As on 03 December 2021, during KMS 2021-22, Progressive Procurement of Rice was 199.29 LMT as compared to 218.34 LMT procured during corresponding period of KMS 2020-21. About 18.89 Lakh farmers have been benefitted from ongoing KMS procurement.

Source: FCI



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



# PIB HIGHLIGHTS

## Announcement of Withdrawal of 3 Farm Laws by PM

Prime Minister addresses the Nation greets the nation on holy Guru Purab and re-opening of Kartarpur Sahib Corridor, "Today I have come to tell you, the whole country, that we have decided to withdraw all three agricultural laws. In the Parliament session starting later this month, we will complete the constitutional process to repeal these three agricultural laws"

PM announced formation of a committee to promote zero budgeting based agriculture, to change crop pattern as per the changing needs of the country and to make MSP more effective and transparent.

The Committee will have representatives of the central government, state governments, farmers, agricultural scientists, and agricultural economists.

**Link:** <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseFramePage.aspx?PRID=1773138>

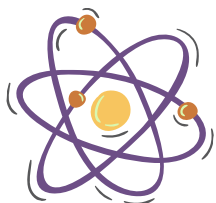
## Production of Fruits and Vegetables

India - the second largest producer of Fruits, as well as Vegetables (FAO, 2019)

### Production of Fruits and Vegetables in Million Tonnes:

Year	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (3rd Adv. Est.)	Average
Fruits	97.97	102.08	103.03	101.02
Vegetables	183.17	188.28	197.23	189.56

**Link:** <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1776584>



## 75 Nutrition smart villages

"Nutrition Smart Village" programme to strengthen the Poshan Abhiyan across 75 villages through All India Coordinated Research Project on Women in Agriculture

**OBJECTIVES:** promoting nutritional awareness, education and behavioural change in rural areas involving farm women and school children, harnessing traditional knowledge through the local recipe to overcome malnutrition and implementing nutrition-sensitive agriculture through homestead agriculture and Nutri-garden.

**Link:** <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1770657>

## Agri-Startups

Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare has launched a component called "Innovation and Agri-Entrepreneurship Development" under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY-RAFTAAR) in 2018-19

**OBJECTIVE:** promote innovation and agri-entrepreneurship by providing financial support and nurturing the incubation ecosystem.

Five Knowledge Partners (KPs) as Centre of Excellence and twenty four RKVY-RAFTAAR Agribusiness Incubators (R-ABIs) are appointed for implementation

646 start-ups in the agriculture and allied sectors have been selected for funding of a sum of Rs. 69.92 crore in installments and Rs. 33.94 crore has been released to respective KPs and RABIs for funding these start-ups.

**Link:** <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1776576>



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

(per cent)					
Year	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)**

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