सत्यमेव जयते

DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & FARMERS WELFARE

MONTHLY BULLETIN NOVEMBER, 2021

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THIS BULLETIN IS PREPARED UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF SR. ESA

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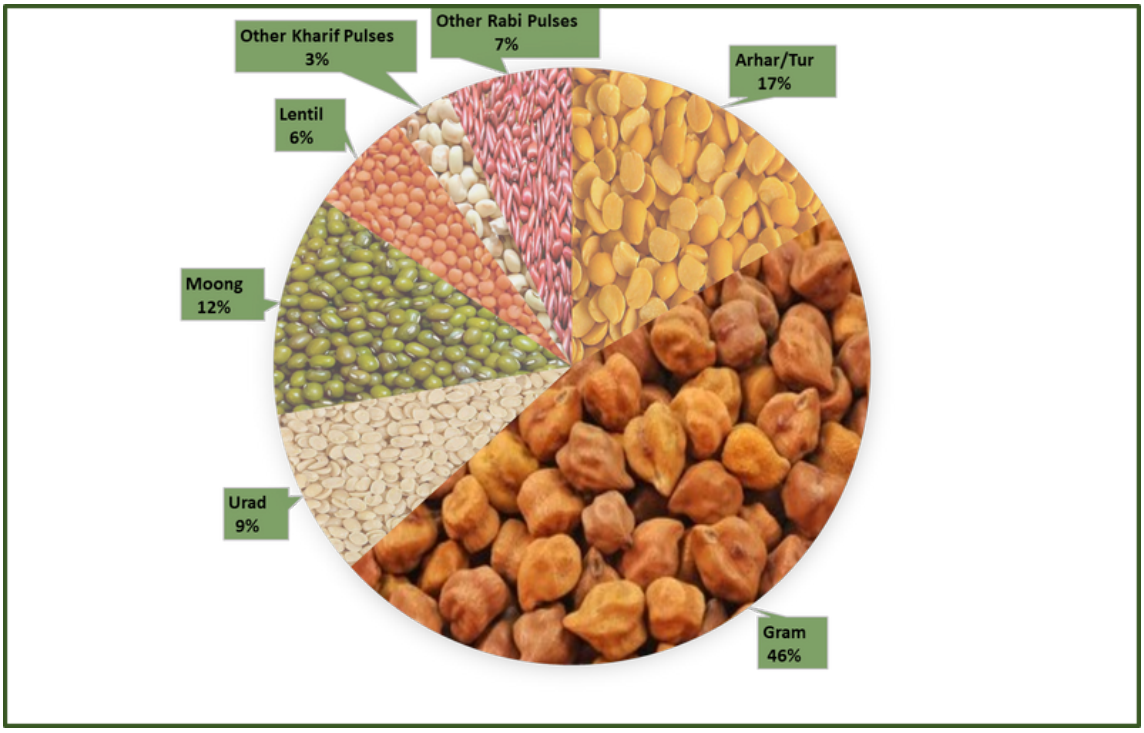
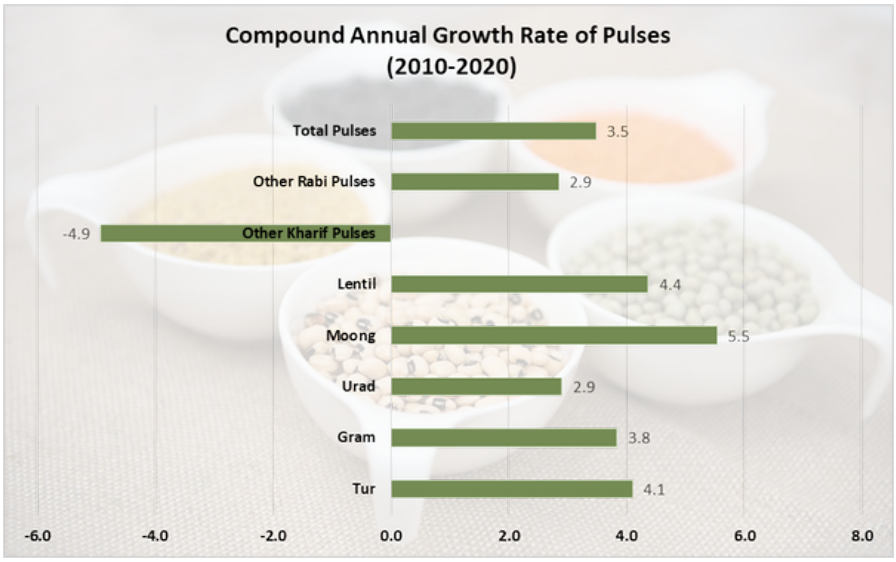
SNAPSHOT OF PULSES IN INDIA



DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL PULSES BY VARIETY

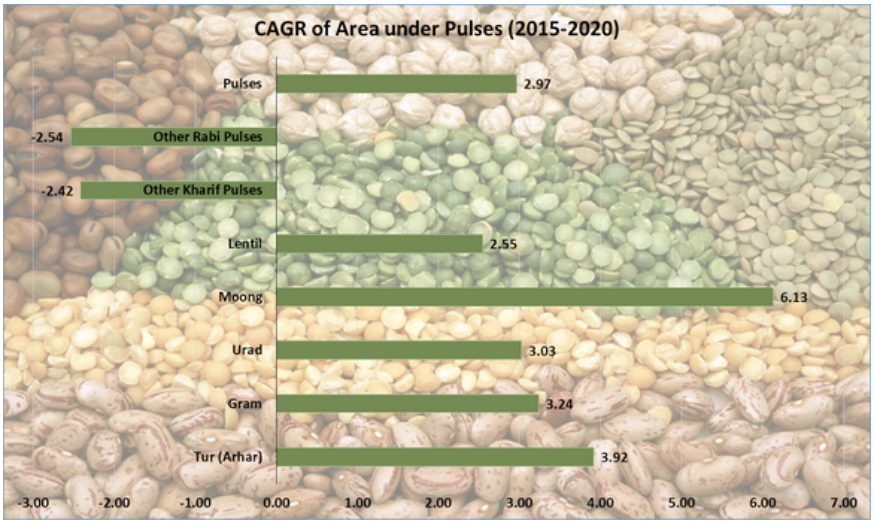
- The overall production of pulses increased from a level of 18.24 million tonnes to 25.72 million tonnes, with the compound annual growth of 3.5 percent in the last decade (2010-2020) .
- Increase in production of Gram and Arhar, which account for 63% of the total pulses are the reason behind the overall rise in production of pulses. Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh are major producer of pulses

SNAPSHOT OF PULSES IN INDIA



- **Moong Dal which accounts for 12 percent of total pulse production, has performed better than the other pulses with respect to production and area. In the previous decade (2010-2020), the production of moong increased by 1.29 million tonnes with the compound annual growth of 5.5%, significantly higher than that of total pulses (3.5%).**

- **Additionally, the overall area under cultivation of pulses increased by 3.92 million hectares with the CAGR of 2.97% (2015-2020). Among all the pulses, CARG for moong was highest at 6.13% in the same period. This impressive performance can be attributed to sustained increase in MSP.**



- **Madhya Pradesh has remained highest producers of pulses, despite fall in total area under cultivation in the last ten year. This is because of impressive increase in the yield levels from 656 kg per hectare to 1084 kg per hectare.**

Value-Addition in Agricultural Commodities

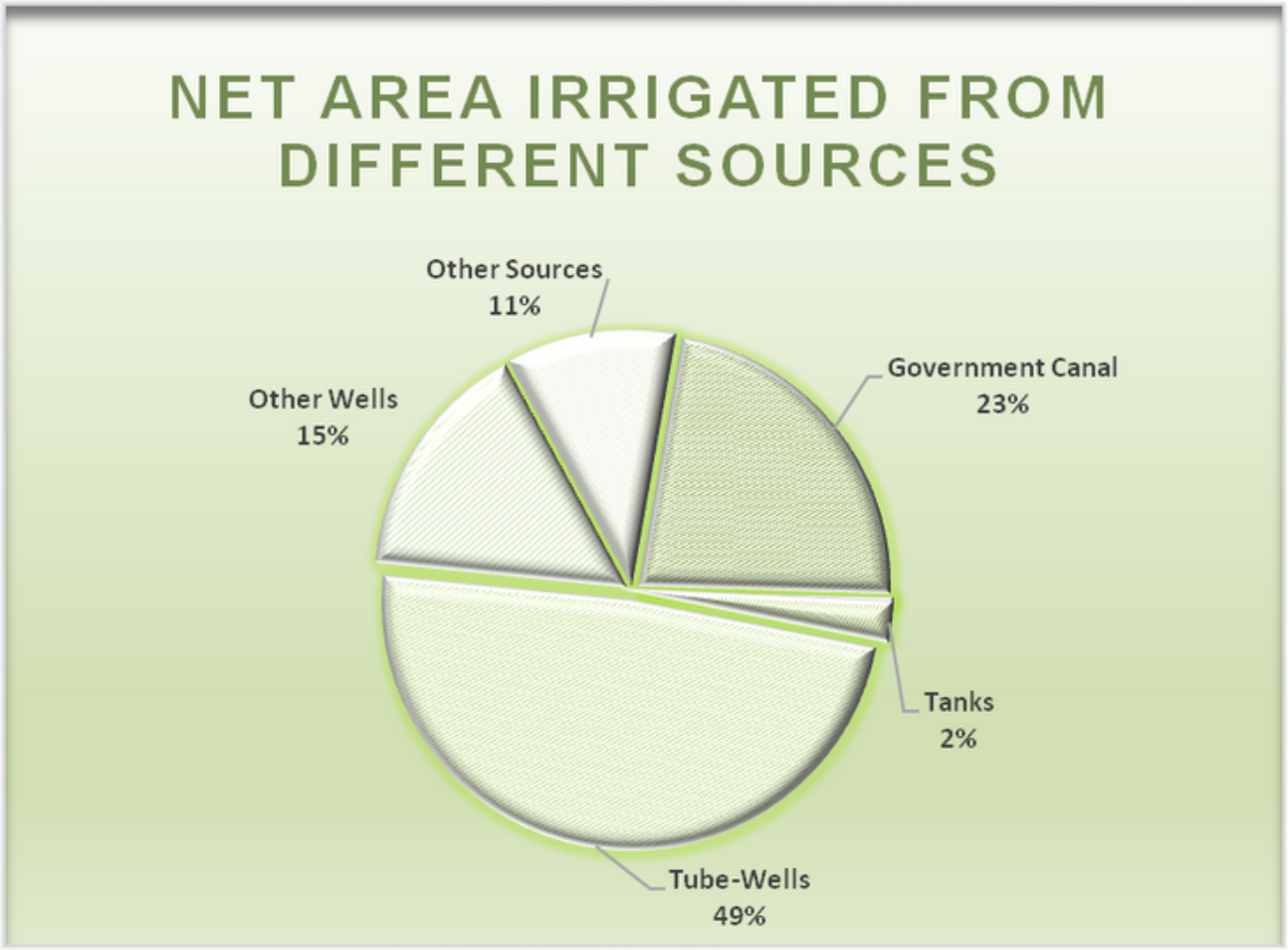
By Aditi Chugh

Value addition in agriculture refers to changes in various production or manufacturing processes, marketing or services that increase the value of primary agricultural commodities. There has been an increase in the demand for value added products due to rising incomes, increasing urbanisation, rapidly expanding markets, advances in technology and liberalized trade. On the other hand, farmers stand to significantly increase their income by adopting processing technologies that not only ensure better return on investment but also help in the managing risks associated with farming. On the economic front, the country benefits from moving up the value chain directly by increase in employment opportunities and growth in Gross Domestic Product and indirectly by improving the nutritional outcomes and overall wellbeing of its workforce.

In order to increase value addition from less than 10% to levels achieved by comparable economies like Brazil (almost 50%), Government has initiated many programs. In addition to the SAMPADA Yojana, Government has launched the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund of ₹ 1 lakh crore, Agri-Marketing Infrastructure Fund with a corpus of ₹2,000 crores,s and Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Cess targeted at post-harvest management and development and modernization of agricultural market infrastructure.

The two major factors that will immensely benefit the ongoing value-addition movement are the adoption of value-addition technologies by farmers and boosting demand for healthy food products through awareness generation. ICAR-CIPHET has developed many such technologies like manufacturing packaging material using banana leaves and deriving activated carbon from the walnut shell, which goes beyond the conventional value-added products derived from primary commodities and allows the farmers to monetize their by-products. A shift in consumer preference for nutri-food will make value-addition in agriculture not only possible but inevitable. Thus, interventions aimed at educating the population about ways to adopt a diversified diet that are both taste and pocket-friendly are essential for increasing the demand.

Source- CACP Price Policy Report on Kharif Crops, ICAR-CIPHET Annual report



- **Tube-wells is the most common irrigation method and accounts for 49% of net irrigation. Government canals (23%) are the second most popular source of irrigation.**
- **The total net irrigated area increased by 2% from 69.4 million hectares in 2017 to 71.4 million hectares in 2018.**

FIXATION OF MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) OF TORIA

The MSP of Toria of Fair and Average Quality (FAQ) for 2021-22 has been fixed at Rs. 5050/- per quintal. It has been fixed on the basis of the normal market price differentials between Toria and Rapeseed/ Mustard

RELEVANCE AND DISTRIBUTION EFFICIENCY OF SEED MINIKITS IN PULSES IN BIHAR

-Agro-Economic Research Centre, Bhagalpur

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the relevance and the requirement of seed minikits among the farmers
- To compare the productivity of pulse crops using seed minikits with the control farmers/non-users, and;
- To suggest policy measures to address the efficiency issues in application/distribution of seed minikits

METHODOLOGY

The present study relied on both the primary and secondary data with reference period being 2018-19.
Primary data have been collected with a sample of 300 farmers comprising 200 beneficiaries and 100 non-beneficiaries/control farmers selected from 2 sample districts of Bihar viz., Patna (irrigated) & Muzaffarpur (dry land) on highest seed minikits distributed during the reference period of 2017-18/2018-19.

FINDINGS

- Bihar produced 4.53 lakh tonnes of pulses and had about 4.79 lakh hectares of area under pulses in the reference period 2018-19.
- Area and production under total pulses in the state decreased by 18.93 percent and 4.36 percent respectively in TE 2016-17 over TE 2006-07.
- About 59 percent of the farmers received the information relating to the distribution of minikits from farmer facilitators,
- Major issues/ problems as perceived by the sample farmers were the distribution to Kith & Kin (81%), limited availability (40.5%), delay in reimbursement of the charged amount (22.5%), procedural complexities (22%), OTP relating hindrances (19%).

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Awareness should be created among farmers regarding core objectives of minikits for realizing maximum value of output by way of adopting optimal package of practices for growing and use of recent HYVs of pulse crops
- In place of any interested farmers, the distribution of seed minikits should be based on mapping of respective crop fields and identification of respective crop growers, following the mandated criteria, so that realization of the programme could be made with equity aspect
- A help desk for online registration on department's portal at block/tehsil level should be instituted to help the poor or needy farmers
- To ensure multiplication of seeds, field visits of the KVK Scientists are needed for extending field level advices to the beneficiary farmers along with capacity building of the field level staff.
- There is need to address the concerns raised by the beneficiary farmers about inadequacy. Kith & Kin approach of distribution, OTP hindrance, untimely distribution etc. should be avoided by proper monitoring of the concerned.

Link of the study may be accessed at:
http://www.aercbhagalpur.org/complete%20study/Study%2049_50/Study%20No.%2049,%20Final%20Report%20on%20Relevance%20and%20Distribution%20.....%20Minikits%20in%20Pulses%20in%20Bihar,%20Submitted%20by%20AERC,%20Bhagalpur%20(7.12..2020).pdf

RAINFALL 01 October to 27 October

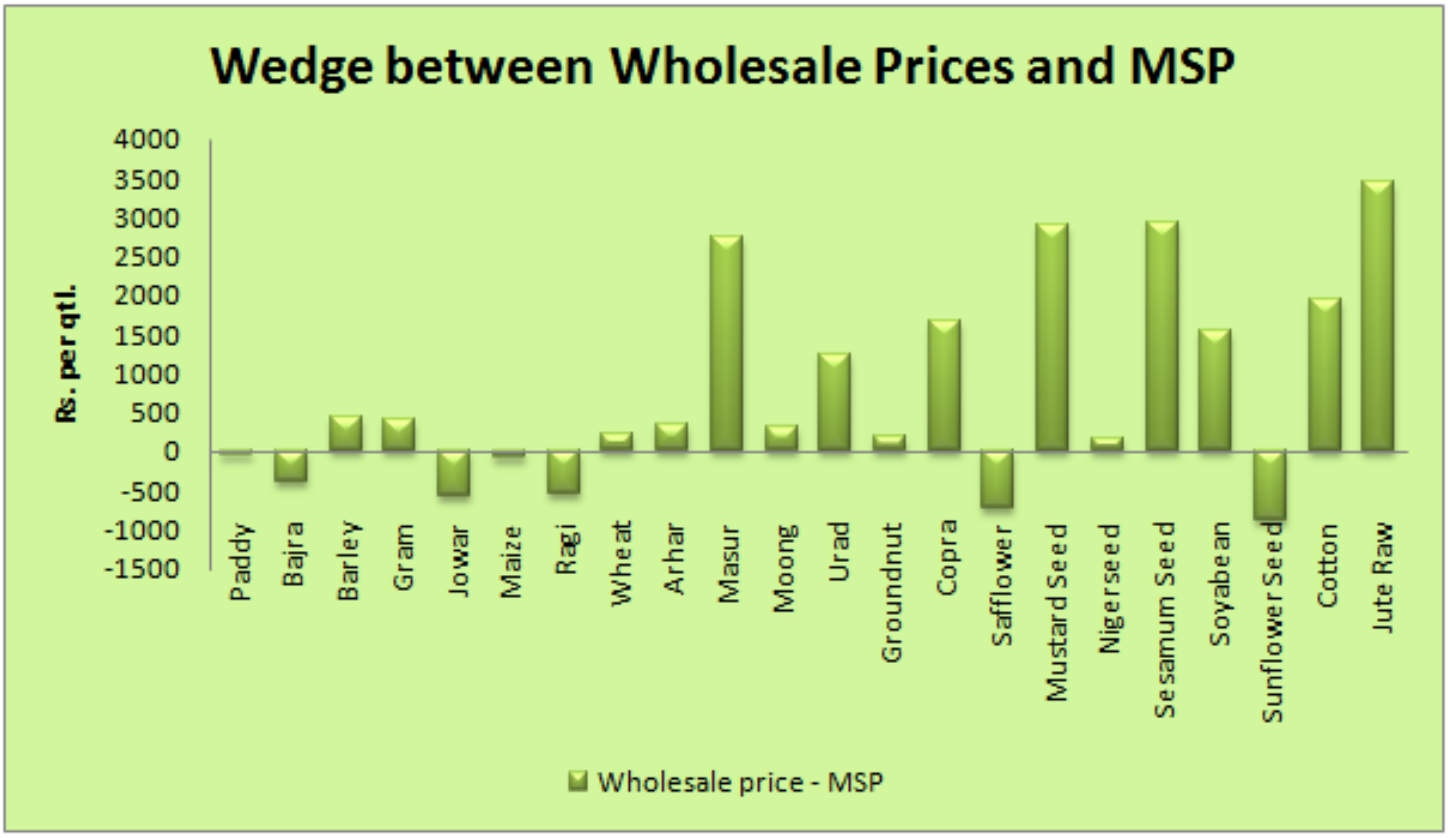
The All-India seasonal Post-Monsoon rainfall departure from its Long Period Average, for the period from 01 October to 27 October, is higher than LPA by 38%.

Source: IMD

PROCUREMENT

As on 29 October 2021, during KMS 2021-22, Progressive Procurement of Rice was 86.36 lakh LMT as compared to 120.50 lakh MT procured during corresponding period of KMS 2020-21. About 7.69 Lakh farmers have been benefitted from ongoing KMS procurement.

Source: FCI



In the month of October, 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)

(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.

Annexure-2

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	5050	400 (8.6)
	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