

**DIRECTORATE  
OF  
ECONOMICS  
AND  
STATISTICS**

**MINISTRY OF  
AGRICULTURE  
& FARMERS  
WELFARE**



# **MONTHLY BULLETIN MARCH, 2022**

# CONTENTS



## 03

MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE  
(MSP) FOR RAW JUTE FOR  
2022-23 SEASON

---

## 04

FINAL AREA SOWN UNDER  
RABI CROPS

---

## 05

GROWTH OF GROSS VALUE  
ADDED AT CONSTANT  
(2011-12) BASIC PRICES

---

## 06

AGRO ECONOMIC  
RESEARCH-IMPACT  
EVALUATION OF FARM  
DEBT WAIVER SCHEME ON  
FARMERS  
LIVELIHOOD IN PUNJAB

---

## 07

RAINFALL AND  
PROCUREMENT, WEDGE  
BETWEEN WHOLESALE  
PRICE AND MSP

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## 08

PIB HIGHLIGHTS

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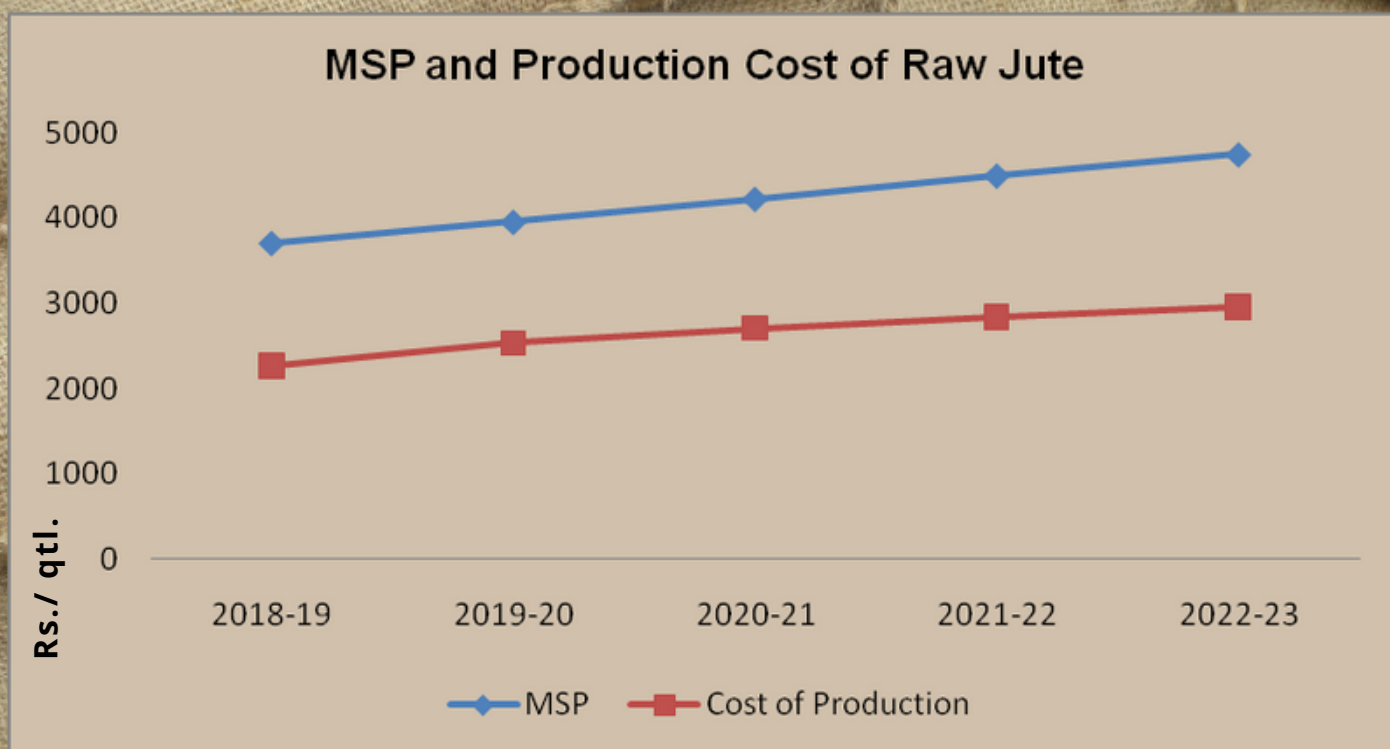
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# Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Raw Jute for 2022-23 season

The MSP of Raw Jute (TDN3 equivalent to TD5 grade) has been fixed at Rs.4750/- per quintal for 2022-23 season, with an increase of Rs. 250/- per quintal over the previous year. This would ensure a return of 60.53 percent over all India weighted average cost of production.

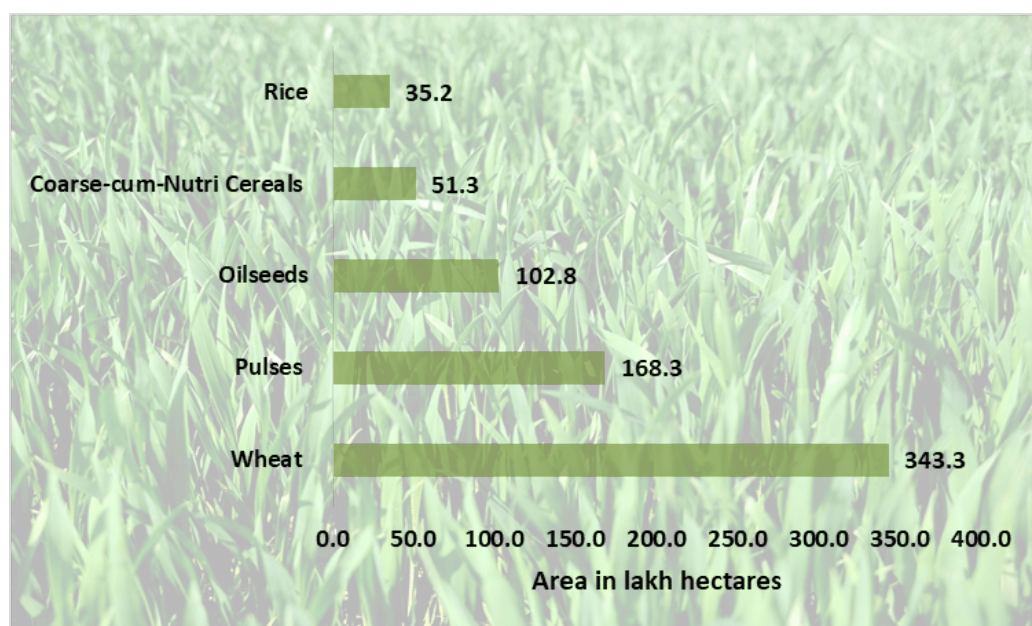
It assures a minimum of 50 percent as margin of profit. It is one of the important and progressive steps towards ensuring better remunerative returns to the jute growers and to incentivize quality jute fibre.





# Final Area Sown Under Rabi Crops

Sowing of rabi (winter) crops mostly consist of wheat, pulses, oilseeds and coarse cereals. The total area sown during rabi season (October to February) stood at 700.8 lakh hectare (lh) marginally higher than 2020-21 level, registering growth of 1.5% in 2021-22. Out of the total area sown, approximately 85 per cent was under foodgrains (wheat, pulses, coarse cereals and rice) while remaining 15 per cent was under oilseeds.



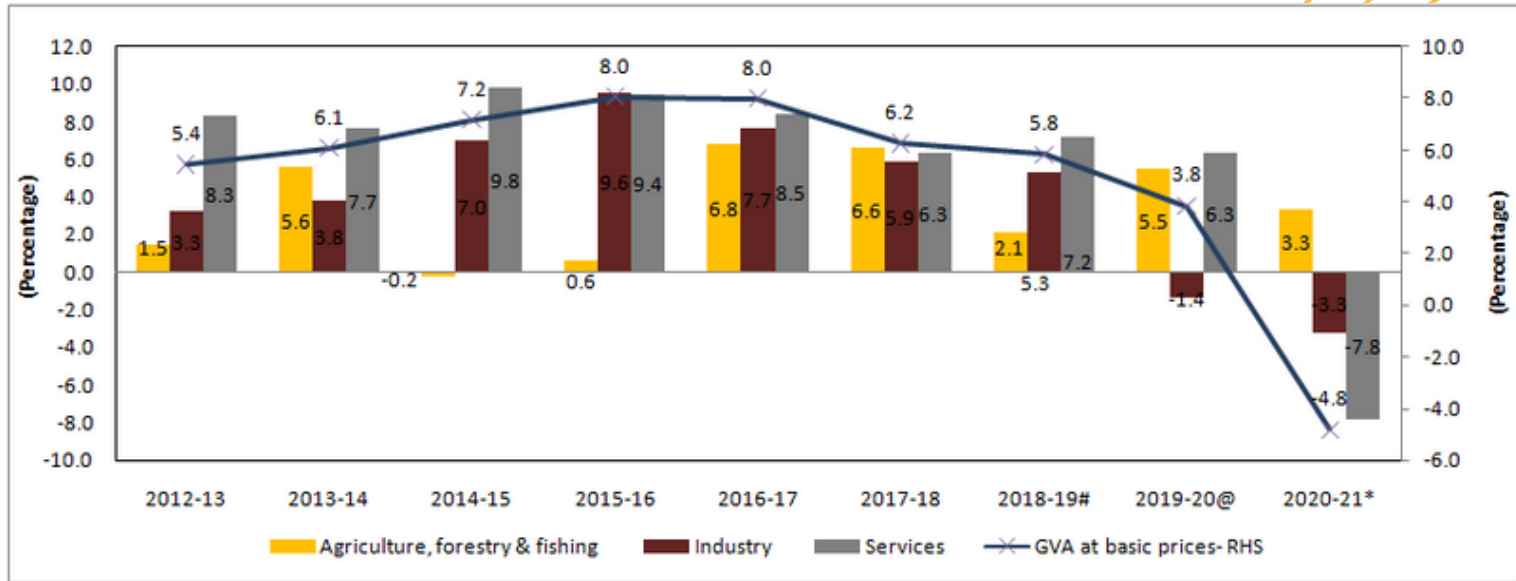
Final area coverage under Rabi crops as on 04.02.2022

- Wheat has been sown in 343 lh, as compared to 346 lh in the previous year, registering a marginal decline of 0.8%.
- The rabi pulses such as chana, lentil moong and urad have been planted in 168 lh this year as against 166 lh reported last year
- There was lower coverage under coarse-cum-nutri cereals as the total sown area stood at 51 lh this year as against 52 lh reported in the previous year.

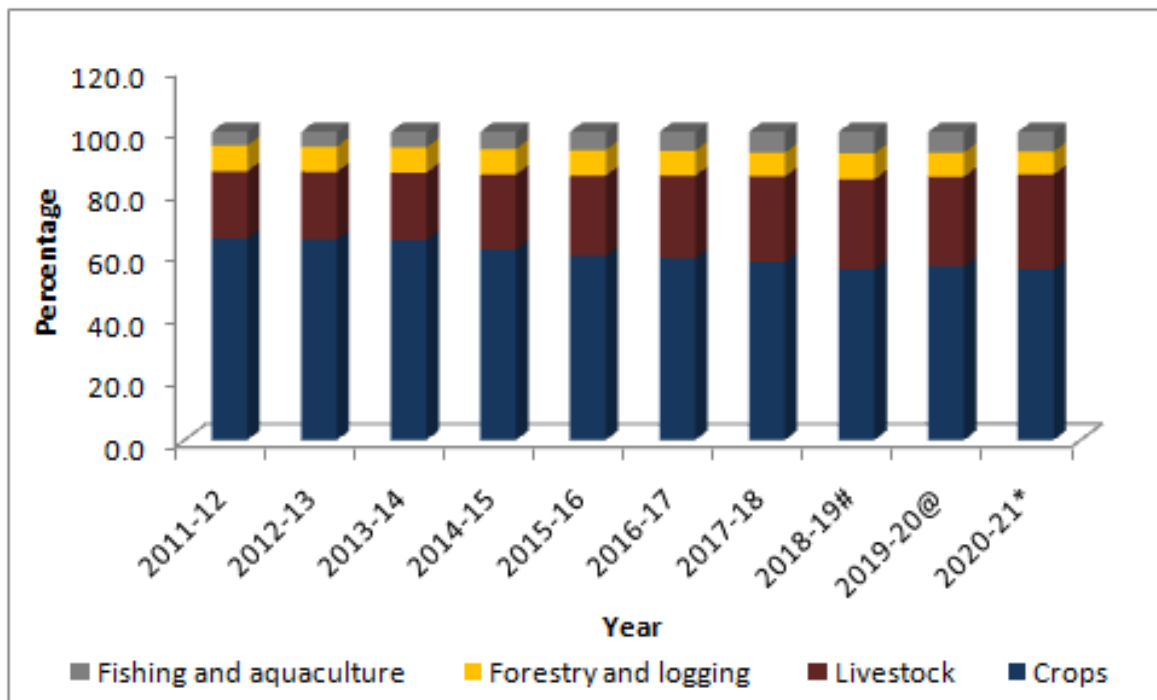
- Acreage under oilseeds increased significantly from 83lh in 2020-21 to 102 lh this year, an increase of 22.8 per cent over the previous year. This increase is mainly lead by safflower and rapeseed and mustard with year on year increase of 30% and 25% respectively.
- Higher area is reported from the States of Rajasthan (9.62 lh), Madhya Pradesh (4.09 lh), Uttar Pradesh (1.86 lh), Haryana (1.57 lh), Gujarat (1.25 lh) among others
- The increase in area sown for major oilseeds can help boost the production and reduce import dependence and thereby improve self-sufficiency.



# Growth of Gross Value Added at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices



## Component wise share of GVA in GVA of Agriculture & allied sector



\*: First Revised Estimates; #: Third Revised Estimates; @: Second Revised Estimates

Source: National Statistical Office

- Since 2011-12 to 2020-21, the share of crops in the GVA of agriculture and allied sector has been consistently declining, from 65.4% to 55.3% in 2011-12 and 2020-21 respectively
- The share of Livestock in GVA of agriculture & allied sector has risen from 21.8% in 2011-12 to 30.9% in 2020-21, whereas, that of fishing and aquaculture has increased from 4.5% in 2011-12 to 6.4% in 2020-21



# IMPACT EVALUATION OF FARM DEBT WAIVER SCHEME ON FARMERS LIVELIHOOD IN PUNJAB

AERC, LUDHIANA

## OBJECTIVES

1. To examine socio-economic characteristics of the beneficiaries under Farm Debt Waiver Scheme;
2. To study the nature and extent of indebtedness among the beneficiaries; and
3. To document the perceptions of beneficiaries about the likely impact of scheme on their livelihood.

## METHODOLOGY

The study is based on primary data collected from the beneficiary farmers of the 'Farm Debt Waiver Scheme, 2017' in Punjab in order to see the impact of debt waiver on the livelihood of beneficiary farmers, 'Before' and 'After' approach was employed.

For primary data, 3 districts of Punjab- Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur and Bathinda, each representing different agro-climatic zones were selected, further, two blocks from each selected district and two clusters from each selected block were chosen for the field survey and the list of beneficiary farmers was collected from co-operative societies located in the respective areas. Thus, a total sample comprised of 180 beneficiary farmers from the state of Punjab.

## STUDY FINDINGS

- There is rise in the beneficiary farmer's income, investment on dairy enterprise, ownership of land & farm, assets and reduction in agrarian distress
- The indebtedness among the beneficiaries declined to some extent. Moreover, the scheme helped the farmers to diversify their pattern of savings in more rational manner.
- Major benefit of crop loan waiver scheme in Punjab was availed by beneficiary farmers from co-operative societies being major source of institutional finance followed by commercial banks. Institutional loan waiver resulted insignificant decline in dependence on non-institutional sources viz. commission agents/ arhtias, relatives and friends.
- There was considerable increase in the disposal pattern of the crops; especially wheat, potato and maize on marginal and small farms after redemption of debt; however, it may also be due to innovative/ changing cultivation practices adopted by the beneficiary farmers.
- It was reported that the entire procedure to avail debt waiver being time consuming and cumbersome needs improvement

## POLICY

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- To remove constraints/difficulties faced by farmers to make scheme more effective;
- Expand the reach of the scheme to include more farmers;
- Increasing subsidies on farm machinery;
- Facilitating the farmers to (rear crossbred cattle, buffaloes etc) for increasing their income

Link of the study may be accessed at:

<http://www.aercpau.com/assets/docs/AERC%2047.pdf>

# RAINFALL

01 March 2021 to 23 March 2021



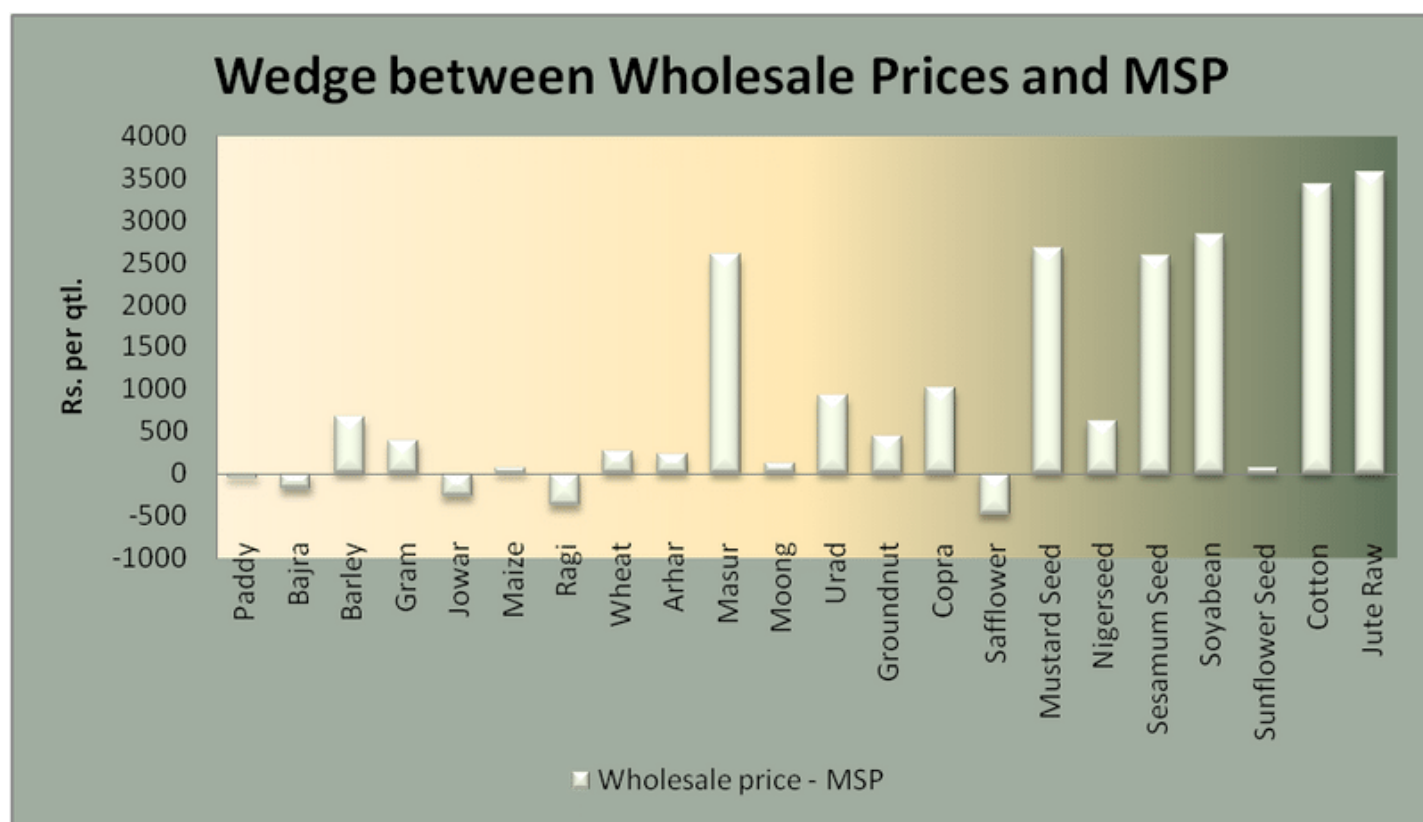
The All-India seasonal Pre-Monsoon rainfall departure from its Long Period Average (LPA), for the period from 01 March to 23 March is lower than LPA by 82%.

Source: IMD

## PROCUREMENT

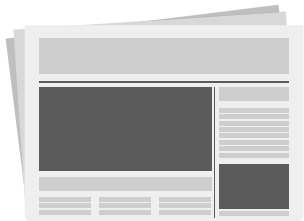
As on 25 March 2022, during KMS 2021-22, Progressive Procurement of Rice was 497.23 lakh MT as compared to 462.62 lakh MT procured during corresponding period of KMS 2020-21. About 104.94 Lakh farmers have been benefitted from ongoing KMS procurement.

Source: FCI



In the month of February 2022, the wholesale prices of paddy, bajra, jowar, ragi, and safflower were ruling below their MSP.





# PIB HIGHLIGHTS

## Contribution of Agricultural Export in Gross Domestic Product

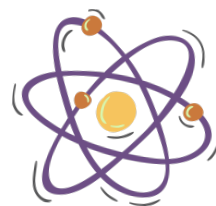
During 2019-20, India's agri-exports of principal agri commodities group was 1.2% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices. Despite covid-19 pandemic, there has been 22.8% growth in agri exports at Rs. 3, 09,939 crore with a share of 1.6% to GDP during 2020-21.

**Link:** <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1797686>

## Govt. of India, World Bank sign loan agreement of \$115 million for implementation of "Rejuvenating Watersheds for Agricultural Resilience through Innovative Development" (REWARD) Project

The Government of India, the State Governments of Karnataka and Odisha and the World Bank have signed a \$115 million (INR 869 crore) Programme (Rejuvenating Watersheds for Agricultural Resilience through Innovative Development Programme) that will help national and state institutions adopt improved watershed management practices to help increase farmers' resilience to climate change, promote higher productivity and better incomes.

**Link:** <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1799348>



## PM addresses a webinar on positive impact of Union Budget 2022 in Agriculture sector

In just 6 years agriculture budget has been increased manifold. Agriculture loans for farmers have also increased by two and half times in the last 7 years.

With 2023 being recognized as International Year of Millets, the corporate world should come forward for branding and promoting Indian millets

**Link:** <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1800717>

## India Showcases Export Potential of Organic & Horticulture Produce at EXPO2020 Dubai

To project the strength of India's organic agriculture and horticulture products in the global market, India Pavilion at EXPO2020 Dubai hosted a seminar "Indian Organic and Horticulture Sector-Moving Up the Value Chain" as part of the ongoing 'Food, Agriculture and Livelihood' fortnight.

**Link:** <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1800075>



## 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	9.8	5.1	1.5	1.2
2019-20@	18.3	10.3	5.3	1.4	1.2
2020-21*	20.0	11.1	6.2	1.5	1.3

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

\*: First Revised Estimates; # : Third Revised Estimates; @ : Second Revised Estimates, Totals may not tally due to rounding off

\*\* As per Estimates of Annual of National Income, released on January 31<sup>st</sup>, 2022

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								# increase in MSP 2021-22 over 2020-21
Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	
	<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**  
**Second Advance Estimates of Production of Foodgrains for 2021-22**

As on: 16.02.2022  
(in Million Tonnes)

Crop	Season	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	
										Target	Second Advance Estimates
Rice	Kharif	91.50	91.39	91.41	96.30	97.14	102.04	102.28	105.21	104.30	109.54
	Rabi	15.15	14.09	13.00	13.40	15.62	14.44	16.59	19.16	16.80	18.39
	Total	106.65	105.48	104.41	109.70	112.76	116.48	118.87	124.37	121.10	127.93
Wheat	Rabi	95.85	86.53	92.29	98.51	99.87	103.60	107.86	109.59	110.00	111.32
Maize	Kharif	17.15	17.01	16.05	18.92	20.12	19.41	19.43	21.56	22.10	22.59
	Rabi	7.11	7.16	6.51	6.98	8.63	8.30	9.34	10.09	8.80	9.83
	Total	24.26	24.17	22.57	25.90	28.75	27.72	28.77	31.65	30.90	32.42
Barley	Rabi	1.83	1.61	1.44	1.75	1.78	1.63	1.72	1.66	2.20	1.90
Nutri Cereals	Kharif	14.06	13.93	12.10	13.52	13.91	11.97	14.19	15.19	15.21	12.80
	Rabi	3.15	3.15	2.42	2.60	2.53	1.74	3.08	2.83	2.90	2.73
	Total	17.20	17.08	14.52	16.12	16.44	13.71	17.26	18.02	18.11	15.53
Total Pulses	Kharif	6.00	5.73	5.53	9.58	9.31	8.09	7.92	8.62	9.82	8.61
	Rabi	13.26	11.42	10.79	13.55	16.11	13.98	15.10	16.84	16.84	18.34
	Total	19.26	17.15	16.32	23.13	25.42	22.08	23.03	25.46	25.46	26.96
Total Foodgrains	Kharif	128.69	128.07	125.09	138.33	140.47	141.52	143.81	150.58	150.58	153.54
	Rabi	136.35	123.96	126.45	136.78	144.55	143.70	153.69	160.17	160.17	162.53
	Total	265.05	252.02	251.54	275.11	285.01	285.21	297.50	310.74	310.74	316.06
Total Nine Oilseeds	Kharif	22.62	19.22	16.70	21.53	21.01	20.68	22.25	237.23	260.01	238.15
	Rabi	10.13	8.29	8.55	9.75	10.45	10.85	10.97	122.24	124.00	133.32
	Total	32.75	27.51	25.25	31.28	31.46	31.52	33.22	359.46	384.01	371.47
Sugarcane	Total	352.14	362.33	348.45	306.07	379.90	405.42	370.50	4053.99	3970.00	4140.44
Cotton #	Total	35.90	34.81	30.01	32.58	32.81	28.04	36.07	352.48	370.00	340.63
Jute # #	Total	11.08	10.62	9.94	10.43	9.59	9.50	9.45	89.53	100.00	91.68

# Million bales of 170 kgs. each

## Million bales of 180 kgs. each