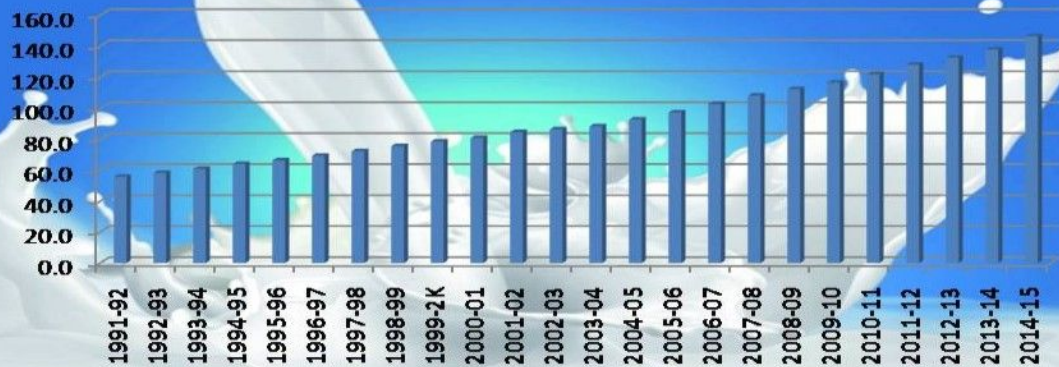




Milk Production in India (Million tonnes)



Agricultural Production and Market Outlook

The Rising Agriculture....

Vol.2

Issue-02

February 2016

Decrease in Rabi Crops Sowing Area of India

As per the preliminary reports, the total area sown under Rabi crops is estimated to be declined by about 3 percent in 2014-15 over 2014-15, which stands at 589.95 lakh hectares (as on Jan 22, 2015) while last year's sowing area was at 607.9 lakh hectares. The highest decline in rabi area is recorded in Rice crop (i.e. by 7.13 percent, 22.28 lakh hectares in current year as compared to last year's 23.99 lakh hectares) followed by in Wheat crop. Area under Wheat is estimated to be 291.97 lakh hectares as compared to last year's 305.6 lakh hectares. Area coverage under total pulses and oilseeds have also recorded decline. Whereas area under sowing of total coarse cereals has increased by 4.84 percent, i.e. from 56.65 lakh ha in 2014-15 to 59.30 lakh hectares in 2015-16.

India's Rabi Crops Area Coverage

Total Sowing Area Coverage under

Rabi Crops stood at

589.95 lakh hectare

On 22nd January 2016

As compared to

607.90 Lakh hectare

Last year

AERC&CCS, Gujarat

Crop	2015-16	2014-15	% Change
Wheat	291.97	305.6	-4.46
Pulses	139.08	143.01	-2.75
Coarse Cereals	59.3	56.56	4.84
Oilseeds	77.32	78.73	-1.79
Rice	22.28	23.99	-7.13
Total	589.95	607.9	-2.95

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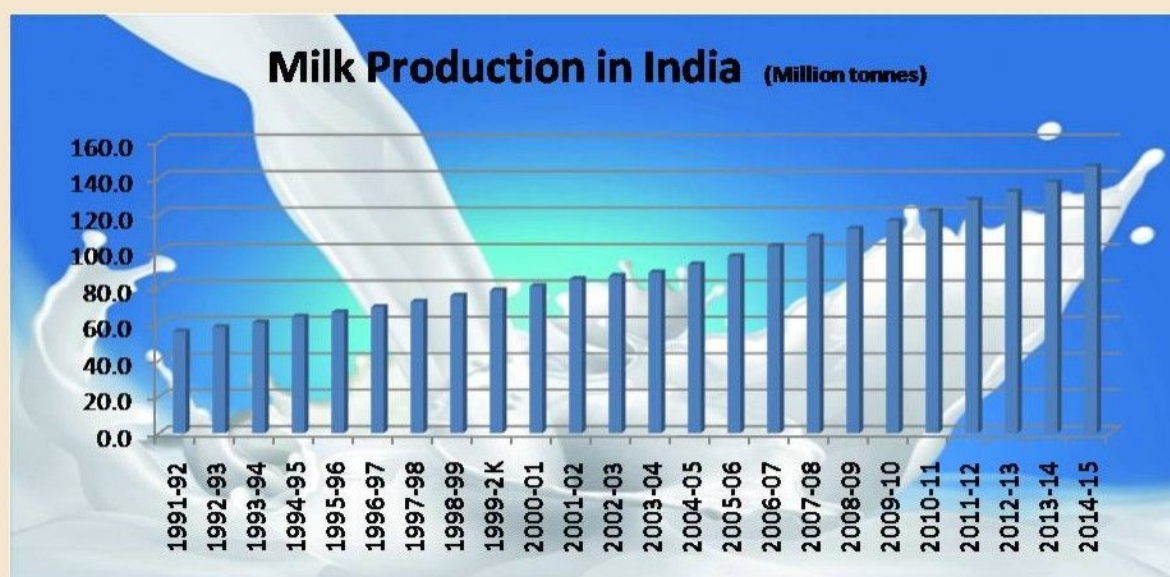
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India leads in Milk Production

India stands first on global milk production scenario. Milk production has been increased from 137.68 million tonnes in 2013-14 to 146.31 million tonnes in 2014-15. For the first time, there is a record enhancement of milk production by 6.3 per cent whereas at international scenario there is only an increment of 2.2 per cent. The per capita availability of milk has also increased to 302 gm/person/day which is more than the minimum quantity recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO). Notably, India has been topping this chart since 1997. But despite increase in total milk production in the country, milk productivity per animal is far less than the average in developed dairy nations. Therefore, there is a need to focus on implementing technologies which

would result in enhancement in milk production per animal. Keeping in mind the national requirement for augmenting milk production, development programmes focused on promoting cross breeding of dairy cows are undertaken. This resulted in neglect of our indigenous cattle breeds. It is time now that programmes focusing on improvement in productivity of indigenous cattle is developed and implemented intensively. A new initiative as National Gokul Mission has been launched for the preservation and promotion of indigenous bred cows under national bovine genetic and dairy development programme for the first time in the country. Two new national Kambhenu Breeding Centres are being set up (each one in north and south India respectively).



Second Advanced Estimates of Major Crops Output in 2015 -16

As per the 2nd advance estimates, the total foodgrains production during 2015-16, is estimated at 253.16 million tonnes, has been higher by 1.14 million tonnes over the production of 252.02 million tonnes during 2014-15. Total production of rice during 2015-16 is estimated at 103.61 million tonnes, which is lower by 1.87 million tonnes than its production of 105.48 million tonnes during 2014-15. Production of Wheat crop is estimated at 93.82 million tonnes which is higher

Crop	2014-15 Final Estimates	2015-16 2nd Advances Estimates
Rice	105.48	103.61
Wheat	86.53	93.82
Coarse Cereals	42.86	38.40
Total Pulses	17.15	17.33
Total Foodgrains	252.02	253.16
Total Oilseeds	27.51	26.33
Cotton #	34.80	30.69
Jute ##	10.62	9.89
Sugarcane	362.33	346.39

Lakh bales of 170 kgs. Each, ## Lakh bales of 180 kgs. each

by 7.29 million tonnes than the production of 86.53 million tonnes during 2014-15. Wheat production in 2015-16 is also higher by 2.29 million tonnes than its 5 years' average production.

Total production of coarse cereals is estimated at 38.40 million tonnes which is lower by 4.47 million tonnes as compared to their production of 42.86 million tonnes during 2014-15. Total pulses production of 17.33 million tonnes during 2015-16 is marginally higher than the previous year's production of 17.15 million tonnes. With a decline of 1.17 million tonnes

over the previous year's production, total oilseeds production in the country during 2015-16 is estimated at 26.34 million tonnes. Production of sugarcane estimated at 346.39 million tonnes, is lower by 15.95 million tonnes than its production during 2014-15. Production of Cotton is estimated at 30.69 million bales (of 170 kg each) which is lower by 4.11 million bales than its production of 34.81 million bales during 2014-15. Production of jute is estimated at 9.89 million bales (of 180 kg each) which is marginally lower than its production of 10.62 million bales during 2014-15.

India to Procure 300 lakh MT of Wheat From farmers in 2016-17

The Indian government will buy 300 lakh tonnes of Wheat from farmers during the 2016-17 rabi marketing season (RMS), the same amount as in the last season. Punjab will procure 110.0 lakh MT while Haryana will procure 65.0 lakh MT of wheat. The targets for other states are as: Madhya Pradesh- 68 lakh MT, Uttar Pradesh- 30 lakh MT, Rajasthan- 18 lakh MT, Bihar- 7 lakh MT, Uttarakhand- 1 lakh MT, Gujarat- 0.85 lakh MT and Other states -0.15 lakh MT. The actual procurement of wheat during RMS 2015-16 was 280.88 lakh MT, in-spite of the fact that wheat crop was affected due to untimely rains and hailstorms during last March-April. The State-wise break-up of the target of wheat procurement during RMS 2016-17 is as follows:

The government has also set the target of 50 lakh MT of procurement of paddy grown in rabi/winter/summer crop. This target is over and above the target of 300 lakh MT set for Kharif crop of paddy for KMS 2015-16, for which the procurement operation is going on and by last week, the paddy procurement in KMS 2015-16 in terms of rice has already reached to the level of 261.38 lakh MT, which is nearly 47 lakh MT higher than the procurement of 215.49 lakh MT by the corresponding week in previous year, i.e., KMS 2014-15.

Sl. No.	State	Target for Wheat Procurement (lakh MT)
1.	Punjab	110.00
2.	Haryana	65.00
3.	Madhya Pradesh	68.00
4.	Uttar Pradesh	30.00
5.	Rajasthan	18.00
6.	Bihar	7.00
7.	Uttarakhand	1.00
8.	Gujarat	0.85
9.	Other States	0.15
Total		300.00

Targets for paddy procurement in terms of Rice (KMS 2015-16)

Sl. No.	State	Target for Paddy Procurement in terms of Rice (lakh MT)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.70
2.	Telangana	6.30
3.	Odisha	8.00
4.	Tamil Nadu	9.50
5.	Kerala	2.70
6.	West Bengal	6.80
Total		50.00

Removal of the Minimum Capacity Utilization criteria for SSP Manufacturing Units



As the major policy reforms in the fertilizer sector, the government has approved the proposal for removing the minimum capacity utilization criteria for the Single Super Phosphate (SSP) units to be eligible for the subsidy under the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Scheme.

This is in continuation of other policy reforms made recently which include New Urea Policy, 2015 and Gas Pooling for urea production. It is expected that there will be an additional production of 17 lakh MT of urea this year as compared to last year. Moreover, to prevent diversion to non-agricultural use and to enhance productivity, 100% of urea is now neem coated.

SSP is a phosphatic multi-nutrient fertilizer, which contains 16% phosphate, 11% sulphur, 16% calcium and some other essential micro-nutrients. Because of the simple production technique, it is one of the cheapest chemical fertilizers available. It is more suited for crops like oilseeds, pulses, horticulture, vegetables, sugarcane, etc.

This new policy will help revive smaller SSP units and encourage new SSP units to come up in the country to further boost indigenous production of SSP. It would also provide freedom to the SSP manufacturers to plan their production as per the market dynamics. SSP is also considered as a substitute to DAP, which is largely import based. Growth of SSP industry will not only increase domestic production of phosphatic fertilizers in the country but also its consumption and partly act as a substitute for more costly DAP.

This would also encourage the evolution of a robust mixed fertilizer market with diversified micro-nutrients to promote balanced fertilization of the soil. This new policy would be uniformly applicable to all fertilizers.

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