#### datacard **State of agriculture** Number of operational holdings as per different agricu**l**ture censuses 1970-71 1976-77 Average size 1980-81 1985-86 1990-91 1995-96 2000-01 2005-06 2010-11 of operational 36,200 44,523 50,122 56,147 63,389 71,179 75,408 83,694 92,826 Marginal holdings as per 13,432 14,728 16,072 17,922 20,092 21,643 22,695 23,930 24,779 Small different agricu**l**ture 10,681 11,666 12,455 13,252 13,923 14,261 14,021 14,127 13,896 Semi-medium censuses 7,932 8,212 8,068 7.916 7,580 7.092 6.577 6.375 5.875 Medium 2,766 2,440 2,166 1,918 1,654 1,404 973 1,230 1,096 Source: Agricultural Census 2011

2010-11

million tonnes)

**Uttar Pradesh** The largest

producer of wheat (30.00

Assam The largest

producer of tea

West Bengal

The largest

producer of

rice (15.80

Source: IBEF; figures as of 2015

Projected for 2014-15

million tonnes)

Key agricultural States and their contributions

**Punjab and Haryana** 

of foodgrains

**Gujarat** The

largest producer of cotton (12.5 million tonnes)\*

Maharashtra The

largest producer of

Karnataka The largest

producer of sunflower

seed, maize, ragi, coffee and

jowar, tobacco and

safflower

cardamom

Key States of the Green

Revolution. Punjab is one

of the largest producers

#### Contract farming: Changing the farm dynamics Companies provide R&D and agricultural implements to farmers Stable and steady Regular and supply of quality Contract timely payments farm output for farming in to farmers and companies credit facilities Reduces the price risk Lesser logistics cost for both. fluctuations and saves farmers and land investments for companies companies State Product Cargill India Pvt. Ltd. M.P. Wheat, maize and soyabean Hindustan Lever Ltd. M.P. Wheat ITC - IBD M.P. Soyabean Appachi Tamil Nadu Cotton Nestle India Ltd. Puniab Milk Pepsi Food Pvt. Ltd. Chillies, groundnut, Punjab, seaweed, tomato Tamil Nadu

# Ground-level credit flow to farmers (Rs.crore)

244.74

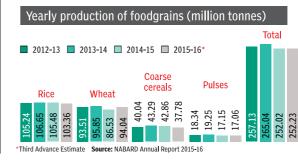
Source: IBEF \*Advance estimate

FY16\*



\*Provisional Source: NABARD Annual Report 2015-16

### Seasonal production of foodgrains (million tonnes) GDP by value addedsize of agriculture and allied activities (\$ billion) FY07 131.17 162.67 141.77 139.39 FY10 FY11 157.35 FY12 160.80 FY13 140.77 Kharif Rabi Source: IBEF \*Third Advance Estimate FY14 132.71 FY15 259.23



		,			, ,	,	_	, ,
Change in holding pattern			Percentage of holdings			Percentage of area operated		
Year	No. of holdings (in lakh)	Area operated (lakh hectares)	Marginal farms	Sma <b>ll</b> farms	Others	Marginal farms	Sma <b>ll</b> farms	Others
1970-71	710	1,623	51.0	18.9	30.1	9.0	11.9	79.1
1980-81	889	1,638	56.4	18.1	25.5	12.0	14.2	73.8
1990-91	1,066	1,655	59.5	18.9	21.7	15.0	17.4	67.6
2000-01	1,158	1,594	65.1	19.6	15.3	18.7	20.2	61.1
2010-11	1,383	1,596	67.1	17.9	15.0	22.5	22.1	55.5

Source: NABARD Annual Report 2015-16

## Pulses position

- 2016 declared Year of Pulses by the U.N.
- India is world's largest producer, consumer and importer of pulses
- Country accounts for 25% of global production and 27% per cent of global consumption
- Production for 2015–16 expected to be 17.33 million tonnes
- Annual domestic consumption is 21–22 million tonnes
- No significant change in area cultivated over past
  55 years
- Per capita net availability in India down from 51.1 g/ day (1971) to 41.9 g/day (2013)
- WHO recommendation is 80 g/day
- Procurement less than 4% of production vs 28-30% for cereals during 2012-13 to 2014-15
- Projected requirement by 2050 is 50 million tonnes, needs 4.2 per cent annual growth rate



FRONTLINE · FEBRUARY 03, 2017 28 FRONTLINE . FEBRUARY 03, 20

and basmati rice

Source: IBEI