



**AGRICULTURE - ISSUE OF SUBSIDY, MSP, MARKET
LINKAGE, AGRI INFRASTRUCTURE, INPUT ETC.,**

By

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LAND UTILISATION IN INDIA

S.No.	CATEGORY	AREA (area in lakh ha.)	PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL GEOGRAPHICAL AREA
1	Total Geographical Area	3287.26	100
2	Forest	700.07	22.5
3	Barren and uncultivable Land	172.84	8.3
4	Land put to Non Agri.uses	264.54	12.3
5	Culturable Waste	125.78	2.4
6	Permanent Pastures and other Grazing Lands	102.4	1.3
7	Land under Misc.Tree crops,Grooves not included in Net area Sown	31.57	1.0
8	Other Fallow Lands	110.01	5.3
9	Current Fallow Lands	152.82	8.6
10	Net Area Sown(Including Fish Culture)	1399.32	38.3

AREA , PRODUCTION & YIELD OF MAJOR CROPS IN INDIA

S. No	Crop	Area (Million Hectares)	Production (Million Tonnes)	Yield (Kg/Ha)
1	Paddy	43.42	98.95	2279
2	Wheat	29.04	87.39	3009
3	Jowar	7.03	6.44	916
4	Maize	8.49	20.43	2408
5	Bajra	8.67	8.96	1033
	Total Coarse Cereals	26.93	39.80	1478
6	Redgram	3.82	2.65	694
7	Bengal gram	8.41	7.86	934
	Total Food Grains	123.29	242.73	1969
8	Groundnut	5.50	6.50	1183
9	Soya Bean	9.96	11.90	1195
10	Sunflower	1.16	0.74	644
11	Sugar Cane	4.70	324.39	68986
12	Cotton	10.98	29.55	458
13	Jute & Mesta	0.89	11.03	2232

TRENDS OF AREA AND PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT CROPS IN INDIA

- There is a shift in area away from cereals during last 12 years declining from 54% to 51%.
- The area of pulses increased slightly from 11.32 to 12.5%
- Significant increase is observed in fruits and vegetables from 5.4 to 8.3%.
- The area under food grains during 2003-04 was 123.45 million Ha increased to 126.04 million Ha during 2013-14
- The total foodgrain production has increased from 213.19 million tonnes (2003-04) to 264.77 million tonnes (2013-14)
- Significant increase in yield of foodgrains was observed from 1727 Kg/Ha(2003-04) to 2101 Kg/Ha (2013-14)

POLYCIES ON SUBSIDIES BY GOI & STATE GOVERNMENT

- Seed subsidy : The GOI is providing subsidy on quantity basis (Paddy, Rs.10/ , Pulses Rs25/, Oil seeds Rs. 12/Kg. (The A.P. Government is providing uniformly 33% subsidy).
- Fertilizer subsidy : The GOI providing subsidy uniformly for all the states.
- Subsidy on Farm mechanization : The GOI is providing fixed subsidy amount for each farm implement. (The A.P Government is providing 50% subsidy to general farmers and 70% for S.C & S.T farmers).

Issues on subsidy :

- Due to subsidy for Urea and higher cost of complex fertilizers the consumption of Urea has increased.
- The subsidy schemes can be more effectively implemented if the subsidy amount is directly credited to beneficiaries. (DBT)
- The subsidy pattern of central government schemes and state government schemes to be made uniform .

CENTRAL SCHEMES

1. Rasthriya Krishi Vikas Yojana(RKVY) _ Agri and allied departments
2. National Food Security Mission(NFSM) – Paddy, Pulses, Coarse grain and commercial crops
3. National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil palm(NMOOP) – Oil seed crops
4. National Mission on Agricultural Extension & technology(NMAET) – Demonstrations and trainings
5. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture(NMSA) _ Sustainable agriculture

Seed, Plant Protection Chemicals, Bio Agents and Bio fertilizers, Micro nutrients, Water saving devices and Farm Machinery are provided under subsidy in the above schemes.

MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP)

- The Central Government has declared minimum support price every year for the important crops .
- For fixation of minimum support price fixed based on the cost of cultivation , cost of labor and inputs submitted by the all the state department of the Agriculture.
- The Government of Andhra Pradesh submitting the proposals for fixation of minimum, support price for all the major crops with 50% over and above the cost of production as recommended by Dr. Swaminathan Committee.
- GOI – Yet to implement the MS Swaminathan Committee recommendations on MSP

MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE

Minimum support price fixed for following major agricultural products like i.e,

I. Cereals

1. Paddy 2. Wheat 3. Maize 4. Sorghum 5. Pearl Millet 6. Barley and Ragi

II. Pulses

1. Bengal gram 2. Redgram 3. Greengram 4. Blackgram 5. Lentil

III. Oil Seeds

1. Groundnut 2. Rapeseed 3. Mustard 4. Soya bean 5. Sesamum
6. Sunflower 7. Safflower 8. Niger

IV. Commercial crops

1. Copra 2. Sugarcane 3. Cotton 4. Rawjute

STEPS TAKEN TO ENSURE MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) TO FARMERS

- Market intervention is being done by the state Government whenever the prices of commodity falling below MSP.
- Food Corporation of India (FCI) , Civil Supplies Corporation, AMC, AP Oilfed and AP Markfed as per MSP fixed by Govt of India
- Purchase of the farm produce from the cultivators .
- The Government is taking steps to prevent the middle men.
- District level agencies like PACS, IKP, MEPMA &WUA are being involved for ensuring MSP to farmers.
- Wide publicity is being given for the benefit of the farmers.

CREDIT NEEDS IN AGRICULTURE

CREDIT NEEDS IN AGRICULTURE:

Agricultural credit is one of the most crucial inputs in all agricultural development programmes. The financial requirements of the Indian farmers are for,

1. Buying agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers, plant protection chemicals, feed and fodder for cattle etc.
2. Supporting their families in those years when the crops have not been good.
3. Buying additional land, to make improvements on the existing land, to clear old debt and to purchase costly agricultural machinery.

ISSUES :

- Only 30% farmers are covered.
- Banks are reluctant.
- Tenant farmers are out credit ambit.
- 70 % farmers depending on private lending with high interest rates.

ON GOING INSURANCE SCHEMES

- National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS) Kharif 2000 onwards.
- Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS)
- Modified National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (2010-11)

ISSUES IN CROP INSURANCE

- Need for improvement in the Design of Weather index products
- Coverage of critical perils to reduce the premium rates.
- Increase in the density of Weather Stations
- The quantum of pay out should be higher for the damages caused by frequently occurring weather perils.
- Insurance companies shall have to encourage and simplify the procedure to enroll non-loanee & tenant farmers.
- Claims to be released within 45 days after receiving the weather data. . Suggested one month time to release the claim after receiving the yield data under yield based crop insurance schemes.
- Early seasonality discipline stipulated is resulting in restricted coverage of the loans and for enrollment of Non-Loanee farmers. Relaxation in the cutoff date based on local crop calendar is necessary to improve the participation

PRIME MINISTER FASAL BHIMA YOJANA

- Govt., of India announced New policy on Crop Insurance from Kharif 2016 season.
- Farmers contribution of premium lessened in Kharif 2% & Rabi 1.5% for Food Crops & Oil seed crops.
- Annual commercial and Horticulture crops maximum of premium 5%.
- Use of technology for assessment of Area / Yield for quicker settlement of claims.
- State Govt., workout appropriate plan for adequate awareness campaigns and give wide publicity three months prior to the start of coverage period among the farming community to increase the insurance coverage especially Non-loanee and tenant farmers.

AGRI MARKETING - FUNCTIONS

- **Regulation** – Notified Area Declaration, Licensing, Enforcement of Provisions of Markets Act, Market fee collection, etc.
- **Facilitation** –Infrastructure, Equipment, Materials
- **Promotion** – Storage and Grading
- **Information** –Market Intelligence, Price dissemination
- **Farmers Welfare** – Pledge Finance.

AGRI MARKET INFRA STRUCTURE

Agri Market Committees	-	190
Fruit Markets	-	19
Vegetable Markets	-	22
Grains and other commodity Markets-		10
Cattle Markets	-	29
Check Posts	-	486
Rythu Bazars	-	80
Godowns – 1027 nos and Storage capacity – 7.85 Lakh MTs		

E- MARKETING

- E- marketing launched in 10 markets on 13.10.2015.
- Good progress of implementation in 7 markets.
- 30 more markets are proposed to be brought under NAM (National Agriculture Market) with Agri. Tech Infrastructure Fund from Govt. Of India.

AGRICULTURE SCENARIO OF THE STATE AT A GLANCE

S. NO	CATEGORY	Unit	Total
1	Total Geographical Area	Lakh Ha	160.97
2	Gross Cropped Area (Agric crops)	Lakh Ha	68.18
3	Net Cropped Area	Lakh Ha	51.39
4	Gross Irrigated Area	Lakh Ha	35.30
5	Net Irrigated Area	Lakh Ha	24.48
6	Number of Farm Holdings	Lakh Nos.	76.21
	i) Marginal	Lakh Nos.	49.84
	II) Small	Lakh Nos.	15.91
	III) Others	Lakh Nos.	10.46
7	Average Annual Rainfall	mm	966.1
8	Cropping Intensity	%	1.33
9	Irrigation Intensity	%	1.44

TRENDS OF AREA AND PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT CROPS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Between Triennium ending 2006-07 and Triennium 2014-15 following is the Trends of area and production shifts

- Paddy recorded 8% less area but only 1% decrease in production indicating enhanced Productivity.
- There is remarkable increase in area (39%) and production (110% increase in coarse cereals is mainly due to increase in Maize area.
- The area of pulses is almost stabilized where as the production is increased by 20% indicating the productivity enhancement.

TRENDS OF AREA AND PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT CROPS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

- In commercial crops cotton has recorded 110% area increase and 171% Production increase.
- The Sugarcane , one of the important cash crops both area and production have recorded almost 20% reduction.
- The major shift was observed in oilseed crops recording 37% area reduction and 47% reduction in production also. The productivity of oilseeds have come down during 2014-15 (TE) compared to 2006-07(TE).

MAJOR INITIATIVES TAKEN BY GOVT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

- Primary Sector Mission is one of the seven missions.
- Established Rythu Sadhikara Samstha to address the farmers issues of Agriculture and allied sectors.
- Issuing of Loan Eligibility Cards - **“The Andhra Pradesh Land Licensed Cultivators Act, 2011”** to provide loan and other facilities eligibility cards (LECs) to the farmers.
- Seed price regulation especially curtailing BT cotton rates.
- Farm Mechanization.
- Introduced Interest free loans & Pavala Vaddi to the farmers
- Village as unit for crop insurance started from Kharif-2005 on pilot basis.(First time in India).
- Focus on Organic & Natural farming.
- For nutritional security special focus on millets.
- Formation of FPOs to fetch better price providing linkage & value addition.

PRIMARY SECTOR MISSION

- Primary sector mission is one among 7 missions launched which includes Agriculture and allied sectors.
- A total number of 23 growth engines were identified in primary sector mission . Out of which 9 growth engines namely Paddy, Maize, Red gram, Black gram, Bengal gram, Groundnut, Cotton, Tobacco & Sugarcane are in Agriculture Department.
- For achieving targeted growth in Agriculture 18 key performance indicators were identified .

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS(KPIs)

S.No	INDICATOR
1	Area (Lakh Ha)
2	Production (Lakh MTs)
3	Productivity
4	Gross Value Addition (GVA)
5	Supply of Seeds to Farmers(L.Qtls)
6	Varietal Replacement (Ha)
7	Direct Seeding –Paddy(Ha)
8	No. of Soil Health Cards Distributed
9	Area Covered by Micro Nutrients(Ha)
10	Fertilizer Distribution(LMT)
11	Farm Mechanisation (Nos)
12	Credit Plan-Amount Under Agricultural Credit Plan (Rs.in crores)
13	Natural Farming Area(Lakh Ha)
14	Natural Farming Practicing Farmers(Lakh Nos)
15	Organic Farming Area (Lakh Ha)
16	Organic Farming Practicing Farmers(Lakh Nos)
17	No. of RythuMithra Groups in FPOs of organic Clusters
18	Farmer Producer Organization-No in Organic Clusters

MAJOR STRATEGIES

1. Soil health
2. Micronutrients
3. Seed and variety replacement
4. Extension, Good Agronomical Practices & Organic Farming
5. Farm Mechanization
6. IT applications & satellite imageries
7. Credit & Insurance
8. Mitigating the adverse seasonal conditions

1. SOIL HEALTH

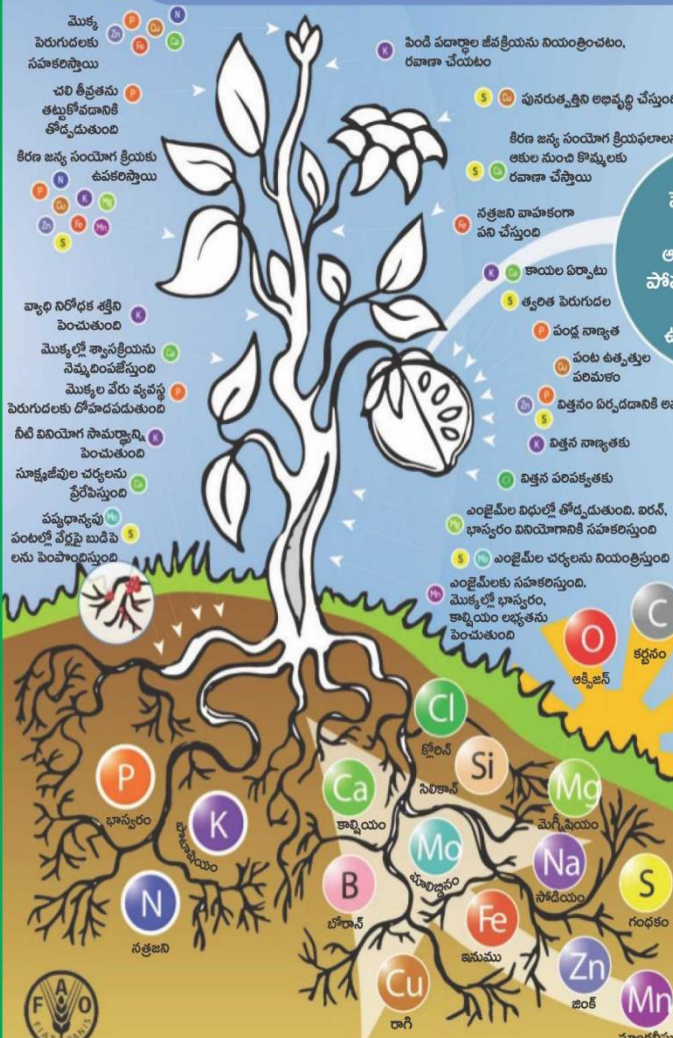
- **STRATEGIES:** 1. Improving organic Carbon
2. Balanced use of fertilizers
3. Rectification of Micronutrient deficiency
- **SOIL SAMPLE COLLECTION & SOIL HEALTH CARDS DISTRIBUTION:**
 - 62% of soil samples showed low in Organic carbon.
 - 13% of soil samples showed low percentage of Phosphorus.
 - 12% of soil samples showed low percent of Potassium.
 - First state in India to complete targeted 4 lakh soil sample collection and analysis , distributed 16.25 Lakh of soil health cards including grid farmers and send results in Telugu SMS.
 - Targeted to collect 6.4 Lakh soil samples during 2016-17.

2. MICRONUTRIENTS

MICRONUTRIENTS :

- 46% of soil samples shows deficient in Zinc.
- 27% of soil samples shows deficient in Sulphur & Calcium
- 21% of soil samples shows deficient in Boron
- 2015-16 –Total area covered – 8.9 Lakh ha
– Budget allocated Rs.90 crores
- Extensive campaign Gram Panchayat wise is being done to popularize micronutrient usage.
- Due to supply of Gypsum the productivity of ground nut has increased from 550Kg/Ha to 865 Kg /Ha during Kharif-2015 as per preliminary estimates.
- Productivity of paddy, Redgram, Sunflower are also recorded higher yields as per preliminary estimates.

నేలతల్లి ఆరోగ్యమే మన ఆరోగ్యం!

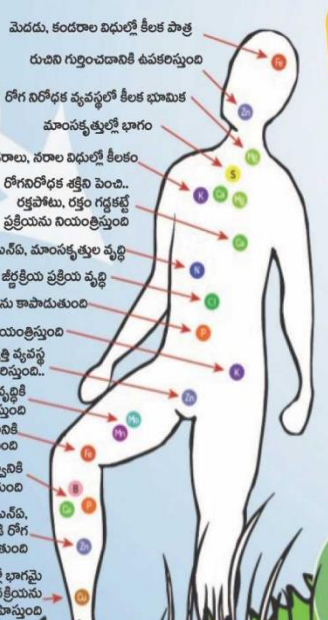


- మొక్క పెరుగుదలకు సహకరిస్తాయి
- చరి తీవ్రతను తగ్గుకోవడానికి తోడ్పడుతుంది
- కిరణ జన్య సంయోగ క్రియకు ఉపకరిస్తాయి
- వ్యాధి నిరోధక శక్తిని పెంచుతుంది
- మొక్కల్లో శ్వాసక్రియను వెమ్మదింపజేస్తుంది
- మొక్కల వేరు వ్యవస్థ పెరుగుదలకు దోహదపడుతుంది
- నీటి వినియోగ సామర్థ్యాన్ని పెంచుతుంది
- సూక్ష్మజీవుల చర్యలను ప్రేరేపిస్తుంది
- పప్పురావ్యవు పంటల్లో వేర్లపై బుడిపె లను పెంపొందిస్తుంది

- పిండి పదార్థాల జీవక్రియను నియంత్రించటం, రవాణా చేయటం
- పునరుత్పత్తిని అభివృద్ధి చేస్తుంది
- కిరణ జన్య సంయోగ క్రియపలాలను ఆకుల నుండి కొమ్మలకు రవాణా చేస్తాయి
- సత్రజని వాహకంగా పని చేస్తుంది
- కాయల ఏర్పాటు
- త్వరిత పెరుగుదల
- పండ్ల నాణ్యత
- పంట ఉత్పత్తుల పరిమళం
- విత్తనం ఏర్పడడానికి అవసరం
- విత్తన నాణ్యతకు
- విత్తన పరిపక్వతకు

మొక్కల పెరుగుదలకు, మనుషుల ఆరోగ్యానికి 18 పోషకాలు అవసరం. ఇవీ వాటి ఉపయోగాలు..

పంట భూమి బాగుంటేనే మనం బాగుంటాం!



- మెదడు, కండరాల విధుల్లో కీలక పాత్ర
- రుచిని గుర్తించడానికి ఉపకరిస్తుంది
- రోగ నిరోధక వ్యవస్థలో కీలక భూమిక
- మాంసకృత్తుల్లో భాగం
- కండరాలు, నూల విధుల్లో కీలకం
- రోగనిరోధక శక్తిని పెంచే... రక్తపోటు, రక్తం గడ్డకట్టే ప్రక్రియను నియంత్రిస్తుంది
- రక్తం, డీఎన్ఎ, ఆర్ఎన్ఎ, మాంసకృత్తుల వ్యర్థ శుద్ధి
- ఆమ్లాల సమతుల్యతను కాపాడుతుంది
- దేహంలో ప్రచారము నియంత్రిస్తుంది
- పునరుత్పత్తి వ్యవస్థ నిర్వహణకు ఉపకరిస్తుంది..
- ఎంజైమల వ్యర్థికి దోహదం చేస్తుంది
- ఆక్సిజనను కణజాలానికి చేరవేయడానికి తోడ్పడుతుంది
- ఎముకల పటుత్వానికి తోడ్పడుతుంది
- డీఎన్ఎ, ఆర్ఎన్ఎ, మాంసకృత్తుల్లో ఉండే రోగ నిరోధకతను పెంచుతుంది
- ఎంజైమల్లో భాగమై ఐరన్తో కలిసి జీవక్రియను నిర్వహిస్తుంది

నిస్సారమైన భూముల్లో స్థూల, సూక్ష్మపోషకాలు లోపిస్తున్నాయి..

పోషకాలు లోపించిన పంట భూముల్లో సంపూర్ణ ఆరోగ్యాన్నిచ్చే పోషకాహారాన్ని పండించడం అసాధ్యం..

200 కోట్ల మందికి పైగా ప్రజలు సూక్ష్మ పోషకాహార లోపం (హైడెన్ హాంగర్)తో సతమతమవుతున్నారు..

ఆరోగ్యవంతమైన నేలలు, ఆరోగ్యవంతమైన సమాజం కోసం సుస్థిర సేద్య పద్ధతులను అవలంబించాలి.



సౌజన్యం: అంతర్జాతీయ ఆహార, వ్యవసాయ సంస్థ

ఆరోగ్యవంతమైన భూమిలో లభ్యమయ్యే సూక్ష్మపోషకాలు

వ్యవసాయ శాఖ, ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ప్రభుత్వం



3. SEEDS

Varietal replacement: For enhancing productivity and withstanding Biotic & Abiotic stresses.

•Eg: Swarna Sub-1 and MTU- 1064,1075 varieties of paddy have withstand flood conditions during Kharif. IR-64 drt variety for drought.

Reforms in seed supply:

•Advance procurement of seed at the time of Rabi harvest to ensure competitive price, timely supply and quality seeds to the farmers for the ensuing kharif season.

Community Managed Seed System: (CMSS)

• To make quality seed available at village level certified seed production is being taken up under CMSS Programme through farmer Groups with the help of NGOs.

4. Extension , Good Agronomical Practices & Organic Farming

A) PLACEMENT OF MPEOs :

- One Extension Officer for every 1000 ha cultivable area.
- A total No. of 6056 Multipurpose Extension Officers including Agricultural Extension Officers were placed to strengthen the Agriculture Extension.

B) POLAM PILUSTHONDI:

A team of Extension functionaries and scientists make compulsory field visits during crop period twice in a week on every Tuesday and Wednesday and provide on the spot advice to the farmers.

Villages covered every week - 1340

C) CHANDRANNA RYTHU KSHETRAM (CRK):

Demonstration of best farming practices in an extent of 10 ha cluster on important crops in the village is organised during 2015-16 in 4414 Ha

4. Extension , Good Agronomical Practices & Organic Farming

D) Good Agronomical Practices

- Promotion of Organic Farming and climate resilient agriculture in 131 clusters in all 13 districts each cluster having 1000 Ha.
- Panta Sanjeevini : Development of Farm Ponds , Usage of Rainguns during dry spells and soil& water conservation measures.
- Facilitation of domestic retail chains and exports in the State of Andhra Pradesh by bringing 1.25 lakh ha area under Certified Organic farming and another 8.0 lakh ha area under Natural farming by adopting low cost farming techniques over a period of 3 years.
- Promoting direct seeding (5 lakh ha) in Paddy to enhance the yields, saving of time and expenditure.
- Promotion of multi cropping system in rainfed areas of drought prone Rayalseema districts.
- Balanced use of fertilizers based on soil testing .
- Comprehensive Revival of Millets in 1.39 Lakh Ha covering 47 mandals in seven districts with special focus on Tribal areas and Rainfed areas.
- Special focus on increasing pulse area under Rice follows and summer.

5. FARM MECHANISATION

- Reduction in cost of cultivation.
- Time saving Agricultural operations.
- Timely sowing of kharif crops facilitates rabi crop sequence.
- Improvement in quality of agriculture produce.
- End to end solutions.
- More focus for Custom Hiring Centers because of demand & to have access to Small & Marginal farmers.
- Special Pilot Project with Sumitomo, Japan: To promote Farm Mechanization in Paddy, a Pilot Project to address end to end solution with Sumitomo company is under taken which includes developing master trainers in both department and University.

6. I.T. APPLICATIONS

- 6000 tabs were distributed to the field level Extension functionaries in the Districts and officers working in the Head Office.
- The following Android Applications were developed by the Department.
 - Crop area sown particulars
 - Crops schemes
 - Pest information and management practices
 - Polam Pilusthodi
 - M-Sedhyam(Static application)
 - Agriculture Videos (Static application)
 - Chandranna Rythu Kshetralu.
 - Video films on Good Agronomical practices through
 - Digital Green

CROP BOOKING BY MPEO USING TAB



7. CREDIT & CROP INSURANCE

- AP stands on top in India in extending credit to the farmers.
- CM regularly attends SLBC meetings.
- Providing interest free (up to 1 Lakh) and 3% interest (1 to 3 Lakhs)
- A.P. is first state to introduce village as a unit.
- Special focus on tenant and non-loanee farmers for extending credit.

DROUGHT PROOFING STRATEGIES IN DROUGHT PRONE DISTRICTS

1. Arresting land degradation and water harvesting activities.
2. In-situ moisture conservation measures.
3. Soil Health Management practices.
4. Integrated Horticulture based farming systems.
5. Value added interventions.
6. Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture practices.
7. Participatory Groundwater Management (PGM).
8. Extensive Protective Irrigation to all farmers.

DROUGHT PROOFING STRATEGIES IN DROUGHT PRONE DISTRICTS.

9. Promoting Farming Systems approach through appropriate livestock support system particularly for backyard poultry, small ruminants and dairy.
10. Promoting fish production in seasonal and perennial water bodies.
11. Institution building – promotion of Farmer Organisations & farmer lead Knowledge Systems .
12. Establishing Business-Service-Information centers at each FPO level.
13. Providing access to Institutional credit - Reducing informal debt – Debt Swapping.



THANK YOU





SANCTION OF CROP LOANS OR SHORT TERM LOANS:

- The credit is being given to the farmers for crop production as per the Scale of Finance.
- Repayment period is 6 to 18 months in lump sum. The farmer is supposed to repay the loan from the sale proceeds of the crops raised.

The rates of interest charged on crop loans are as follows:

Rate of Interest	Credit incentive (to the Farmers) for prompt repayment	Ultimate Rate of Interest to farmers who repay promptly	Interest subsidy provided by GOAP on prompt repayment of crop loans up to Rs. 1.00 lakh under Interest Free Loans schemes	Interest subsidy provided by GOAP on prompt repayment of crop loans from Rs. 1.00 lakh to Rs. 3.00 lakhs under Pavala Vaddi (less interest scheme)
7%	3%	4%	4% (Farmer need not to pay the interest)	1% (Farmers has to pay 3% interest)





AREA, YIELD, PRODUCTION AND GVA OF PADDY CROP IN KHARIF 2015

Sl. No	District	Area(in ha)		Yield(Kgs/Ha)		% Dev. Over 2014-15	Production(Tones)		GVA(Crores)	
		2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16		2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16
1	Visakhapatnam	98000	103090	2441	3189	30.67	240000	328782	242	332
2	Vizianagaram	119000	124275	3957	4398	11.14	472500	546614	477	551
3	Srikakulam	205000	204003	3174	3454	8.82	652500	704686	658	711
4	Ananthapur	23000	20033	4512	4577	1.44	102000	91696	103	92
5	East Godavari	226000	227836	4524	4581	1.26	1023000	1043757	1032	1053
6	Krishna	235000	210818	5031	5063	0.64	1183500	1067372	1194	1076
7	West Godavari	231000	229204	4752	4743	-0.19	1099500	1087039	1109	1096
8	Chittoor	13000	9476	5013	4819	-3.87	66000	45668	67	46
9	Nellore	62000	30413	5606	5046	-9.98	349500	153469	352	155
10	Prakasam	32000	14187	5751	4803	-16.48	183000	68145	185	69
11	Kurnool	92000	46316	5922	4695	-20.72	543000	217457	548	219
12	Guntur	256000	160608	5870	4396	-25.10	1500000	706033	1513	712
13	Kadapa	42000	18625	5543	4116	-25.74	234000	76660	236	77
	TOTAL	1634000	1398884	4681	4387	5.58	7648500	6137378	7714	6190





AREA, YIELD, PRODUCTION AND GVA OF BLACKGRAM CROP IN KHARIF 2015

Sl. No	District	Area(in ha)		Yield(Kgs/Ha)		% Dev. Over 2014-15	Production(Tones)		GVA(Crores)	
		2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16		2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-2016
1	Krishna	1000	1444	922	1182	28.20	1000	1707	3.14	5.36
2	West Godavari	3000	3744	1025	1277	24.59	3000	4781	9.43	15.01
3	East Godavari	3000	1812	1025	1074	4.78	3000	1946	9.43	6.11
4	Guntur	1000	1624	1435	1470	2.44	2000	2387	6.29	7.49
5	Visakhapatnam	1000	888	663	495	-25.34	1000	440	3.14	1.38
6	Kurnool	2000	6061	1326	903	-31.90	3000	5473	9.43	17.18
7	Srikakulam	0	143	1025	628	-38.73	0	90	0.00	0.28
8	Ananthapur	0	637	1326	751	-43.36	0	478	0.00	1.50
9	Chittoor	0	365	1326	667	-49.70	1000	243	3.14	0.76
10	Prakasam	3000	12634	1025	499	-51.32	4000	6304	12.57	19.79
11	Nellore	3000	10685	1025	487	-52.49	3000	5204	9.43	16.34
12	Kadapa	1000	3503	1326	496	-62.59	1000	1737	3.14	5.45
13	Vizianagaram	1000	476	1025	275	-73.17	1000	131	3.14	0.41
	TOTAL	19000	44016	1211	702	-41.97	23000	30921	72	97





AREA, YIELD, PRODUCTION AND GVA OF GREENGRAM CROP IN KHARIF 2015

Sl.No	District	Area(in ha)		Yield(Kgs/Ha)		% Dev. Over 2014-15	Production(Tones)		GVA(Crores)	
		2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16		2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16
1	Prakasam	1000	5609	540	925	71.30	0	5188	0	17
2	Guntur	0	3232	292	500	71.23	0	1616	0	5
3	West Godavari	1000	1155	671	991	47.69	0	1145	0	4
4	East Godavari	0	497	671	776	15.65	0	386	0	1
5	Nellore	0	1033	671	683	1.79	0	706	0	2
6	Srikakulam	1000	304	671	590	-12.07	0	179	0	1
7	Krishna	2000	3711	734	518	-29.43	2000	1922	7	6
8	Kurnool	2000	2736	1233	718	-41.77	2000	1964	7	6
9	Visakhapatnam	1000	902	671	356	-46.94	1000	321	3	1
10	Chittoor	0	536	1233	547	-55.64	1000	293	3	1
11	Vizianagaram	1000	526	671	232	-65.42	0	122	0	0
12	Kadapa	0	4571	1233	191	-84.51	1000	873	3	3
13	Ananthapur	2000	26788	1233	130	-89.46	3000	3482	10	11
	TOTAL	11000	51600	909	353	-61.21	10000	18197	34	60





AREA, YIELD, PRODUCTION AND GVA OF GROUNDNUT CROP IN KHARIF 2015

Sl. No	District	Area(in ha)		Yield(Kgs/Ha)		% Dev. Over 2014-15	Production(Tones)		GVA(Crores)	
		2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16		2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16
1	Kadapa	16000	28590	442	1252	183.26	7000	35795	25	127
2	Ananthapur	551000	442783	270	710	162.96	149000	314376	526	1112
3	Prakasam	2000	2949	1614	3235	100.43	4000	9540	14	34
4	Chittoor	123000	113570	594	1132	90.57	73000	128561	258	455
5	Visakhapatnam	1000	1468	1071	1382	29.04	1000	2029	4	7
6	East Godavari	0	16	1614	2078	28.75	0	33	0	0
7	West Godavari	0	540	1614	2078	28.75	1000	1122	4	4
8	Guntur	1000	559	1614	2078	28.75	1000	1162	4	4
9	Kurnool	94000	73138	718	899	25.21	68000	65751	240	233
10	Srikakulam	4000	4153	1002	1153	15.07	4000	4788	14	17
11	Krishna	1000	1303	2693	3061	13.67	3000	3988	11	14
12	Nellore	5000	5324	2825	2961	4.81	13000	15764	46	56
13	Vizianagaram	6000	4401	1125	1049	-6.76	6000	4617	21	16
	TOTAL	804000	678794	410	866	704.51	330000	587527	1166	2078





AREA, YIELD, PRODUCTION AND GVA OF MAIZE CROP IN KHARIF 2015

Sl.No	District	Area(in ha)		Yield(Kgs/Ha)		% Dev. Over 2014-15	Production(Tones)		GVA(Crores)	
		2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16		2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16
1	Prakasam	1000	415	3630	5613	54.63	4000	2329	4	2
2	Visakhapatnam	6000	5310	1565	2293	46.52	9000	12176	9	12
3	Vizianagaram	17000	16577	2871	3755	30.79	48000	62247	48	63
4	East Godavari	1000	719	3311	3810	15.07	3000	2739	3	3
5	Guntur	0	689	3311	3810	15.07	1000	2625	1	3
6	Nellore	0	78	3311	3810	15.07	0	297	0	0
7	Ananthapur	17000	13743	2535	2886	13.85	43000	39662	43	40
8	Kurnool	39000	18239	3598	4018	11.67	139000	73284	140	74
9	Kadapa	0	190	3275	3531	7.82	1000	671	1	1
10	Chittoor	3000	2271	3275	3531	7.82	9000	8019	9	8
11	Srikakulam	9000	10570	3991	4165	4.36	36000	44013	36	44
12	Krishna	5000	3457	4282	4037	-5.72	20000	13956	20	14
13	West Godavari	3000	2759	5857	5142	-12.21	15000	14187	15	14
	TOTAL	101000	75017	3248	3682	13.38	328000	276205	330	278

