

YASANGI (RABI) 2021-22 PRE-HARVEST PRICE FORECAST OF PADDY

Paddy Price per Quintal will be around Rs. 1300 – 1500 (Common) and Rs. 1600 – 1800 (Grade-A) at the Time of Harvesting (March to May 2022)

Paddy is the most important human food crop in the world, directly feeding more people than any other crop. It is also the staple food across Asia where around half of the world's poorest people live and is becoming increasingly important in Africa and Latin America. Paddy production in India is an important part of the national economy.

Top most cultivating countries of paddy in the world are India (45 m ha), China (30.34 m ha), Indonesia (10.65 m ha), Bangladesh (11.41 m ha), Thailand (10.40 m ha), Vietnam (7.22 m ha), Myanmar (6.65 m ha), Philippines (4.71 m ha), Cambodia (2.91 m ha) and Pakistan (3.33 m ha). Among the countries, China and India are the world's 1st and 2nd largest producers with approximately 213.61 and 178.31 million tonnes production respectively.

World's rice production is estimated as 5114 lakh tonnes in 2021-22. With which total supply would increase from 6872 lakh tonnes to 6920 lakh tonnes. Export would decrease from 496 lakh tonnes to 485 lakh tonnes and consumption would increase from 5066 lakh tonnes to 5089 lakh tonnes in 2021-22. Carryout stocks in the world in 2020-21 stood at 1830 lakh tonnes up by 1.32% from 1806 lakh tonnes recorded during the corresponding period of last year.

In India, during Rabi 2021-22, area under Paddy acreage as on 04th February 2021 has decreased by 17.53% to 35.19 lakh hectares (86.95 lakh acres) as compared to 42.67 lakh hectares (105.43 lakh acres) during same period of last year. The major cultivating states are Telangana 12.53 lakh ha (30.97 lakh acres), Tamil Nadu 11.90 lakh ha (29.40 lakh acres), Andhra Pradesh 0.51 lakh ha (1.26 lakh acres) and Kerala 0.23 lakh ha (0.57 lakh acres).

As per 2nd advance estimates India's paddy production is likely to increase by 2.86% from 124.37 in 2020-21 to 127.93 million tonnes in 2021-22. Total supply would increase from 154.85 to 161.23 million tonnes, export would increase from 14.45 to 15.83 million tonnes and consumption would increase from 105 to 106.2 million tonnes in 2021-22. Paddy ending stock is at 39.2 lakh tonnes in 2021-22 as compared to 35.4 lakh tonnes in 2020-21.

In Telangana during yasangi (*Rabi*), it has been sown in 12.53 lakh hectares (30.97 lakh acres) as on 16th February 2022 which is lower than 19.78 lakh hectares (48.88 lakh acres) covered during corresponding period of last year. Major paddy growing districts in Telangana are Nalgonda 1.54 lakh ha (3.80 lakh acres), Suryapet 1.74 lakh ha (4.30 lakh acres), Nizamabad 1.33 lakh ha (3.30 acres), Karimnagar 0.82 lakh ha (2.04 lakh acres), Yadadri 0.55 lakh ha (1.36 lakh acres), Kamareddy 0.42 lakh ha (1.05 lakh acres), Rajanna Siricilla 0.45 lakh ha (1.12 lakh acres) and Jangoan 0.35 lakh ha (0.88 lakh acres).

The Agricultural Market Intelligence Centre established under a research project for development of price forecasting mechanism in the Department of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad at Professor Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University with the financial support of Agricultural Marketing Department, Telangana State has assessed 2021-22 rabi pre-harvest price forecast of paddy. Under decreased crop coverage and production, it is predicted that the paddy price per quintal will be around **Rs. 1300 – 1500 (Common) and Rs. 1600 – 1800 (Grade-A)** at the time of harvesting (March to May 2022). This price forecast is based on the monthly modal price of paddy obtained for 19 years from Suryapet and Jammikunta regulated markets using econometric models like ARIMA, ARIMAX, SARIMA, ARCH, GARCH and ANN and also the market survey.

Note: There may be any possible deviation of the actual prices from the predicted prices in light of tentative developments in the commodity markets such as change in international prices, export or import restrictions, etc. And these price forecasts are based on past market price data & different econometric models and that actual market price may not turn out to be the same as forecasted.