# Quarterly Report
# on
# INDICATORS OF AGRICULTURE

## July - September 2025

**Report for Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi**

Agro-Economic Research Unit
Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre
INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE
Bengaluru - 560 072

**Disclaimer**

ISEC and MoA & FW, Govt. of India, New Delhi does not make any warranty, either express or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or any third party's use or the results of such use of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed of the information contained herein or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. The views and opinions of the author expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the ISEC. While every effort has been made to ensure the correctness of data information used in this report, neither the author nor ISEC nd MoA & FW, Govt. of India, New Delhi accept any legal liability for the accuracy or inferences drawn from the material contained therein or for any consequences arising from the use of this material.

Text from this report can be quoted provided the source is acknowledged.

*Contact:*

**Prof. Parmod Kumar**
Acting Director & Head of the Centre
Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC)
Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru - 560 072
Ph: +91-80-23016030 /23215468 Extn.: 211
Mobile: +91 9810679420
Email: pkumar@isec.ac.in

Design and Print by: Blustream Printing India (P) Ltd, Bengaluru 560 027.
Tel: 080 22230006 / 22230070, E-mail: blustreamprinting@gmail.com

Quarterly Report
on

# INDICATORS OF AGRICULTURE

## July - September 2025

Report
for
Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare
Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
Government of India, New Delhi

Agro-Economic Research Unit
Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre
INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE
Bengaluru - 560 072

# Acknowledgement

The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India and National Institution for Transformation of India (NITI Aayog), intend to know the ground level information about agriculture situation in different states using selected agricultural indicators. Thirteen Agro-Economic Research Centers (AERCs) spread across the country are assigned to collect information on important agricultural indicators for the states under their jurisdiction on a quarterly basis and submit the data to the Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC) of the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru. The Centre prepares a consolidated report for all the major states in the country and submits the report for every quarter to NITI Aayog and MOA&FW to take immediate policy decisions. We are grateful to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (MoA & FW), Government of India (GoI), New Delhi, for reposing confidence in the ADRT Centre, ISEC, for assigning this task.

We are grateful to faculty at ADRTC, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, for their help and encouragement in this work. We thank Mrs. K. M. Prema Kumari for being involved in the consolidation of this report. We also thank our colleagues from various AERCs for compiling the data from various sources of the respective states under their jurisdiction and submitting the same to facilitate consolidation of the quarterly report on Indicators of Agriculture for the period July to September 2025.

**Prof. Parmod Kumar**
Acting Director &
HoC, ADRTC

# Table of Contents

# List of Tables

# List of Figures

# AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS

Agriculture holds a crucial place in the Indian economy, providing employment and livelihood opportunities to nearly half of the nation's population, as recorded in the Census 2011. In FY-2024-25, the agriculture and allied sectors contributed approximately 16 per cent to the country's GDP at current prices, supporting around 46.1 per cent of the population. The sector's performance is vital not only for ensuring food security but also for influencing other sectors, sustaining livelihoods, and driving overall economic growth. Over the years, the agriculture sector has demonstrated robust growth, averaging 5 per cent annually between FY-2017-18 and FY-2023-24, underscoring its resilience in the face of various challenges. In the second quarter of FY-2025-26, the agriculture sector registered a growth rate of 3.5 per cent, marking a recovery from the previous four quarters, where growth ranged between 0.4 per cent and 2.0 per cent. The recent rise in growth rate can be attributed to improved conditions, potentially driven by favourable weather patterns, advancements in agricultural practices, and government initiatives to enhance productivity and sustainability within the sector[1].

The sustained growth observed can be attributed to assured remunerative prices, improved access to institutional credit, crop diversification, support for sustainable practices, and enhanced productivity. Benefiting from a favorable monsoon, kharif foodgrain production in 2024 is projected to reach 164.71 million tonnes, marking an increase of 8.94 million tonnes over the previous year and 12.46 million tonnes above the average kharif foodgrain output, which is a positive sign for food security. Agricultural income has increased to 5.23 per cent annually over the past decade, compared to 6.24 per cent for non-agricultural income and 5.80 per cent for the overall economy[1]. As a major global cereal producer, India accounts for 11.6 per cent of the world's total output. The crop sector has experienced a modest compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 2.1 per cent, from FY-2013-14 to FY-2022-23. This increase is also largely driven by notable increases in the production of fruits, vegetables, and pulses. The slower growth rate of oilseeds at 1.9 per cent raises concerns, especially considering India's heavy reliance on imports to satisfy domestic edible oil demand. High-value sectors such as horticulture, livestock, and fisheries have emerged as the primary contributors to the overall growth of agriculture. Among these, the fishery sector has demonstrated the highest compound annual growth rate (CAGR) at 13.67 per cent, followed by livestock with a CAGR of 12.99 per cent during FY-2015-16 to FY-2023-24 (at current prices)[1].

Recognizing the significance of the agriculture sector, several interventions are being undertaken to improve productivity in agriculture in line with the recommendations of the Doubling Farmers Income Report (DFI) 2018[2], which identified strategies to increase crop and livestock productivity, enhancing

[1] *Ministry of Finance. (2025). Economic Survey 2024-25. Government of India. Retrieved from https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/economicsurvey*

[2] *Dalwai, A. (Chair). (2018). Report of the Committee on Doubling Farmers' Income (Vols. 1-14). Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India. Retrieved from https://agricoop.gov.in/en/dfi-reports*

cropping intensity, diversifying high-value agriculture and provide remunerative prices on farmers' produce as highlighted in the Economic Survey of 2024-25.

The agriculture and allied sectors contributed approximately 17.7 per cent of India's Gross Value Added, (GVA) at current prices during 2023-24. As per Final Estimates for 2023-24, total foodgrain production in the country is estimated at record 332.30 million tonnes which is higher by 2.61 million tonnes than the production of foodgrains of 329.69 million tonnes achieved during 2022-23. Further, the production during 2023-24 is higher by 24.55 million tonnes compared to average production of foodgrains during last five years. Total production of Rice during 2023-24 is estimated at record 137.83 million tonnes. It is higher by 2.07 million tonnes than previous year's Rice production of 135.76 million tonnes and by 12.84 million tonnes than the last five years' average production of 124.99 million tonnes. Production of wheat during 2023-24 is estimated at a record 113.29 million tonnes. It is higher by 2.74 million tonnes than the previous year's wheat production of 110.55 million tonnes. Production of nutri / coarse cereals estimated at 56.94 million tonnes, which is similar to the production of 57.32 million tonnes achieved during 2022-23. Further, it is higher by 6.83 million tonnes than the average production. Total pulses production during 2023-24 is estimated at 24.25 million tonnes which is lower by 0.54 million tonnes than the last five years' average pulses production of 24.79 million tonnes. Total oilseeds production in the country during 2023-24 is estimated at a record 39.67 million tonnes which is lower by 1.69 million tonnes than the oilseed production during 2022-23. Further, the production of oilseeds during 2023-24 is higher by 3.67 million tonnes than the average oilseeds production of 36.00 million tonnes. Production of cotton is estimated at 32.52 million bales (of 170 kg each) and is lower by 1.14 million bales than the previous year's cotton production[3].

The National Institution for Transforming India (NITI), under the Government of India, has commissioned the Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC) at the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru to conduct a study on "Indicators of Agriculture" on a quarterly basis. This report compiles data provided by Agro-Economic Research Centers (AERCs) situated across India. The data presented in this report focuses on agricultural indicators for the period from July to September 2025.

The study gathered basic data on agricultural indicators from twenty-three states, namely Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal.

The study covers fifteen indicators related to agriculture, including:

1. Average Rainfall
2. Number of deficit-rainfall districts
3. Area covered under major crops
4. Incidence of major pests and diseases in principal crops
5. Farm output prices of major crops

[3] *Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare. (2025). Annual Report 2024-25. Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India. Retrieved from https://agricoop.gov.in/sites/default/files/Final%20Annual%20Report%20English.pdf https://agriwelfare.gov.in/Documents/AR_Eng_2024_25.pdf*

6. Seed availability in the local markets for major crops
7. Prevailing market prices of major crop seeds
8. Chemical fertilizers (NPK) availability in the local markets
9. Prevailing market prices of fertilizers
10. Availability of agricultural labour
11. Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture
12. Availability of institutional credit for agriculture
13. Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets
14. Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations
15. Availability of organic manure, farmyard manure, vermicompost and bio-fertilizers.

## 1. Average Rainfall

During the 2nd quarter of 2025, the overall rainfall patterns across 22 states indicated that half of the states (i.e., 11 states) recorded above-normal rainfall, while the remaining 11 states experienced below-normal rainfall. Comparative figures illustrating the actual and normal rainfall of different states are depicted in **Figures 1** and **Figure 2**.

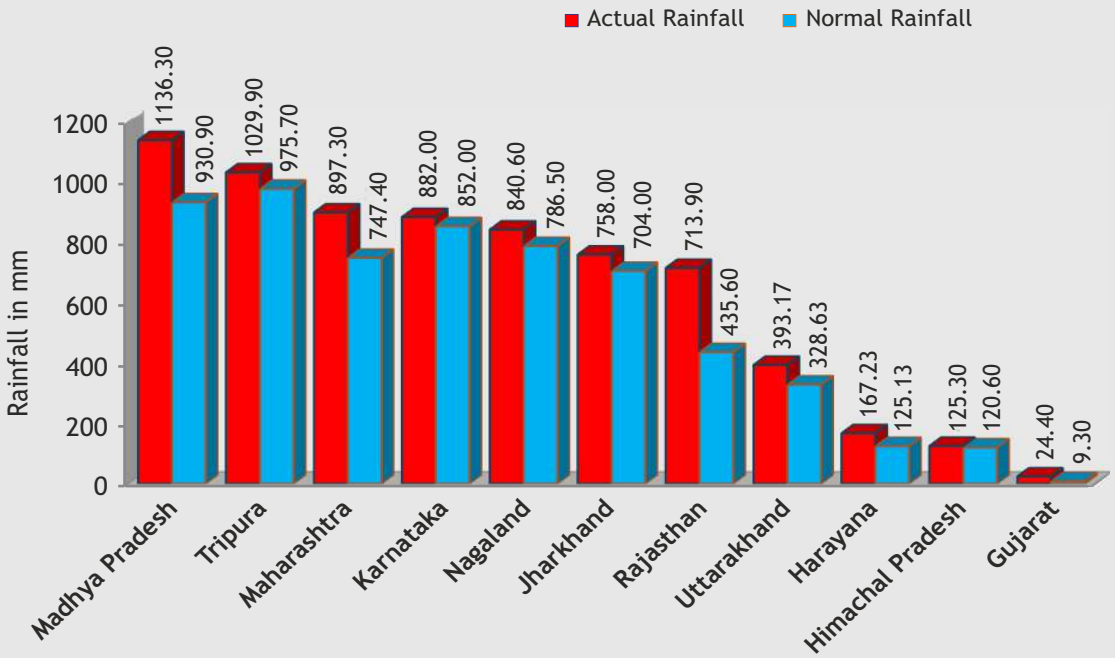
Among the states that experienced rainfall, Gujarat recorded a significant increase of approximately 162.37 per cent, with rainfall rising to 24.40 mm compared to the average of 9.30 mm. Rajasthan followed with a 63.89 per cent increase, receiving 713.90 mm instead of the usual 435.60 mm. Haryana witnessed a 33.65 per cent increase, recording 167.23 mm compared to the usual 125.13 mm. Madhya Pradesh saw an 22.06 per cent increase, with rainfall reaching 1136.3 mm compared to 930.9 mm. Maharashtra also reported 20.06 per cent increase in rainfall, reaching 897.30 mm against the normal 747.40 mm. Other states including Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Nagaland, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, and Karnataka, experienced increases of 19.64 per cent, 7.67 per cent, 6.88 per cent, 5.55 per cent, 3.90 per cent, and 3.52 per cent respectively.

It is noteworthy that Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tripura, and Uttarakhand received above-normal rainfall not only during this quarter but also during the same period in the previous year (2024). Meanwhile, eleven states experienced below-normal rainfall. The reduction in rainfall for these states ranged from 2.17 per cent to as high as 42.45 per cent. During the second quarter of 2025, several states experienced below-normal rainfall: Chhattisgarh recorded a decline of 2.17 per cent, Andhra Pradesh 3.81 per cent, Tamil Nadu 4.14 per cent, Uttar Pradesh 5.99 per cent, West Bengal 9.46 per cent, Manipur 9.65 per cent, Mizoram 18.06 per cent, Bihar 24.96 per cent, Assam 32.49 per cent, Meghalaya 41.34 per cent, and Arunachal Pradesh registered the highest deficit at 42.45 per cent. All southern states experienced below normal rainfall except Karnataka, and overall, 50 per cent of the states recorded rainfall levels exceeding the seasonal average.

## 2. Percentage of Deficit Rainfall Districts

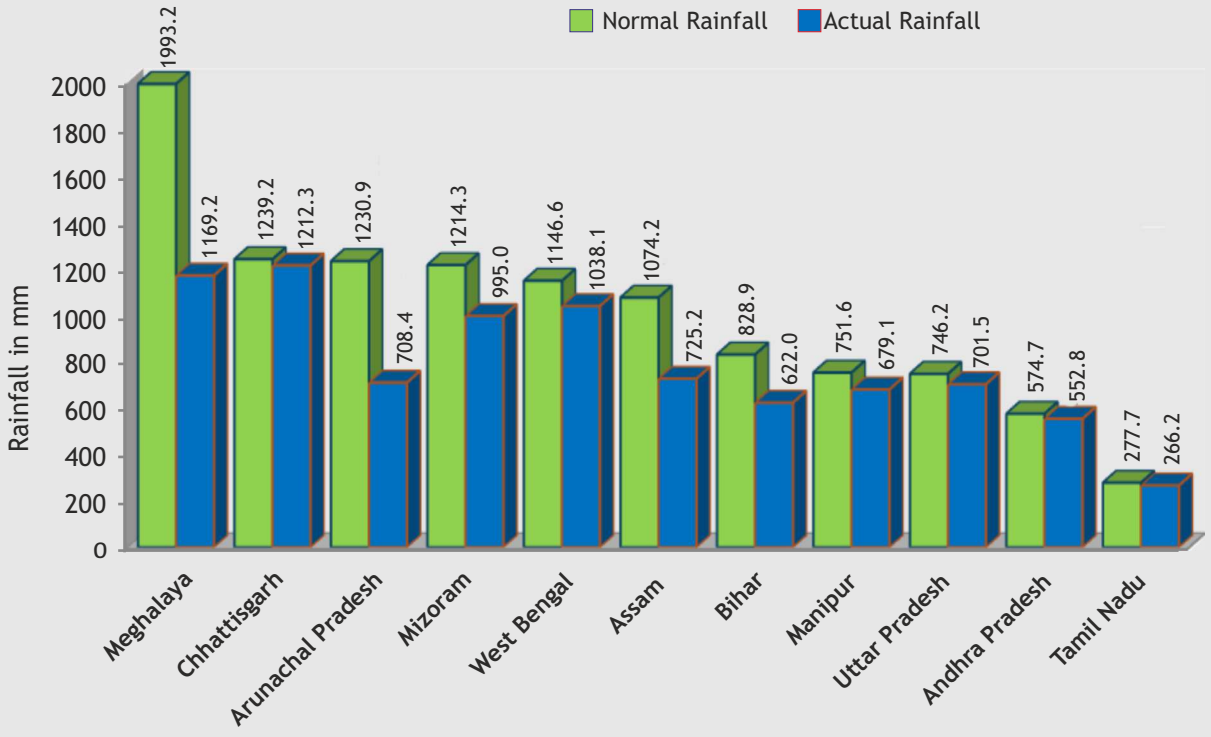
Deficit rainfall data was gathered from 21 states covering 548 districts. Approximately 25 per cent of these districts experienced inadequate rainfall and have been classified as deficit rainfall districts. This indicates only a slight variation compared to the same quarter

**Figure 1: State-wise Rainfall distribution - States which have recorded Above - Normal Rainfall (July - September 2025)**




*Note: Gujarat data pertains from 1st October 2025 to 8th October 2025; Rajasthan data pertains from 1st June 2025 to 30th September 2025*

**Figure 2: State-wise Rainfall distribution - States which have recorded Below - Normal Rainfall (July - September 2025)**



in 2024, when 20 per cent of districts were affected by rainfall deficiency.

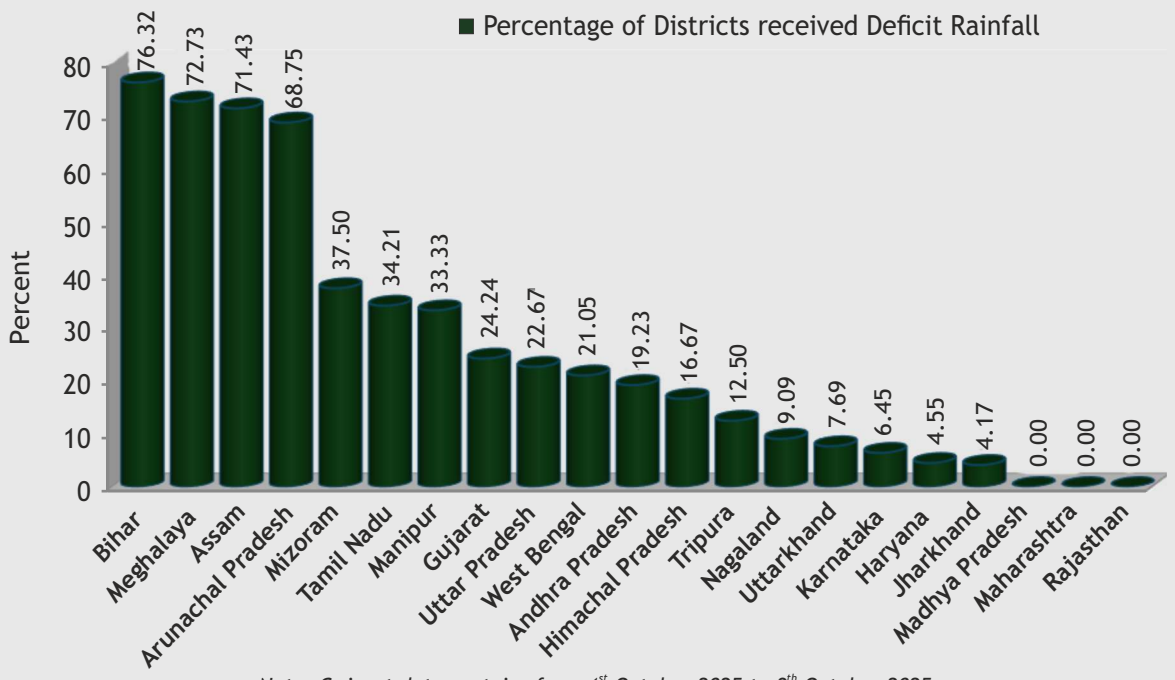
The distribution of districts experiencing deficit rainfall showed considerable variation across the 21 states assessed. Bihar, Meghalaya, Assam, and Arunachal Pradesh emerged as the most affected states **(Figure 3)**. Notably, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan did not report any districts with rainfall deficits. Bihar was the worst hit, with 29 districts experiencing a deficit, followed by 25 districts in Assam, 17 in Uttar Pradesh, thirteen in Tamil Nadu, and eleven in Arunachal Pradesh. Meghalaya and Gujarat each reported eight districts with rainfall deficits, while Andhra Pradesh had five. West Bengal recorded four districts with deficit. Mizoram and Manipur reported three districts each, whereas Himachal Pradesh and Karnataka had two districts each affected by deficit rainfall. Tripura, Nagaland, Uttarakhand, Haryana and Jharkhand recorded one district each with deficit rainfall.

Specifically, less than 38 per cent of districts in Mizoram, Tamil Nadu, Manipur, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Nagaland, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Haryana and Jharkhand reported rainfall deficits. **Figure 3** shows the percentage of districts with deficit rainfall relative to the total number of districts in each of the 21 states, ranked in descending order.

## 3. Area Covered Under Major Crops

The performance of each state in terms of crop area coverage is assessed by comparing the actual area cultivated with the targeted area for various crops. Data from 23 states indicate

**Figure 3: Deficit Rainfall Districts as per cent to the Total Districts of States (July - September 2025)**




*Note: Gujarat data pertains from 1st October 2025 to 8th October 2025; Rajasthan data pertains from 1st June 2025 to 30th September 2025*

that 87 million hectares have been brought under cultivation, compared to a target of 91 million hectares. This reflects an achievement of 96.18 per cent of the targeted area for major crops. However, it is worth noting that this percentage is slightly lower than 98.11 per cent in the same quarter of the previous year (2024), as shown in **Figure 4**.

**Figure 5** illustrates the performance of states in achieving the targeted area under cultivation during this quarter. Notably, states like Punjab (108.50 per cent), Haryana (104.25 per cent), Karnataka (101.22 per cent), West Bengal (100.63 per cent) and Gujarat (100.34 per cent) have surpassed their targets, demonstrating exceptional performance. Close behind, Chhattisgarh (99.66 per cent), Maharashtra (99.20 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (98.55 per cent), Rajasthan (96.79 per cent), Uttarakhand (95.57 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (94.51 per cent), Assam (93.30 per cent), Manipur (92.08 per cent), and Himachal Pradesh (90.73 per cent) have achieved above 90 per cent of the targeted area, reflecting strong performance. Additionally, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, and Bihar have surpassed above 80 per cent of their targets, indicating commendable progress. States like Jharkhand, Nagaland and Tripura have achieved over 70 per cent of the targeted area, showcasing significant advancements. Meanwhile, Meghalaya had achieved 69 per cent of the targeted area, followed by Mizoram at 59 per cent. Overall, several states have shown commendable progress in crop area coverage, with five states surpassing 100 per cent of their targets and many others achieving above 70 per cent.

During July to September 2025, cereals accounted for a substantial share of the total crop area, comprising 60 per cent of the total area. Among cereals, Paddy dominated with the highest coverage, representing 69 per cent of the area under cereals and 42 per cent of the total area under major crops. Maize followed as the next major cereal crop, covering 18 per cent of the area under cereals and 11 per cent of the total area under major crops. Additionally, Bajra contributes to the cereal category, covering 11 per cent of the area under cereals and seven per cent of the total area under major crops. The distribution of the area covered under cereals, pulses, oilseeds, and other crops is depicted in **Figure 6**.

Red Gram, Bengal Gram, Lentil, Cowpea, Chickpea, Green Gram, and Black Gram were the primary pulse crops grown in the country, while major oilseed crops included Groundnut, Sunflower, Soyabean, and Rapeseed & Mustard. Pulses and oilseeds constituted 12 per cent and 16 per cent of the total area covered under major crops respectively.

Among pulses, Red Gram accounted for the largest area coverage during this quarter, representing 35 per cent of the area covered and four per cent of the total area under major crops. Additionally, Moong contributes to the pulse category by covering 23 per cent of area and three per cent of the total area under major crops. Similarly, among oilseeds, Soyabean led in terms of area coverage during the 2$^{nd}$ quarter, contributing 81 per cent of the area covered and 13 per cent of the total area covered under major crops. Other crops included vegetables and cash crops like Sugarcane, Jute, Tobacco, and Cotton, collectively accounting for 12 per cent of the total cropped area. Among Other crop categories, Cotton dominated with the highest coverage, representing 83 per cent of the area under other crop category and 10 per cent of the total area under major crops.

**Figure 4: Comparison of Area covered under Major Crops in 2nd quarter 2012 - 2025 as per cent to the Targeted Area (July - September 2025)**

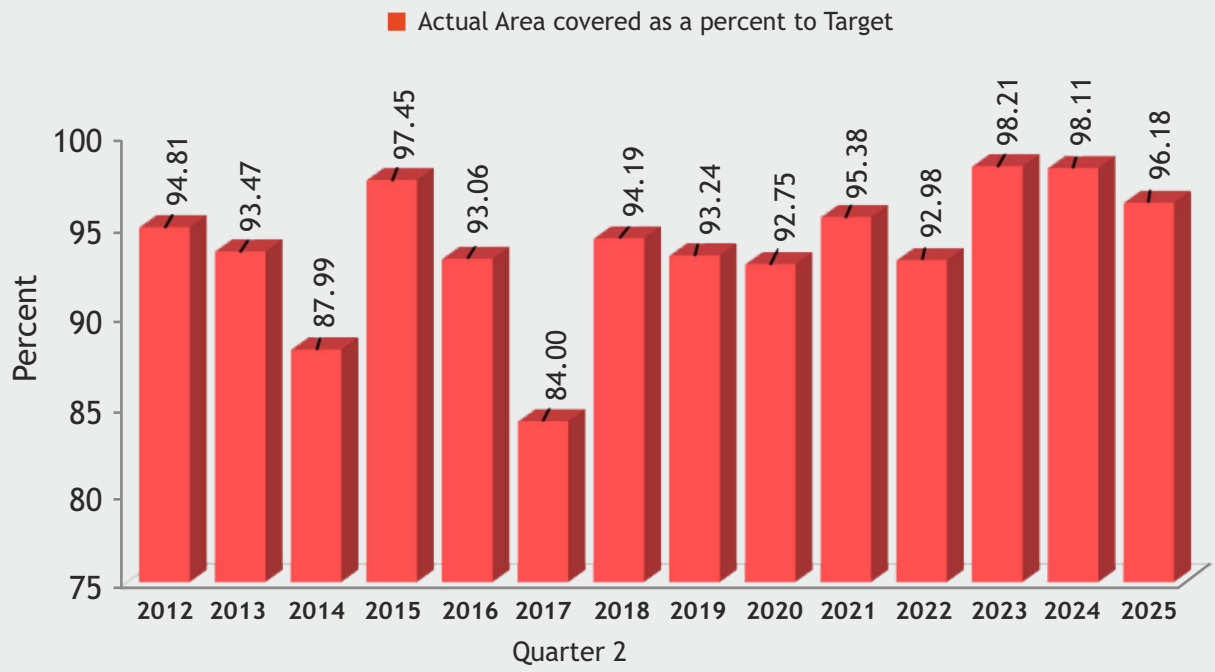



**Figure 5: State-wise Area covered under Major Crops as per cent of the Targeted Area (July - September 2025)**

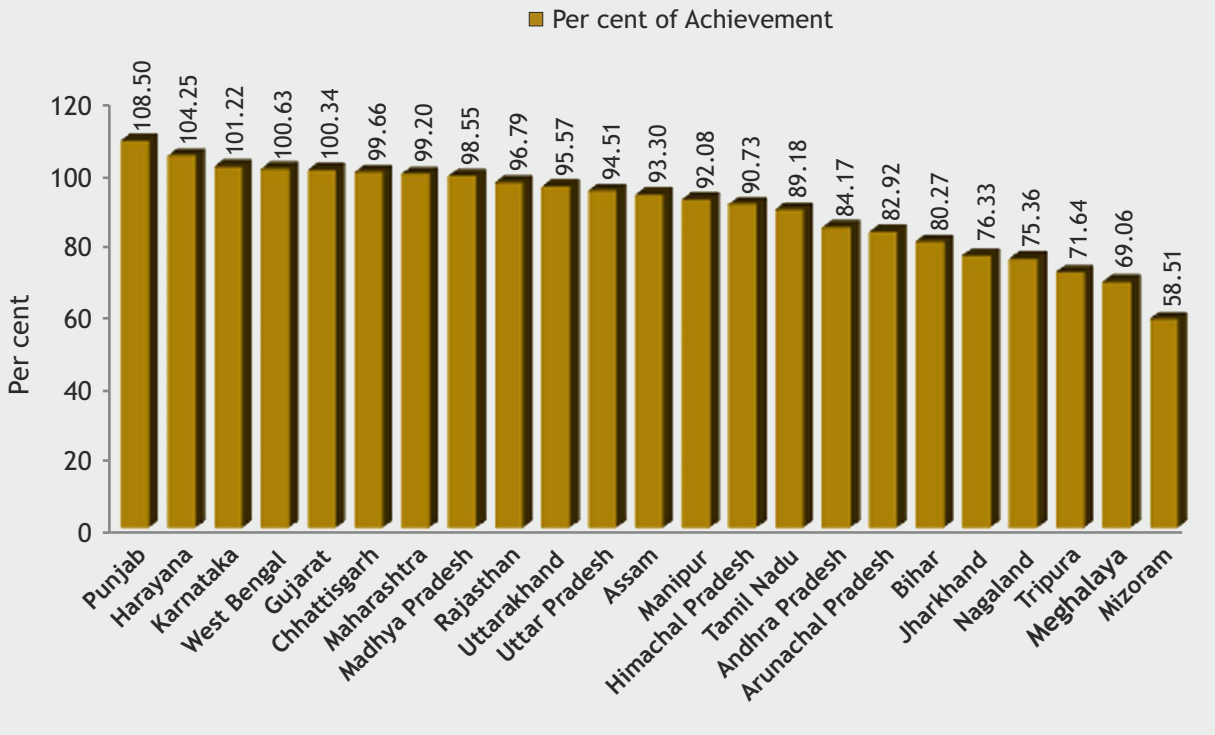
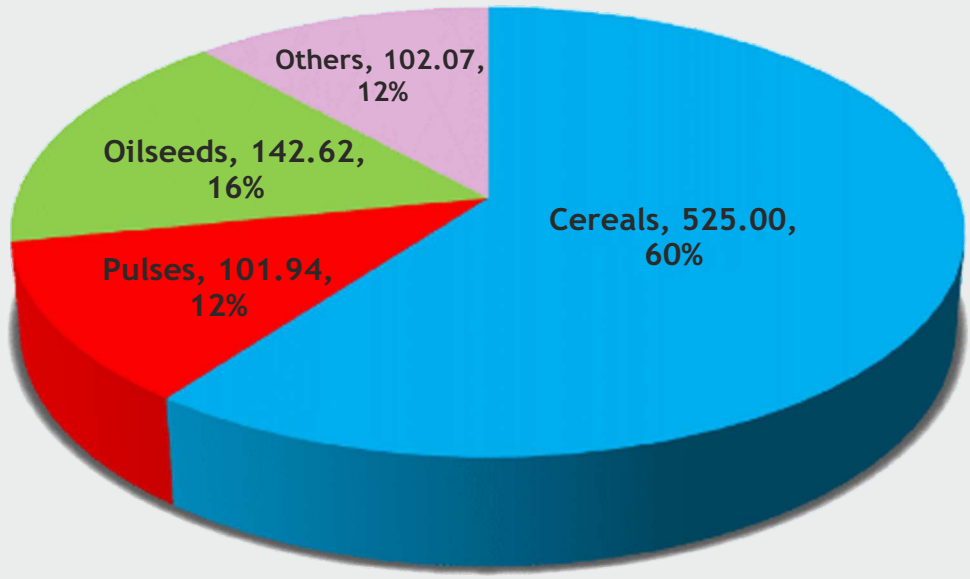


Figure 6: Area covered under different Crop Categories (lakh hectares)




## 4. Incidence of Major Pests and Diseases in Major Crops Sown

The prevalence of major pests and diseases in predominant crops like paddy, maize, pulses, oilseeds, sugarcane, and cotton was notably lower in Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra, Punjab and Uttarakhand. Severe pest and disease outbreaks were not reported in a single state. A few other states, namely Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, experienced moderate levels of pest and disease incidence, primarily in crops like cereals, pulses, and oilseeds. On the other hand, some states reported no significant incidence of major pests and diseases. These include Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, and Karnataka. The incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops cultivated across different states is detailed in Table 1.

## 5. Farm Output Prices of Major Crops

Farm output prices of major crops across different states show significant variation, influenced by factors such as the type of produce (local or high-yielding variety) and quality, and timing of sale. For example, the price of paddy varied between Rs.1821.67 per quintal in Gujarat to Rs.4567.67 per quintal in Maharashtra. Similarly, maize prices varied from Rs.1720 per quintal in Tripura to Rs.3000 per quintal in Himachal Pradesh. In the case of pulses, gram prices were highest in Karnataka at Rs.9905.19 per quintal, while the lowest price was recorded in Andhra Pradesh at Rs.5532.33 per quintal.

For oilseeds such as Soyabean prices varied significantly, ranging from Rs.4283.33 per quintal in Maharashtra to Rs.4432.65 per quintal in Karnataka. Likewise, the Price of Cotton ranged from Rs.7706 per quintal in Andhra Pradesh to Rs.6056 per quintal in Madhya Pradesh. Similarly, sugarcane was priced from Rs.297 per quintal in Tripura to Rs.1916.67 per quintal in Punjab. Table 2 summarizes the prevailing farm output prices of major crops during the period from July 2025

## Table 1: Incidence of Major Pest and Diseases in Major Crops sown in Different States

| States | Incidence of major pest and Diseases | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Severe | Moderate | Low | Not at all |
| Andhra Pradesh | | | Paddy, Maize, Red gram, Groundnut, Cotton | |
| Arunachal Pradesh | | Pulses | Paddy, Oilseeds, Maize, Sugarcane | |
| Assam | | Pulses | Paddy, Jute, Maize, Sugarcane | |
| Bihar | | Kharif Pulses | Paddy, Maize, Coarse cereals | |
| Chhattisgarh | | | | Wheat, Urad, Gram, Linseed, Rapeseed & Mustard |
| Gujarat | | Groundnut, Cotton | Paddy, Tur | Fodder |
| Haryana | | | Rice, Bajra, Cotton, Sugarcane, Jowar | |
| Himachal Pradesh | | | | Maize, Paddy, Pulses |
| Jharkhand | | | Maize, Tur, Urad | Paddy |
| Karnataka | | | | Paddy, Maize, Red Gram, Soyabean, Cotton |
| Madhya Pradesh | | Soyabean, Maize, Urad | Paddy, Cotton | |
| Maharashtra | | | Soyabean, Cotton, Rice, Maize, Tur | |
| Manipur | | Oilseeds, Pulses | Paddy, Maize, Sugarcane | |
| Meghalaya | | Pulses | Paddy, Maize, Jute, Oilseeds | |
| Mizoram | | Oilseeds, Pulses | Paddy, Maize, Sugarcane | |
| Nagaland | | Pulses, Maize | Paddy, Oilseeds, Sugarcane | |
| Punjab | | | Paddy, Cotton, Maize, Sugarcane, Moong, Mash, Arhar | |
| Rajasthan | | Bajra, Maize, Moong, Soyabean, Guar | | |
| Tamil Nadu | | Paddy | Maize | Millets, Pulses, Oilseeds, Cotton, Sugarcane |
| Tripura | | Pulses, Oilseeds | Paddy, Maize, Sugarcane | |
| Uttarakhand | | | Rice, Ragi, Small Millets, Urad bean | |
| Uttar Pradesh | | Paddy, Maize, Jowar, Bajra, Urad | | |
| West Bengal | | | Winter Paddy, Maize, Jute | Black Gram, Sugarcane |

to September 2025, highlighting the variations across states.

## 6. Seed Availability in the Local Market for Major Crops

Seed availability for major crops was reported to be adequate across all states, indicating a generally well-prepared supply chain ahead of the cropping season. States such as Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, and Haryana confirmed smooth distribution of certified and hybrid seeds through both government channels and private outlets. Similarly, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra

**Table 2: Farm Output Prices of Major Crops (Rs. /Qtl)**

| States | Paddy | Maize | Gram | Soyabean | Cotton | Sugarcane |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Andhra Pradesh | 2369.00 | 2293.00 | 5532.33 | | 7706.00 | |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 2000.00 | 1856.67 | | | | 300.00 |
| Assam | 2100.00 | 1900.00 | | | | 310.00 |
| Bihar | 2246.67 | 2173.33 | | | | |
| Chhattisgarh | | | 5580.33 | | | |
| Gujarat | 1821.67 | | | | | |
| Haryana | 2396.00 | | | | 7409.33 | |
| Himachal Pradesh | 4000.00 | 3000.00 | | | | |
| Jharkhand | 2016.67 | 1886.67 | 8166.67 | | | |
| Karnataka | 2276.59 | 2322.27 | 9905.19 | 4432.65 | 7617.28 | |
| Madhya Pradesh | 2485.33 | 2005.00 | | 4290.67 | 6056.00 | |
| Maharashtra | 4567.67 | 2238.33 | 6188.33 | 4283.33 | 6710.00 | |
| Manipur | 1913.33 | 1810.00 | | | | 300.00 |
| Meghalaya | 1950.00 | 1800.00 | | | | |
| Mizoram | 1943.33 | 1823.33 | | | | 300.00 |
| Nagaland | 2000.00 | 1813.33 | | | | 298.00 |
| Punjab | 2369.50 | 2055.00 | | | 6793.00 | 1916.67 |
| Tripura | 1923.33 | 1720.00 | | | | 297.00 |
| Uttarakhand | 2025.67 | | | | | |
| West Bengal | 2320.00 | 1900.00 | | | | 450.00 |

reported no shortages, with stocks sufficiently meeting the anticipated farmer demand. Northeastern states including Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura reported stable seed availability. Seed depots and local markets remained adequately stocked, ensuring timely access for farmers despite existing logistical challenges. Furthermore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal registered adequate seed supply levels, reflecting coordinated efforts by agricultural departments and market agencies. Overall, the consistent availability of seeds across all states underscores effective planning and distribution mechanisms for the current agricultural season.

## 7. Prevailing Market Prices of Seeds for Major Crops

**Table 3** details the prevailing market prices of seeds for major crops during the period from July 2025 to September 2025. These prices vary based on factors such as the type of seed (Hybrid or High Yielding Variety - HYV) and the source of purchase (open market or agricultural departments with a subsidy). For instance, the market price of local variety paddy seeds ranged from Rs.20 per kilogram in Gujarat to Rs.300 per kilogram each in Haryana and Uttarakhand. In contrast, the price of hybrid variety paddy seeds varied more widely, from Rs.55 per kilogram in Gujarat to Rs.900 per kilogram in Uttarakhand.

Similarly, the price of local variety maize seeds ranged from Rs.28 per kilogram in Uttar Pradesh to Rs.90 per kilogram in Maharashtra. In contrast, the price of hybrid variety maize seeds varied significantly, ranging from Rs.38 per kilogram in Assam to Rs.400 per kilogram each in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. For gram seeds, the price of the local variety ranged from Rs.65 per kilogram in Andhra Pradesh to Rs.150 per kilogram in Karnataka, while the hybrid variety was priced between Rs.84 per kilogram in Rajasthan and Rs.300 per kilogram in Gujarat. Soyabean seed prices also showed variation, with local varieties ranging from Rs.45 per kilogram in Gujarat to Rs.95 per kilogram in Chhattisgarh, while the hybrid variety was priced between Rs.110 per kilogram in Maharashtra and Rs.300 per kilogram in Gujarat. Similarly, cotton seed prices showed significant variation, with local varieties ranging from Rs.70 per kilogram in Haryana to Rs.900 per kilogram in Maharashtra, while hybrid varieties were priced between Rs.750 per kilogram in Haryana and Rs.2500 per kilogram in Gujarat. For Sugarcane seeds, the price of the local variety ranged from Rs.32 per kilogram in Nagaland to Rs.45 per kilogram in Haryana, while the hybrid variety was priced between Rs.60 per kilogram in Haryana and Rs.420 per kilogram in Punjab.

## 8. Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) Availability in the Local Market

The supply of chemical fertilizers (Urea, DAP, and SSP) was reported to be adequate in twenty one states, including Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal, whereas shortage of Urea was reported in Uttarakhand and DAP was available as per the demand in Himachal Pradesh. It is significant to note that the urea deficit was reported only in one state due to the efficient functioning of the Central Government's mandatory policy of distribution of Neem Coated Urea (NCU) to farmers.

## Table 3: Market Prices of Major Crop Seeds (Rs. /kg)

| States | Paddy | | Maize | | Redgram | | Soyabean | | Cotton | | Sugarcane | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Local Variety | Hybrid Variety | Local Variety | Hybrid Variety | Local Variety | Hybrid Variety | Local Variety | Hybrid Variety | Local Variety | Hybrid Variety | Local Variety | Hybrid Variety |
| Andhra Pradesh | 23.00 | | | | 65.00 | | 62.00 | | 79.00 | | | |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 40.00 | 135.00 | 34.00 | 48.00 | | | | | | | 34.00 | |
| Assam | 38.50 | 136.00 | 30.00 | 38.00 | | | | | | | 36.50 | |
| Bihar | 38.00 | 450-550 | 35.00 | 380-400 | | | | | | | | |
| Chhattisgarh | 30.00 | 380.00 | 35.00 | 68.00 | 84.00 | | 95.00 | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 20-35 | 55-320 | | | 78-100 | 130-300 | 45-80 | 120-300 | | 1000-2500 | | |
| Haryana | 100-300 | 258-400 | | | | | | | 70-350 | 750-2000 | 40-45 | 60-110 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 70.00 | 280.00 | 45.00 | 150.00 | | | | | | | | |
| Jharkhand | 40-50 | 150-300 | 30-40 | 300-350 | 70-80 | 100-150 | | | | | | |
| Karnataka | 42-50 | 262-300 | | 127-336 | 135-150 | | 70-81 | | | | | |
| Madhya Pradesh | 30-35 | 250-470 | 35-40 | 120-150 | | | 60-75 | | | 1000-1450 | | |
| Maharashtra | 120.00 | 180.00 | 90.00 | 300.00 | 120.00 | 160.00 | 80.00 | 110.00 | 900.00 | 1500.00 | | |
| Manipur | 39.50 | 124.00 | 32.00 | 40.00 | | | | | | | 34.00 | |
| Meghalaya | 38.50 | 110.00 | 38.00 | 50.00 | | | | | | | | |
| Mizoram | 41.50 | 127.00 | 34.00 | 50.00 | | | | | | | 38.00 | |
| Nagaland | 38.00 | 120.00 | 32.00 | 50.00 | | | | | | | 32.00 | |
| Punjab | | | | | | | | | | | | 410-420 |
| Rajasthan | | | | | | 84.00 | | | | | | |
| Tamil Nadu | 43-46 | | 52.00 | 327.00 | 123.00 | | 72.00 | | 204-270 | | | |
| Tripura | 39.00 | 98.00 | 32.00 | 40.00 | | | | | | | 34.00 | |
| Uttar Pradesh | 45.50 | 200-350 | 28-35 | 350-400 | | | | | | | | |
| Uttarakhand | 60-300 | 200-900 | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Bengal | | 80.00 | | 240.00 | | | | | | | | |

Supply bottlenecks are the main reason behind the limited availability of chemical fertilizers. To ensure the smooth functioning of agricultural activities, it is essential to address these challenges by enhancing fertilizer supply. Maintaining sufficient stock levels and closely monitoring prices are also crucial to prevent the circulation of misleading rumors about price hikes.

Uttarakhand is reducing conventional urea supply to promote nano-urea use, but farmers need time and awareness to adapt. To avoid disrupting crop nutrition, regular urea should be maintained during the transition, ensuring a smooth and effective shift to nano-urea.

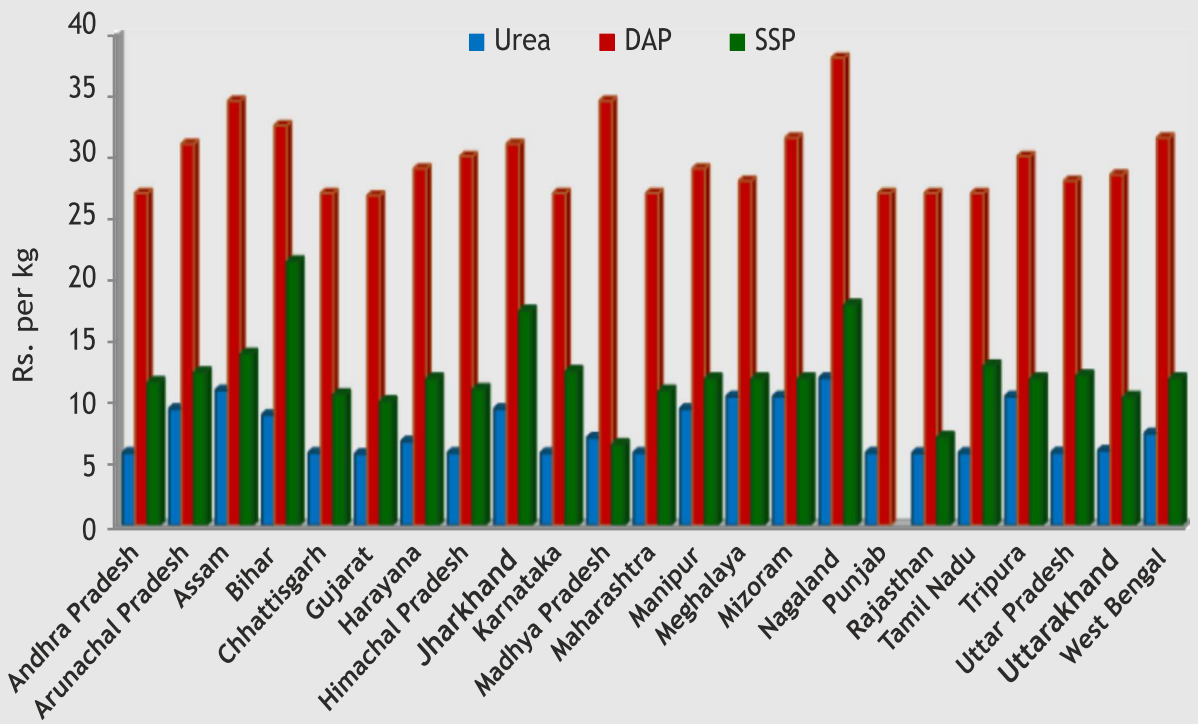
## 9. Prevailing Market Prices of Fertilizers

**Figure 7** highlights the prevailing market prices of fertilizers across various states. Notably, Nagaland recorded the highest price for Urea and DAP fertilizer at Rs.12.00 per kilogram, and Rs.38 per kilogram respectively, while Bihar had the highest price for SSP at Rs.21.50 per kilogram. Urea, a nitrogen-based fertilizer, saw prices ranging from Rs.5.91 per kilogram in Karnataka to Rs.12.00 per kilogram in Nagaland. The price of DAP varied between Rs.26.80 per kilogram in Gujarat and Rs.38.00 per kilogram in Nagaland. SSP prices ranged from Rs.6.65 per kilogram in Madhya Pradesh to Rs.21.5 per kilogram in Bihar.

## 10. Availability of Agricultural Labour

Access to agricultural labour was reported to be relatively better in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal. Conversely,

**Figure 7: Prevailing Market Prices of Fertilizers**



labor availability was found to be insufficient in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, and Tripura.

The major reasons for the shortage of agricultural labourers as expressed by the states include:

- **Migration of Labour:** There is a trend of workers migrating from the agricultural sector to urban and metropolitan areas in India, seeking better livelihood prospects.
- **Low Wage Rates:** Agricultural wages are relatively low, and employment growth in the sector is slower compared to other industries.
- **Labour Shortage in Agriculture:** A lack of agricultural workers is evident as many opt for industrial jobs, perceiving agriculture as less financially rewarding.
- **Challenges in Hilly States:** In hilly states, labour shortages are more common due to the limited use of modern machinery, with challenging topography increasing the need for manual labour compared to the plains.
- **Seasonal Nature of Agriculture:** Agriculture, being seasonal and lacking regular employment, prompts workers to shift towards other economic activities.
- **Overlap with MGNREGA Employment Period:** The 100-day employment period under NREGA frequently coincides with peak agricultural seasons, contributing to labour shortages during critical farming periods.

To address the shortage of agricultural laborers, consider the following strategies:

- **Annual Revision of Agricultural Wage Rates:** Regularly update wage rates to ensure fair compensation and draw more workers into the agricultural sector.
- **Adoption of Mechanization:** Introduce machinery for tasks traditionally done manually, reducing the need for human labour and boosting agricultural efficiency.
- **Creation of Alternative Livelihoods:** Launch government initiatives to develop alternative livelihoods in rural areas, helping to retain labour within agriculture and reduce migration to urban centres.
- **Enhancement of Agro-Infrastructure:** Improve infrastructure such as irrigation systems, online marketing platforms, and access to institutional credit to make agricultural work more efficient and attractive.
- **Inner Line Permit (ILP) Requirement:** The ILP requirement discourages labour migration from neighbouring states, impacting the availability of agricultural workers.
- **Provision of Technical Extension Services:** Provide training and technical assistance to farmers to improve productivity and reduce dependence on manual labour.
- **Promotion of Diversified Cropping Patterns:** Encourage the adoption of diverse cropping patterns and the use of labour-intensive machinery to generate more job opportunities and address seasonal labour shortages.
- **Reliable Irrigation Supply:** Ensure consistent irrigation throughout the year to support continuous agricultural activities, potentially increasing labour demand by allowing for double or triple cropping.
- **Alignment of MGNREGA with Agricultural Seasons:** MGNREGA work should be scheduled either before or after the sowing and harvesting periods. This will help prevent labour shortages during peak

farming seasons and support uninterrupted agricultural activity in rural areas where labour availability is already a challenge.

## 11. Prevailing Wage Rates for Casual Labour in Agriculture

**Figure 8** presents the prevailing wage rates for casual agricultural labour, highlighting key trends across various states. In Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, and Nagaland, both male and female labourers earned the same wages whereas in most of the other states, wage rates varied widely. Laborers in Nagaland earned Rs.480 per day, followed by Rs.470 per day in Meghalaya, Rs.400 per day in Himachal Pradesh, and Rs.325 per day each in Chhattisgarh and Gujarat.

The highest daily wage rates were reported in Tamil Nadu at Rs.670 for male workers and in Nagaland at Rs.480 for female workers. In comparison, the lowest wage levels were recorded in Madhya Pradesh, where male labourers earned Rs.300 per day, and in Jharkhand, where female labourers received Rs.225 per day.

## 12. Availability of Institutional Credit for Agriculture across States

Annual credit disbursement targets for India's agricultural sector were tracked across fifteen states, with each state reporting its performance relative to the set targets **(Table 4)**. Madhya Pradesh stood first by achieving 88.83 per cent of the institutional credit flow target for agriculture, followed by Chhattisgarh with 87.59 per cent achievement. States like Nagaland, Tripura, and Assam also performed well, achieving over 71 per cent of their targets. Uttar Pradesh achieved above 61

**Figure 8: Prevailing Wage Rates for Agricultural Labour**

## Table 4: Availability of Institutional Credit to Agriculture across States

| Sl. No. | State | Institutional Credit (Rs. in crore) | | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Target | Achievement | |
| 1 | Madhya Pradesh* | 135459.75 | 120322.33 | 88.83 |
| 2 | Chhattisgarh | 7800.00 | 6831.72 | 87.59 |
| 3 | Nagaland** | 540.47 | 428.99 | 79.37 |
| 4 | Tripura*** | 3500.00 | 2715.43 | 77.58 |
| 5 | Assam@ | 16959.66 | 12048.38 | 71.04 |
| 6 | Uttar Pradesh@@ | 74817.59 | 45448.33 | 60.75 |
| 7 | Gujarat@@@ | 161162.95 | 77549.02 | 48.12 |
| 8 | Andhra Pradesh | 306000.00 | 146833.00 | 47.98 |
| 9 | Rajasthan # | 462328.00 | 185594.00 | 40.14 |
| 10 | Punjab## | 93756.00 | 35095.00 | 37.43 |
| 11 | West Bengal### | 115855.00 | 34687.06 | 29.94 |
| 12 | Karnataka^ | 222203.00 | 56954.00 | 25.63 |
| 13 | Bihar | 112000.00 | 25350.00 | 22.63 |
| 14 | Jharkhand | 32222.34 | 6450.00 | 20.02 |
| 15 | Himachal Pradesh^^ | 24600.00 | 3148.00 | 12.80 |

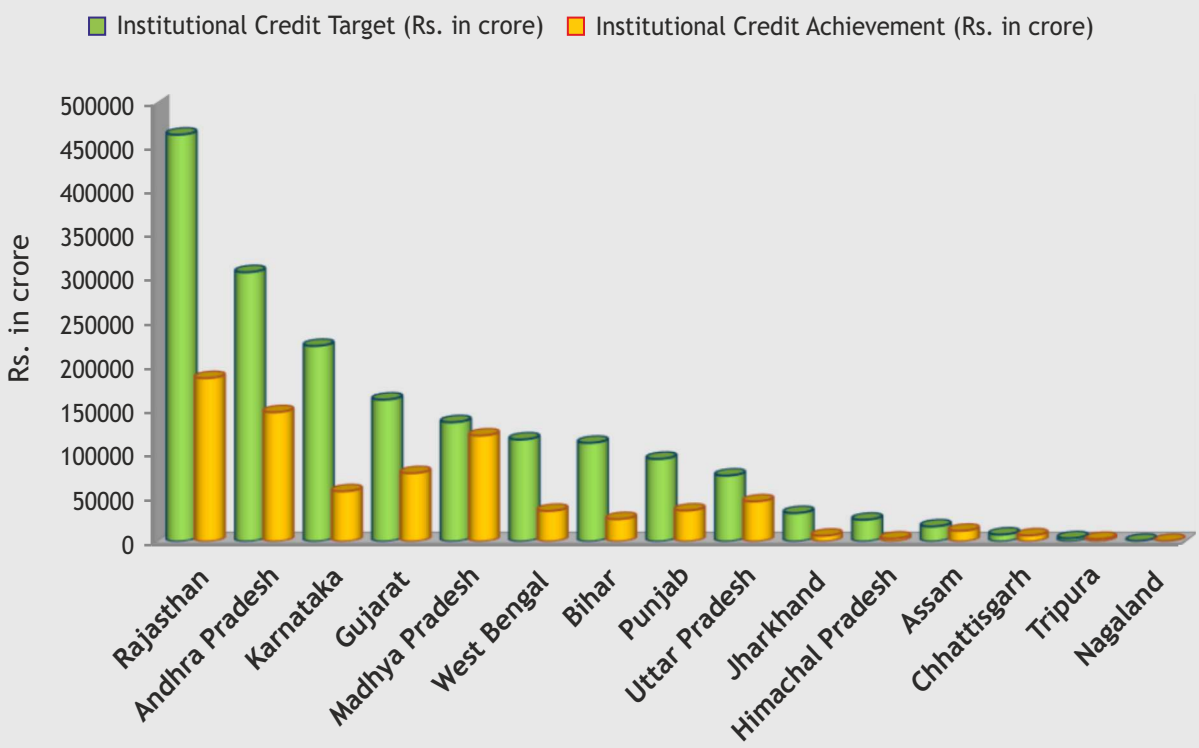
*Note: * Source: https://www.slbcmadhyapradesh.in/slbc-meeting.aspx, 194th SLBC meeting, Madhya Pradesh*
*** Data pertains up to 31st Mar 2025, Annual FY 2024-25 Nagaland*
**** Data pertains up to 31st Mar 2025, Annual FY 2024-25 Tripura*
*@ Data pertains upto 31st Mar 2025, Annual FY 2024-25 Assam*
*@@ Data pertains to 30th Sep 2025, Uttar Pradesh*
*@@@ Source: https://www.slbcgujarat.com, SLBC, Data pertains up to Jun 2025, Gujarat*
*# Data pertains up to Mar 2025, SLBC, Rajasthan*
*## Data pertains to 30th Jun 2025, SLBC, Punjab*
*### Data pertains up to Jun 2025; Source: PNB Circle office, Kolkata, West Bengal*
*^ Data as of Jun 2025 (171st Meeting), SLBCKarnataka.com*
*^^ Data pertains to Jun 2025, Agenda papers review data, 177th SLBC Meeting of Shimla, published by UCO bank, Himachal Pradesh*

per cent of their targets. However, states like Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan achieved above 40 per cent of the targets. Punjab, West Bengal, Karnataka, Bihar, Jharkhand and Himachal Pradesh fell significantly short, achieving less than 38 per cent of their targeted agricultural credit disbursement. This indicates a substantial gap between goals and actual outcomes, raising concerns about the efficiency of credit disbursement mechanisms in these states **(Figure 9)**.

In terms of volume, Madhya Pradesh, and Chhattisgarh distributed the highest amount of credit among farmers while Karnataka, Bihar, Jharkhand and Himachal Pradesh were the lowest **(Table 4)**.

The data highlights the significance of reviewing and potentially adapting agricultural credit allocation strategies, especially in states where targets are consistently not met. It emphasizes the importance of thorough evaluation and proactive actions by state governments to

**Figure 9: Availability of Institutional Credit to Agriculture across States**




tackle this issue and promote a more equitable and efficient distribution of institutional agricultural credit.

The less-than-optimal achievement of targets by certain states in credit disbursement to the agricultural sector can be attributed to several factors

- **Procedural Complexities:** The procedural complexities involved in accessing credit may deter farmers from seeking loans. These complexities could include paperwork, collateral requirements, and other administrative hurdles that farmers may find daunting or time-consuming.
- **Low Disbursement under AIF Despite Approvals:** While numerous proposals under the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) received approval, the actual disbursement rate remained low. Banks largely concentrated on traditional agricultural loans, limiting investments in infrastructure and ancillary sectors critical to long-term agricultural development.
- **Avoiding Over-Financing in Agriculture:** State may have been cautious about over-financing in agriculture, which could lead to debt burdens for farmers or misallocation of resources.
- **Complex Lending Procedures:** Financial institutions often have complex and bureaucratic lending procedures that may not be user-friendly for farmers. This can deter farmers from accessing credit, especially those with limited literacy or financial acumen.
- **Reluctance of Financial Institutions:** Financial institutions may be hesitant to disburse credit due to concerns about low

repayment rates and instances of mishandling of loans, leading to reluctance to extend credit to certain segments of the agricultural community.

- **Preference for Larger Farmers:** Financial institutions may prioritize lending to larger farmers who have a relatively higher repayment capacity, potentially overlooking smaller or marginalized farmers who may have greater need but lower repayment capabilities.

Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive approach that includes simplifying lending procedures, enhancing financial literacy among farmers, offering support mechanisms, and introducing incentives for timely loan repayment. It is also essential to ensure that credit disbursement systems are equitable and accessible to all sections of the farming community. Furthermore, promoting inclusive lending practices and extending targeted support to small and marginal farmers can significantly improve the effectiveness of credit disbursement in the agricultural sector.

To overcome the challenges and improve the achievement of targets in credit disbursement to the agricultural sector, the following suggestions can be considered

- **Awareness Camps:** Conducting awareness camps among farmers to educate them about the guidelines and benefits of the institutional credit system. This can help in increasing understanding and uptake of credit facilities among farmers.
- **Promoting Credit Flow to Marginal and Small Farmers:** Special emphasis should be placed on promoting higher credit flow to marginal and small farmers. This can be achieved through targeted schemes and incentives aimed at supporting these farmers who often face greater challenges in accessing credit.
- **Expediting Disbursement:** There is a need to expedite the disbursement process, possibly through the organization of camps or adopting door-to-door banking modes. This can ensure timely access to credit for farmers, especially during critical periods like planting and harvesting seasons.
- **Simplified Mechanisms for Loan Disbursement:** Developing simplified mechanisms for the disbursement of loans can make credit flow more efficient and hassle-free. This may involve digitization of processes, reduce documentation requirements, and streamlining approval procedures.
- **Mobilization for Credit Recovery:** Efforts should be made to mobilize resources for good institutional credit recovery. This can involve measures such as promoting financial literacy among farmers, providing support for income-generating activities, and ensuring timely repayment through incentives and support mechanisms.
- **Broadening Lending Focus:** Banks were encouraged to move beyond traditional agricultural loans and increase investment in agricultural infrastructure and allied sectors, thereby addressing existing funding gaps and supporting broader sectoral development.
- **Minimizing Administrative Difficulties:** Efforts should be made to minimize administrative difficulties faced by farmers when availing loans. Simplifying procedures and reducing paperwork can make the process more accessible and farmer friendly.

By implementing these suggestions, stakeholders can work towards overcoming the challenges and improving the achievement of

targets in credit disbursement to the agricultural sector, ultimately supporting the growth and development of the agriculture industry in India.

## 13. Electricity Availability for Irrigation Pump Sets

**Figure 10** depicts the availability of electricity for agricultural use across seventeen states. In Chhattisgarh and Himachal Pradesh, uninterrupted 24-hour electricity supply was provided specifically for irrigation pump sets, supporting consistent agricultural activity. Assam received 20.50 hours of electricity, while Arunachal Pradesh had 20 hours of availability. Tamil Nadu received 18 hours, Haryana experienced 16 to 17 hours, Uttarakhand experienced 15 to 18 hours, while both Jharkhand and Maharashtra received 16 hours of electricity. Uttar Pradesh had 14 to 16 hours of electricity, Bihar accessed 10 to 12 hours, and Madhya Pradesh received 10 hours. Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat each had 8 hours of power supply, Punjab consumed 6 to 8 hours, Rajasthan experienced a variable supply ranging from 5 to 6 hours, whereas Karnataka had the lowest availability, with only 3 to 7 hours of power supply for agricultural use.

On average, irrigation pumps in these 17 states have access to electricity for about 14 hours per day. This reliable power supply is vital for improving the technical efficiency of irrigation systems, especially through micro-irrigation techniques. Moreover, a steady electricity supply helps to reduce water wastage and encourages farmers to invest in efficient irrigation methods like tube wells and drip irrigation systems.

On average, irrigation pumps in these 17 states have access to electricity for about 14 hours per day. This reliable power supply is vital for improving the technical efficiency of irrigation systems, especially through micro-irrigation techniques. Moreover, a steady electricity

**Figure 10: Availability of Electricity for Irrigation Pump sets in Agriculture across States**

supply helps to reduce water wastage and encourages farmers to invest in efficient irrigation methods like tube wells and drip irrigation systems.

Ensuring a reliable and high-quality electricity supply requires supply agencies to receive timely and consistent payments. This financial stability enables them to maintain and improve electricity infrastructure, benefiting farmers and fostering the overall growth of the agricultural sector. Separating feeders dedicated to agricultural use is one effective way to enhance electricity supply for irrigation. In Assam, solar-powered mobile lift irrigation systems have been introduced to supply water to remote areas with inadequate energy infrastructure.

## 14. Availability of Farm Machinery for Timely Sowing, Harvesting and Other Operations

The availability of farm machinery significantly impacts agricultural activities such as timely sowing, harvesting, and other essential operations. Data on farm machinery collected from different AERCs show that it was easily available in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, and Uttar Pradesh for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations. In contrast, availability was limited in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal.

Access to farm machinery is crucial for increasing agricultural productivity, reducing labour requirements, and ensuring timely operations throughout the agricultural cycle. Efforts to improve the availability of farm machinery in states where it is currently limited could contribute to overall agricultural development and livelihood improvement for farmers in those regions.

The shortage of farm machinery in certain states can be attributed to several reasons, as opined by the respective state governments:

- **Seasonal Shortages:** Shortages of farm machinery are often experienced during peak season operations when demand for machinery is highest, leading to logistical challenges and constraints in meeting the needs of farmers during critical periods.
- **Inadequate Repair and Maintenance Facilities:** The shortage of facilities for repair and maintenance of farm machinery, coupled with a shortage of trained personnel, poses challenges in ensuring the operational efficiency and longevity of available machinery.
- **Absence of Farm Machinery Banks:** There is a lack of farm machinery banks, whether at public, private, or farmer group levels. These banks could provide farmers with access to machinery on a rental or loan basis, addressing the issue of affordability and ensuring wider availability of farm machinery.
- **Insufficient Custom Hiring Centers:** The lack of an adequate number of custom hiring centers, where farmers can rent machinery for specific agricultural tasks, contributes to the shortage of farm machinery, particularly during peak season operations.
- **Financial Constraints of Marginal and Small Farmers:** Marginal and small farmers often lack the capital necessary to invest in high-cost machinery and equipment. This financial constraint deters them from acquiring the necessary farm machinery, impacting on their ability to carry out agricultural operations efficiently.

- **Lack of Small-Farm-oriented Machinery:** Existing farm machinery may not be designed or suitable for small-scale farm operations, which are common among marginal and small farmers. The absence of appropriately sized or scaled machinery further exacerbates the shortage.

Addressing these challenges requires coordinated efforts from the government and key stakeholders to improve access to agricultural machinery. This involves adopting innovative financing models, developing robust infrastructure for repair and maintenance, encouraging research and development of machinery suited to smallholders, expanding the reach of custom hiring centers, and implementing proactive strategies to avoid seasonal equipment shortages. These initiatives will empower states to better support their farming communities, enhance agricultural productivity, and promote long-term sustainability in the sector.

These suggestions offer a comprehensive approach to address the shortage of farm machinery and improve access for farmers. Following are the key summary points:

- **Increase Supply at Affordable Rates:** Encourage manufacturers to produce machinery suitable for small-scale and women farmers and ensure availability in rural markets at reasonable prices.
- **Encourage Co-operative Farming and Contract Farming:** Promote cooperative farming or contract farming arrangements for large areas of land to facilitate the efficient use of machinery among multiple farmers, thereby reducing individual ownership costs.
- **Establish Farm Machinery Banks/Custom Hiring Centers:** Create farm machinery banks or custom hiring centers at local levels to provide farmers with access to a variety of machinery on a rental basis, reducing upfront costs.
- **Offer Need-Based Courses:** State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) can provide short-term courses on farm mechanization to train skilled manpower capable of operating and maintaining farm machinery effectively.
- **Introduce Subsidized Programmes:** Union and state governments can implement subsidy schemes for purchasing or renting machinery, along with financial support for setting up custom hiring centers or farm machinery banks.
- **Promote Sustainable Business Models:** Encourage the formation of farmer cooperatives or machinery sharing networks to collectively invest in and share the use of machinery, ensuring efficient utilization and cost-sharing.

By implementing these suggestions, stakeholders can work together to address the shortage of farm machinery and ensure that farmers have access to affordable and appropriate equipment, ultimately enhancing agricultural productivity and sustainability.

## 15. Availability of Organic Manure, Farm-Yard Manure, Vermi-compost and Bio-fertilizers

Adequate availability of organic manure, farmyard manure, vermicompost, and bio-fertilizers was reported in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. Conversely, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana,

Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Punjab, and Tripura, reported inadequate availability of these inputs.

Improving the availability of organic inputs is crucial for promoting sustainable farming practices, enhancing soil health, and reducing reliance on chemical fertilizers. To overcome existing shortages, targeted interventions are necessary—these include promoting composting and vermicomposting, increasing the production of bio-fertilizers, providing subsidies or incentives for organic farming, and supporting the establishment of organic input production centers or cooperatives.

Reasons for Shortage:

- **Lack of Awareness Among Farmers:** Many farmers may not be aware of the benefits and proper usage of vermicompost and bio-fertilizers, leading to low adoption rates.
- **Production Constraints for Farmyard Manure:** Limited availability of livestock, inadequate waste management systems, and challenges in processing organic materials affect the production of farmyard manure.
- **Insufficient Policy Initiatives:** Current policies may not be robust enough to meet the demand for organic inputs, lacking adequate government support and incentives.
- **Inadequate Financial and Infrastructure Support:** Insufficient funding and infrastructure, such as composting facilities and bio-fertilizer production units, hinder the availability of organic inputs.
- **Supply-Demand Imbalance:** The high demand for organic inputs combined with low production levels contributes to shortages.

Suggestions to address the shortage

- **Awareness Campaigns:** Educate farmers about the benefits of organic manure through awareness camps and provide free samples to encourage adoption.
- **Establish Bio-fertilizer Plants:** Set up bio-fertilizer plants near villages to reduce transportation costs and improve availability.
- **Increase Production Capacity:** Enhance the production capacity of existing bio-fertilizer production centers to meet demand.
- **Supportive Policies:** Implement policies at national and state levels that include regulatory measures, financial incentives, and subsidies to promote organic inputs.
- **Quality Improvement and Training:** Focus on improving the quality of organic and bio-fertilizers and train farmers on their benefits and usage.
- **Ensure Good Output Prices:** Offer favorable market prices for organic products to incentivize farmers to invest in organic farming.
- **Incentivize Environmental Friendly Practices:** Provide subsidies or grants for adopting organic farming methods and strengthen value chains for organic products.
- **Infrastructure Development:** Invest in infrastructure to support the production, distribution, and use of organic inputs, and provide subsidies for organic farming practices.
- **Public-Private Partnerships:** Develop marketing facilities for organic inputs through partnerships between government, private companies, and farmer cooperatives.

# Filled-in Questionnaires Of AERCs for Different States

**Agro Economic Research Centre, University of Delhi, Delhi -110007**

Name of AERC: **Delhi** | State: **Haryana** | Quarter Covered: **Jul - Sep 2025**

| Sl.No. | Indicators | Current Status | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Average Rainfall (mm) | Actual | Normal |
| | | 167.23 | 125.13 |

*Source: Indian Meteorological Department (IMD),*
*Note: The Actual and Normal rainfall is accumulated rainfall from 1st July, 2025 to 30th September, 2025*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State | No. of districts with deficit rainfall | Total number of districts |
| | | 1 | 22 |

*Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Actual area (lakh ha) | Targeted area (lakh ha) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Area covered under major crops | 1 | Rice | 14.60 | 12.00 |
| | | 2 | Bajra | 5.36 | 5.30 |
| | | 3 | Cotton | 5.85 | 6.75 |
| | | 4 | Sugarcane | 0.95 | 1.05 |
| | | 5 | Jowar | 0.24 | 0.80 |

*Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area*
*Note: As actual area cannot traced, instead normal area (average actual area of last 5 years) is reported.*
*Source: (upag.gov.in), Department of Agricultural Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Severe | Moderate | Low | Not at all |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (✓) | 1 | Rice | | | ✓ | |
| | | 2 | Bajra | | | ✓ | |
| | | 3 | Cotton | | | ✓ | |
| | | 4 | Sugarcane | | | ✓ | |
| | | 5 | Jowar | | | ✓ | |

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per quintal) | | | Average Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Jul | Aug | Sep | |
| 5 | Farm output price of major crops | 1 | Rice | - | - | 2396 | 2396.00 |
| | | 2 | Bajra | 2333 | 2262 | 2214 | 2269.67 |
| | | 3 | Cotton | 7742 | 7448 | 7038 | 7409.33 |

*Note: Consider major Producing market*
*Source: agmarknet.gov.in*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓) | 1 | Rice | ✓ | |
| | | 2 | Bajra | ✓ | |
| | | 3 | Cotton | ✓ | |
| | | 4 | Sugarcane | ✓ | |
| | | 5 | Jowar | ✓ | |

| Reason for the shortage of seeds in the local market | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

| 7 | Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per kg) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Local variety | Hybrid variety |
| | | 1 | Rice | 100.00 - 300.00 | 258.00 - 400.00 |
| | | 2 | Bajra | 30.00 - 140.00 | 250.00 - 500.00 |
| | | 3 | Cotton | 70.00 - 350.00 | 750.00 - 2000.00 |
| | | 4 | Sugarcane | 40.00 - 45.00 | 60.00 - 110.00 |
| | | 5 | Jowar | 30.00 - 120.00 | 160.00 - 400.00 |

Remarks:

*Source: inputs from various markets.*
*Note: price of agriculture-seed varies by firm*

| 8 | Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (√) | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | √ | |
| | | 2 | DAP | √ | |
| | | 3 | SSP | √ | |
| | | 4 | Others | √ | |

| Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

*Source: Telephonic information collected from farmers of various villages of Haryana*

| 9 | Prevailing market price of fertilizer | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Price (Rs. per kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | 6.00 - 7.70 |
| | | 2 | DAP | 28.00 - 30.00 |
| | | 3 | SSP | 9.00 - 15.00 |
| | | 4 | Others | 25.00 - 30.00 |

*Source: Telephonic information collected from farmers of various villages of Haryana*

| 10 | Availability of agricultural labour (√) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | √ | |

| Reason for shortage of agricultural labour | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

*Source: Telephonic information collected from farmers of various villages of Haryana*

| 11 | Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day) | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. 500 in off Season and Rs 600 main Season | Rs. 450 in off Season and Rs 500 main Season |

*Source: Telephonic information collected from farmers of various villages of Haryana*

| 12 | Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State | Target (Rs. in Crore) | Achievement (Rs. in Crore) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | NA | NA |

| Reason for less achievement against the target | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

| 13 | Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day) | 16 - 17 |
|---|---|---|

Suggestion for improvement of more accuracy in electricity:

*Source: Telephonic information collected from farmers of various villages of Haryana*

| 14 | Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | √ | |

| Reason for the shortage | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Availability of organic manure farmyard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (√) | **Adequate** | **Shortage** |
| | | | √ |

| Reason for the shortage | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| *Lack of training and manure management plant near village.* | *Required frequent village/block level training and installing plant near village/block.* |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 16 | Remarks & observations | |

*NA implies Not Available*
*Note: Mention the source of information wherever used*

**Agro Economic Research Centre, University of Delhi, Delhi -110007**

Name of AERC: **Delhi** | State: **Uttrakhand** | Quarter Covered: **Jul - Sep 2025**

| Sl.No. | Indicators | Current Status | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Average Rainfall (mm) | Actual | Normal |
| | | 393.17 | 328.63 |

*Source: Indian Meteorological Department (IMD),*
*Note: The Actual and Normal rainfall is accumulated rainfall from 1st July, 2025 to 30th September, 2025*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State | No. of districts with deficit rainfall | Total number of districts |
| | | 1 | 13 |

*Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Actual area (lakh ha) | Targeted area (lakh ha) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Area covered under major crops | 1 | Rice | 2.36 | 2.37 |
| | | 2 | Ragi | 0.77 | 0.86 |
| | | 3 | Small Millets | 0.43 | 0.47 |
| | | 4 | Urad-bean | 0.11 | 0.14 |

*Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area*
*As actual area is not able to traced, instead normal area (average area of last 5 years) is reported.*
*Source: (upag.gov.in), Department of Agricultural Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Severe | Moderate | Low | Not at all |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√) | 1 | Rice | | | √ | |
| | | 2 | Ragi | | | √ | |
| | | 3 | Small Millets | | | √ | |
| | | 4 | Urad-bean | | | √ | |

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per quintal) | | | Average Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Jul | Aug | Sep | |
| 5 | Farm output price of major crops | 1 | Rice | 2216 | 1950 | 1911 | 2025.67 |
| | | 2 | Urad-bean | 8563 | 7132 | - | 7847.50 |
| | | | | | | | |

*Note: Consider major Producing market*
*Source: agmarknet.gov.in.*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√) | 1 | Rice | √ | |
| | | 2 | Ragi | √ | |
| | | 3 | Small Millets | √ | |
| | | 4 | Urad-bean | √ | |

| Reason for the shortage of seeds in the local market | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per kg) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Local variety | Hybrid variety |
| 7 | Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops | 1 | Rice | 60.00 - 300.00 | 200.00 - 900.00 |
| | | 2 | Ragi | 60.00 - 125.00 | 245.00 - 500.00 |
| | | 3 | Small Millets | 90.00 - 130.00 | 400.00 - 1000.00 |
| | | 4 | Urad-bean | 125.00 - 140.00 | 145.00 - 170.00 |

Remarks:

*Source: inputs from various markets. Note: price of agriculture-seed varies by firm*

| 8 | Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (✓) | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | | ✓ |
| | | 2 | DAP | ✓ | |
| | | 3 | SSP | ✓ | |
| | | 4 | NPK (12:32:16) | ✓ | |

| Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| *To promote nano-urea in the state, supply of conventional urea is reduced* | *Time is required to shift from urea to nano-urea, in meantime maintain supply of urea.* |

*Source: Telephonic information collected from farmers of various villages of Uttarakhand*

| 9 | Prevailing market price of fertilizer | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Price (Rs. per kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | **5.20 - 7.00** |
| | | 2 | DAP | **27.00 - 30.00** |
| | | 3 | SSP | **8.50 - 12.50** |
| | | 4 | NPK (12:32:16) | **27.00 - 34.00** |

*Source: Telephonic information collected from farmers of various villages of Uttarakhand*

| 10 | Availability of agricultural labour (✓) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | ✓ | |

| Reason for shortage of agricultural labour | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

*Source: Telephonic information collected from farmers of various villages of Uttarakhand*

| 11 | Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day) | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Rs. 400 in off Season and Rs 450 main Season.** | **Rs. 350 in off Season and Rs. 400 main Season.** |

*Source: Telephonic information collected from farmers of various villages of Uttarakhand*

| 12 | Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State | Target (Rs. in Crore) | Achievement (Rs. in Crore) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **NA** | **NA** |

| Reason for less achievement against the target | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

| 13 | Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day) | **15 - 18** |
|---|---|---|

Suggestion for improvement of more accuracy in electricity:

*Source: Telephonic information collected from farmers of various villages of Uttarakhand*

| 14 | Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (✓) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | ✓ | |

| Reason for the shortage | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

| 15 | Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (✓) | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | ✓ | |

| Reason for the shortage | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

*Source: Telephonic information collected from farmers of various villages of Uttarakhand*

| 16 | Remarks & observations | *Cost of cultivation such as labour and equipment increasing from previous years which impacting farmers income also due to will animal attack the farmers facing a crop loss.* |
|---|---|---|

*NA implies Not Available*
*Note: Mention the source of information wherever used*

## Agro-Economic Research Centre, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat

Name of AERC: **Vallabh Vidyanagar** | State: **Gujarat** | Quarter Covered: **Jul - Sep 2025**

| Sl.No. | Indicators | Current Status | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Average Rainfall (mm) (01.10.2025 to 08.10.2025) | Actual | Normal |
| | | 24.4 | 9.3 |

*Source: https://mausam.imd.gov.in*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State (01.10.2025 to 08.10.2025) | No. of districts with deficit rainfall | Total number of districts |
| | | Deficient - 04<br>Large Deficient - 04 | 33 |

*Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%*
*Source: https://mausam.imd.gov.in*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Actual area (lakh ha) | Targeted area* (lakh ha) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Area covered under major crops (upto 06.10.2025) | 1 | Paddy | 9.04 | 8.75 |
| | | 2 | Tur | 3.05 | 2.30 |
| | | 3 | Groundnut | 22.02 | 17.51 |
| | | 4 | Cotton | 20.8 | 25.03 |
| | | 5 | Fodder | 9.50 | 10.60 |

*Note: (1): Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area*
*(2): *Because of the unavailability of targeted area figures, the last three years' average area has been taken as the proxy for the Target.*
*Source: http://dag.gujarat.gov.in*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Severe | Moderate | Low | Not at all |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√) | 1 | Paddy | | | √ | |
| | | 2 | Tur | | | √ | |
| | | 3 | Groundnut | | √ | | |
| | | 4 | Cotton | | √ | | |
| | | 5 | Fodder | | | | √ |

*Source: Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat*
*Note: * Most of the crops are damaged due to excessive/heavy rainfall*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per quintal) | | | Average Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Jul | Aug | Sep | |
| 5 | Farm output price of major crops | 1 | Summer Bajra (Dessa) | 2515.00 | 2631.00 | 2669.00 | 2605.00 |
| | | 2 | Summer Paddy (Dahod) | 1815.00 | 1835.00 | 1815.00 | 1821.67 |
| | | 3 | Summer Moong (Rajkot) | 7625.00 | 7754.00 | 7915.00 | 7764.67 |
| | | 4 | Summer Groundnut (Gondal) | 5351.00 | 5212.00 | 4766.00 | 5109.67 |
| | | 5 | Sesamum (Rajkot) | 9287.00 | 8820.00 | 8933.00 | 9013.33 |

*Source: https://agmarknet.gov.in/*
*Note: The name of the main market is in brackets*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√) | 1 | Paddy | √ | |
| | | 2 | Tur | √ | |
| | | 3 | Groundnut | √ | |
| | | 4 | Cotton | √ | |
| | | 5 | Fodder | √ | |

| Reason for the shortage of seeds in the local market | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

*Source: Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat*

| 7 | Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per kg) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Local variety | Hybrid variety |
| | | 1 | Paddy | 20.00 - 35.00 | 55.00 - 320.00 |
| | | 2 | Tur | 78.00 - 100.00 | 130.00 - 300.00 |
| | | 3 | Groundnut | 45.00 - 80.00 | 120.00 - 300.00 |
| | | 4 | Cotton | NA | 1000.00 - 2500.00 |
| | | 5 | Fodder | 45.00 - 60.00 | 320.00 - 450.00 |
| Remarks: | | | | | |
| *Source: Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat* | | | | | |

| 8 | Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (√) | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | √ | |
| | | 2 | DAP | √ | |
| | | 3 | SSP | √ | |
| | | 4 | Others | √ | |
| Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market | | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | | |
| | | | | | |
| *Source: Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat* | | | | | |

| 9 | Prevailing market price of fertilizer | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Price (Rs. per kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | 5.37 - 6.30 |
| | | 2 | DAP | 25.00 - 28.60 |
| | | 3 | SSP | 8.30 - 12.00 |
| | | 4 | Others | - |
| *Source: Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat* | | | | |

| 10 | Availability of agricultural labour (√) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | √ | |
| Reason for shortage of agricultural labour | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | |
| | | | |
| *Source: Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat* | | | |

| 11 | Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day) | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 200 - 450 | 200 - 450 |
| *Source: Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat* | | | |

| 12 | Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State (Year 2023-24) | Target (Rs. in Lakh) | Achievement (Rs. in Lakh) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 16116295 | 7754902 |
| Reason for less achievement against the target | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | |
| | | | |
| *Source: https://www.slbcgujarat.com/*<br>*Note: *Disbursement upto end of the current quarter (June 2025)* | | | |

| 13 | Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day) | 8 |
|---|---|---|
| Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: | | |

| 14 | Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | √ | |
| Reason for the shortage | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | |
| | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (√) | **Adequate** | **Shortage** |
| | | √ | |
| Reason for the shortage | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | |
| | | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 16 | Remarks & observations | |

*NA implies Not Available*
*Note: Mention the source of information wherever used*

## Agro-Economic Research Centre, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat

Name of AERC: **VV Nagar** | State: **Rajasthan** | Quarter Covered: **Jul - Sep 2025**

| Sl.No. | Indicators | Current Status | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Average Rainfall (mm) (01-06- 2025 to 30-09-2025) | Actual | Normal |
| | | 713.9 | 435.6 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State (01-06- 2025 to 30-09-2025) | No. of districts with deficit rainfall | Total number of districts |
| | | 00 | 33 |

*Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Actual area (lakh ha) | Targeted area (lakh ha) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Area covered under major crops (As on 09.09.2025 of Directorate of Agriculture, Jaipur, Rajasthan) | 1 | Bajra | 43.15 | 43.00 |
| | | 2 | Maize | 9.85 | 9.70 |
| | | 3 | Moong | 23.58 | 25.50 |
| | | 4 | Soybean | 9.83 | 11.40 |
| | | 5 | Guar | 24.51 | 25.00 |

*Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Severe | Moderate | Low | Not at all |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√) | 1 | Bajra | | √ | | |
| | | 2 | Maize | | √ | | |
| | | 3 | Moong | | √ | | |
| | | 4 | Soybean | | √ | | |
| | | 5 | Guar | | √ | | |

*Note: According to Rajasthan Patrika news on dated 08/09/2025 and 22/07/2025*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per quintal) | | | Average Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Jul | Aug | Sep | |
| 5 | Farm output price of major crops (As per agmarknet.gov.in website as on date 02.10.2025) (Prices picked up every month 1st - 30/31st) | 1 | Barley (Gajsinghpur, Ganganagar) | 2059.00 | 2132.00 | 2117.00 | 2102.67 |
| | | 2 | Wheat (Kota,Kota) | 2532.00 | 2608.00 | 2574.00 | 2571.33 |
| | | 3 | Gram (Kota,Kota) | 5454.00 | 5487.00 | 5203.00 | 5381.33 |
| | | 4 | Mustard (Kherli, Alwar) | 6529.00 | 6578.00 | 6555.00 | 6554.00 |
| | | 5 | Cumin (Metricity, Nagaur) | 17978.00 | 17565.00 | 17405.00 | 17649.33 |

*Note: Consider major Producing market*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√) | 1 | Wheat | √ | |
| | | 2 | Barley | √ | |
| | | 3 | Rapeseed & Mustard | √ | |
| | | 4 | Gram | √ | |
| | | 5 | Cumin | √ | |

| Reason for the shortage of seeds in the local market | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

| 7 | Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops (based on GSSCL market portal on dated 03.10.2025) | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per kg) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Local variety | Hybrid variety |
| | | 1 | Wheat | | 36.00 - 50.00 |
| | | 2 | Barley | | 50.00 - 100.00 |
| | | 3 | Rapeseed & Mustard | | 90.00 - 110.00 |
| | | 4 | Gram | | 67.00 - 101.00 |
| | | 5 | Cumin | | 230.00 - 300.00 |
| Remarks: | | | | | |

| 8 | Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (✓) | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | ✓ | |
| | | 2 | DAP | ✓ | |
| | | 3 | SSP | ✓ | |
| | | 4 | Others | ✓ | |
| Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market | | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | | |
| | | | | | |

| 9 | Prevailing market price of fertilizer | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Price (Rs. per kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | 5.90 |
| | | 2 | DAP | 27.0 |
| | | 3 | SSP | 7.25 |
| | | 4 | Others | 18.90 |

| 10 | Availability of agricultural labour (✓) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | ✓ | |
| Reason for shortage of agricultural labour | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | |
| | | | |

| 11 | Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day) | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 450 - 500 | 450 |

| 12 | Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State (March, 2025 as per data of State Level Bankers Committee, Rajasthan on dated 02.06.2025) | Target (Rs. in Crore) | Achievement (Rs. in Crore) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 462328 | 185594 (40.14 %) |
| Reason for less achievement against the target | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | |
| | | | |

| 13 | Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day) | 5 - 6 |
|---|---|---|
| Suggestion for improvement of more accuracy in electricity: | | |

| 14 | Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (✓) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | ✓ | |
| Reason for the shortage | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | |
| | | | |

| 15 | Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (✓) | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | ✓ | |
| Reason for the shortage | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | |
| | | | |

| 16 | Remarks & observations | |
|---|---|---|
| *NA implies Not Available Note: Mention the source of information wherever used* | | |

## Agro-Economic Research Centre, Uttar Pradesh

Name of AERC: **Prayagraj** | State: **Uttar Pradesh** | Quarter Covered: **Jul - Sep 2025**

| Sl.No. | Indicators | Current Status | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Average Rainfall (mm | Actual | Normal |
| | | 701.50 | 746.20 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State | No. of districts with deficit rainfall | Total number of districts |
| | | 17 | 75 |

*Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Actual area (lakh ha) | Targeted area (lakh ha) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Area covered under major crops | 1 | Paddy | 65.00 | 71.05 |
| | | 2 | Maize | 8.83 | 8.50 |
| | | 3 | Jowar | 3.01 | 3.08 |
| | | 4 | Bajra | 11.28 | 11.10 |
| | | 5 | Urad | 4.83 | 4.62 |

*Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Severe | Moderate | Low | Not at all |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√) | 1 | Paddy | | √ | | |
| | | 2 | Maize | | √ | | |
| | | 3 | Jowar | | √ | | |
| | | 4 | Bajra | | √ | | |
| | | 5 | Urad | | √ | | |

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per quintal) | | | Average Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Jul | Aug | Sep | |
| 5 | Farm output price of major crops | 1 | Paddy | Not Harvested | Not Harvested | Not Harvested | - |
| | | 2 | Maize | Not Harvested | Not Harvested | Not Harvested | - |
| | | 3 | Jowar | Not Harvested | Not Harvested | Not harvested | - |
| | | 4 | Bajra | Not Harvested | Not Harvested | Not harvested | - |
| | | 5 | Urad | Not Harvested | Not Harvested | Not harvested | - |

*Note: Consider major Producing market*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√) | 1 | Paddy | √ | |
| | | 2 | Maize | √ | |
| | | 3 | Jowar | √ | |
| | | 4 | Bajra | √ | |
| | | 5 | Urad | √ | |

| Reason for the shortage of seeds in the local market | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per kg) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Local variety | Hybrid variety |
| 7 | Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops | 1 | Paddy | 45.50 | 200.00 - 350.00 |
| | | 2 | Maize | 28.00 - 35.00 | 350.00 - 400.00 |
| | | 3 | Jowar | 65.00 - 80.00 | 180.00 - 250.00 |
| | | 4 | Bajra | 30.00 - 35.00 | 300.00 -400.00 |
| | | 5 | Urad | 145.00 - 160.00 | 155.00 - 250.00 |

Remarks:

| 8 | Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (√) | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | √ | |
| | | 2 | DAP | √ | |
| | | 3 | SSP | √ | |
| | | 4 | Others | √ | |
| Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market | | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | | |
| | | | | | |

| 9 | Prevailing market price of fertilizer | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Price (Rs. per kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | **5.92 - 6.00** |
| | | 2 | DAP | **27.00 - 29.00** |
| | | 3 | SSP | **12.00 - 12.50** |
| | | 4 | Others | **31.00 - 32.00** |

| 10 | Availability of agricultural labour (√) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | √ | |
| Reason for shortage of agricultural labour | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | |
| | | | |

| 11 | Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day) | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **400 - 500** | **350 - 400** |

| 12 | Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State | Target (Rs. in Crore) | Achievement (Rs. in Crore) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **74817.5893** | **45448.3303** |
| Reason for less achievement against the target | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | |
| | | | |

| 13 | Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day) | **14 - 16** |
|---|---|---|
| Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: | | |

| 14 | Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | √ | |
| Reason for the shortage | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | |
| | | | |

| 15 | Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (√) | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | √ | |
| Reason for the shortage | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | |
| | | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 16 | Remarks & observations | 1. *Information from Sr. No.1 to 4 has been collected from Directorate of Agriculture, U.P., Lucknow.*<br>2. *The availability of institutional credit for agriculture (crop loan & KCC) in U.P. has also been collected from Directorate of Agriculture U.P., Lucknow.*<br>3. *Apart from this most of information has been collected from the farmers of Prayagraj district.*<br>4. *The prices of fertilizers in open markets were much higher than those of cooperative stores.*<br>5. *The information on availability for Institutional credit for agriculture (Crop loan & KCC) in the State is up to 30/09/2025.*<br>6. *Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets was very regular across the state.*<br>7. *Information of area covered under major crops is up to 30/09/2025*<br>8. *Break-up of Number of Districts received deficit rainfall in U.P. Deficient –17, Highly deficient- 09, Scanty -03, Excess – 16, Normal-30 and No Rain-00 upto 1st June to 30th September 2025.* |

**Agro-Economic Research Centre, PAU, Ludhiana**

Name of AERC: **PAU, Ludhiana** | State: **Punjab** | Quarter Covered: **Jul - Sep 2025**

| Sl.No. | Indicators | Current Status | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Average Rainfall (mm) | Actual | Normal |
| | | NA | 385.3 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State | No. of districts with deficit rainfall | Total number of districts |
| | | - | 23 |

*Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Actual area** (lakh ha) | Targeted area (lakh ha) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Area covered under major crops* | 1 | Paddy | 32.48 | 29.75 |
| | | 2 | Cotton | 1.19 | 1.15 |
| | | 3 | Maize | 0.94 | 1.00 |
| | | 4 | Sugarcane | 0.95 | - |
| | | 5 | Moong, Mash and Arhar | 0.012 | - |

*Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Severe | Moderate | Low | Not at all |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√) | 1 | Paddy | | | √ | |
| | | 2 | Cotton | | | √ | |
| | | 3 | Maize | | | √ | |
| | | 4 | Sugarcane | | | √ | |
| | | 5 | Moong, Mash and Arhar | | | √ | |

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per quintal) | | | Average Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Jul | Aug | Sep | |
| 5 | Farm output price of major crops | 1 | Wheat | 2470 - 2575 | 2430 - 2620 | 2390 - 2700 | 2530.83 |
| | | 2 | Paddy (Common) | - | - | 2350 - 2389 | 2369.50 |
| | | | Basmati | - | - | 2800 - 3200 | 3000.00 |
| | | 3 | Cotton (Bt.) | - | 7151 - 7171 | 5500 - 7350 | 6793.00 |
| | | 4 | Maize (Local) | 2020 - 2200 | 1800 - 2200 | - | 2055.00 |
| | | | Maize (others) | 1600 - 2200 | 1750 - 2250 | 1500 - 2200 | 1916.67 |

*Source: www.agmarknet.gov.in Note: Consider major Producing market*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√) | 1 | Wheat | √ | |
| | | 2 | Sugarcane | √ | |
| Reason for the shortage of seeds in the local market | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | | | |
| *NA* | | *NA* | | | |

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per kg) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Local variety | Hybrid variety |
| 7 | Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops | 1 | Wheat PBW 872 | | 62.50 |
| | | | Wheat PBW 826 | | 40.00 |
| | | 2 | Sugarcane | | 410.00 - 420.00/qtl |
| | | 3 | Mustard | | 200.00 - 250.00 |

Remarks:

| 8 | Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (✓) | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | ✓ | |
| | | 2 | DAP | ✓ | |
| | | 3 | SSP | ✓ | |
| | | 4 | Others | ✓ | |

| Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| *Low supply in the domestic market* | - |

| 9 | Prevailing market price of fertilizer | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Price (Rs. per kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | **5.93** |
| | | 2 | DAP | **27.00** |
| | | 3 | Others (Zinc) | **110.00 (33%), 50.00 - 60.00 (21%)** |
| | | 4 | Potash (MOP, 60%) | **28.00** |

| 10 | Availability of agricultural labour (✓) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | ✓ | |

| Reason for shortage of agricultural labour | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| *NA* | *NA* |

| 11 | Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day) | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **500 - 550** | **300 - 350** |

| 12 | Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State** | Target (Rs. in Crore) | Achievement (Rs. in Crore) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **93756** | **35095** |

| Reason for less achievement against the target | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| - | - |

| 13 | Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day) | **6 - 8** |
|---|---|---|

Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: *Available as per requirement*

| 14 | Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (✓) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | ✓ | |

| Reason for the shortage | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| *NA* | *NA* |

| 15 | Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (✓) | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | ✓ |

| Reason for the shortage | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| *Production constraint in case of FYM* | *For other organic options production can be increased targeting the demand* |

| 16 | Remarks & observations | |
|---|---|---|

** Provisional estimates based on remote sensing as per Chief Agricultural Officer of the Department.*
***Data pertains up to 30th June 2025, Slbc, Punjab.*
*NA implies Not Applicable*
*Note: Mention the source of information wherever used*

## Agro-Economic Research Centre, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

Name of AERC: **Shimla** | State: **Himachal Pradesh** | Quarter Covered: **Jul - Sep 2025**

| Sl.No. | Indicators | Current Status | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Average Rainfall (mm) | Actual | Normal |
| | | 125.3 | 120.6 |

*Source: Meteorological Centre Shimla, Himachal Pradesh*

| 2 | Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State | No. of districts with deficit rainfall | Total number of districts |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2 | 12 |

*Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%*
*Source: Meteorological Centre Shimla, Himachal Pradesh*

| 3 | Area covered under major crops | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Actual area (lakh ha) | Targeted area (lakh ha) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Maize | 2.80 | 2.93 |
| | | 2 | Paddy | 0.67 | 0.88 |
| | | 3 | Pulses | 0.15 | 0.18 |

*Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area*
*Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh*

| 4 | Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√) | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Severe | Moderate | Low | Not at all |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Maize | | | | √ |
| | | 2 | Paddy | | | | √ |
| | | 3 | Pulses | | | | √ |

*Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh*

| 5 | Farm output price of major crops | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per quintal) | | | Average Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Jul | Aug | Sep | |
| | | 1 | Maize | 3000.00 | 3000.00 | 3000.00 | 3000.00 |
| | | 2 | Paddy | 4000.00 | 4000.00 | 4000.00 | 4000.00 |
| | | 3 | Pulses | 10000.00 | 10000.00 | 10000.00 | 10000.00 |

*Note: Consider major Producing market*
*Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh*

| 6 | Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√) | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Maize | √ | |
| | | 2 | Paddy | √ | |
| | | 3 | Pulses | √ | |

| Reason for the shortage of seeds in the local market | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

*Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh*

| 7 | Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per kg) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Local variety | Hybrid variety |
| | | 1 | Maize | 45.00 | 150.00 |
| | | 2 | Paddy | 70.00 | 280.00 |
| | | 3 | Pulses | 140.00 | 250.00 |

Remarks:

*Source: Local Markets of Himachal Pradesh*

| 8 | Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (√) | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | √ | |
| | | 2 | DAP | As per the Demand | |
| | | 3 | SSP | √ | |
| | | 4 | Others | √ | |
| Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market | | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | | |
| | | | | | |
| *Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh* | | | | | |

| 9 | Prevailing market price of fertilizer | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Price (Rs. per kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | 5.92 |
| | | 2 | DAP | 30.00 |
| | | 3 | SSP | 11.14 |
| | | 4 | NPK 12:32:16 | 34.40 |
| | | 5 | MOP | 34.00 |
| | | 6 | NPK 15:15:15 RCF | 30.00 |
| *Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh* | | | | |

| 10 | Availability of agricultural labour (√) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | √ | |
| Reason for shortage of agricultural labour | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | |
| | | | |
| *Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh* | | | |

| 11 | Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day) | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 400 | 400 |
| *Source: Economic Survey Report 2024-25, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh* | | | |

| 12 | Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State | Annual Target 2025-26 (Rs. in Crore) | Achievement June 2025 (Rs. in Crore) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 24600.00 | 3148.00 |
| Reason for less achievement against the target | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | |
| | | | |
| *Source: Agenda Papers Review Data June. 2025 (177th SLBC meeting at Shimla) published by UCO Bank.* | | | |

| 13 | Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day) | 24 |
|---|---|---|
| Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: | | |
| *Source: Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board* | | |

| 14 | Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | √ | |
| Reason for the shortage | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | |
| | | | |
| *Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh* | | | |

| 15 | Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (√) | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | √ | |
| Reason for the shortage | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | |
| | | | |
| *Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh* | | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 16 | Remarks & observations | *Himachal Pradesh ranked 17th State in India and 126th in world with a geographical area of 55,673 square kilometers (Sq Km). Out of the total geographical area, 11.49 per cent of the area comes under Net Sown Area and around 24.55 per cent is under forest coverage, Land put to non-agriculture uses is around 7.98 per cent, fallow lands 1.53 per cent, Barren and uncultivable land 16.73 per cent.*<br><br>*Himachal Pradesh has been no exception as 87 percent of the farmers in the hill state are small land holders and 81 percent land in the state is rain fed. The state uses more chemicals than the rest of the country. In Himachal Pradesh, irrigation is one of the major problems. In Himachal Pradesh, rainfed farming is mostly followed i.e. farmers depend on rainwater for irrigation. This is because approx. 85% of farmers do not have any permanent source of irrigation. Remaining 15% of farmers have permanent sources of irrigation (like wells, ponds, hand pumps etc.). The dependence of farmers on rainwater lowers the crop yield.*<br><br>*To increase production of food grains, emphasis has been laid on distribution of seeds of high yielding varieties to the farmers. Area brought under high yielding varieties of principal crops viz. Maize, Paddy and Wheat for 2024-25 are 200.00, 60.00 and 300.00 thousand hectares, respectively. The quality of soil is also poor in some areas. In maximum cases the land holding is small and lack of water management which results in low production and income for the farmers in Himachal Pradesh.* |

*NA implies Not Available*
*Note: Mention the source of information wherever used*

## Agro-Economic Research Center, ADRTC, Bengaluru

Name of AERC: **ADRTC** | State: **Karnataka** | Quarter Covered: **Jul - Sep 2025**

| Sl.No. | Indicators | Current Status | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Average Rainfall (mm) | Actual | Normal |
| | | 882 | 852 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State | No. of districts with deficit rainfall | Total number of districts |
| | | 2 | 31 |

*Note: Excess Rainfall: +20 per cent or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19 per cent to -19 per cent; Deficient Rainfall: -20 per cent to -59 per cent; Scanty Rainfall: -60 per cent to -99 per cent; No Rain -100 per cent*
*Source: Data from Department of Agriculture, GOK*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Actual area (lakh ha) | Targeted area (lakh ha) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Area covered under major crops | 1 | Paddy | 10.41 | 10.63 |
| | | 2 | Maize | 18.55 | 15.50 |
| | | 3 | Tur | 14.17 | 16.80 |
| | | 4 | Soyabean | 4.23 | 3.98 |
| | | 5 | Cotton | 8.11 | 7.89 |

*Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area.*
*Source: Data from Department of Agriculture, GOK*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Severe | Moderate | Low | Not at all |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√) | 1 | Paddy | | | | √ |
| | | 2 | Maize | | | | √ |
| | | 3 | Tur | | | | √ |
| | | 4 | Soyabean | | | | √ |
| | | 5 | Cotton | | | | √ |

*Source: Data from Department of Agriculture, GOK*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per quintal) | | | Average Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Jul | Aug | Sep | |
| 5 | Farm output price of major crops | 1 | Paddy | 2234.45 | 2296.11 | 2299.22 | 2276.59 |
| | | 2 | Maize | 2359.02 | 2346.15 | 2261.64 | 2322.27 |
| | | 3 | Tur | 10265.73 | 10113.33 | 9336.52 | 9905.19 |
| | | 4 | Soyabean | 4383.72 | 4141.86 | 4772.38 | 4432.65 |
| | | 5 | Cotton | 7329.33 | 7990.00 | 7532.50 | 7617.28 |

*Note: Consider major producing market, Source: Agmarknet.gov.in*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√) | 1 | Paddy | √ | |
| | | 2 | Maize | √ | |
| | | 3 | Tur | √ | |
| | | 4 | Soyabean | √ | |
| | | 5 | Cotton | √ | |

| Reason for the shortage of seeds in the local market | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

*Source: Primary data*

| 7 | Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per kg) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Local variety | Hybrid variety |
| | | 1 | Paddy | 42.00 - 50.00 | 262.00 - 300.00 |
| | | 2 | Maize | - | 127.00 - 336.00 |
| | | 3 | Ragi | 65.00 | - |
| | | 4 | Tur | 135.00 - 150.00 | - |
| | | 5 | Soyabean | 70.00 - 81.00 | |
| | | 6 | Sunflower | 590.00 - 940.00 | - |

*Source: Data from Department of Agriculture, GOK*

| 8 | Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (√) | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | √ | |
| | | 2 | DAP | √ | |
| | | 3 | SSP | √ | |
| | | 4 | Others | - | |

| Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

*Source: Primary data*

| 9 | Prevailing market price of fertilizer | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Price (Rs. per kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | 5.91 |
| | | 2 | DAP | 27.00 |
| | | 3 | SSP | 12.60 |
| | | 4 | Others | - |

*Source: Data from Department of Agriculture, GOK*

| 10 | Availability of agricultural labour (√) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | √ |

| Reason for shortage of agricultural labour | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| *They prefer to move to urban areas for jobs to get a better income.* | *Increase the wage rates for agriculture works.* |

| 11 | Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day) | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 525 | 300 |

*Source: Primary data*

| 12 | Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State | Target (Rs. in Crore) | Achievement (Rs. in Crore) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 222203 | 56954 |

| Reason for less achievement against the target | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

*Note: - Data pertains up to Jun 2025*
*Source: SLBC Karnataka.com, SLBC 171st meeting*

| 13 | Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day) | 3 to 7 |
|---|---|---|

Suggestions for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:

*Source: Primary data*

| 14 | Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | √ | |

| Reason for the shortage | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

*Source: Data from Department of Agriculture, GOK*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (√) | **Adequate** | **Shortage** |
| | | √ | |
| Reason for the shortage | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | |
| | | | |
| *Source: Data from Department of Agriculture, GOK* | | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 16 | Remarks & observations | |

## Agro-Economic Research Centre, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam

Name of AERC: **Visakhapatnam** | State: **Andhra Pradesh** | Quarter Covered: **Jul - Sep 2025**

| Sl.No. | Indicators | Current Status | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Average Rainfall (mm) | Actual | Normal |
| | | 552.8 | 574.7 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State | No. of districts with deficit rainfall | Total number of districts |
| | | 5 | 26 |

*Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Actual area (lakh ha) | Targeted area (lakh ha) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Area covered under major crops | 1 | Paddy | 15.31 | 15.55 |
| | | 2 | Maize | 1.81 | 1.45 |
| | | 3 | Redgram | 3.03 | 3.29 |
| | | 4 | Groundnut | 2.01 | 5.72 |
| | | 5 | Cotton | 4.48 | 5.64 |

*Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Severe | Moderate | Low | Not at all |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√) | 1 | Paddy (Rice yellow stem borer) Riceleaf folder | | | √ | |
| | | 2 | Maize (Fall ArmyWorm) | | | √ | |
| | | 3 | Cotton (Cotton leaf curl virus) | | | √ | |
| | | 4 | Groundnut (Tikkaleaf spot) | | | √ | |
| | | 5 | Redgram (Spotted pod borer) | | | √ | |

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per quintal) | | | Average Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Jul | Aug | Sep | |
| 5 | Farm output price of major crops | 1 | Paddy | 2369.00 | 2369.00 | 2369.00 | 2369.00 |
| | | 2 | Maize | 2400.00 | 2079.00 | 2400.00 | 2293.00 |
| | | 3 | Redgram | 4397.00 | 6040.00 | 6160.00 | 5532.33 |
| | | 4 | Groundnut | 6119.00 | 7290.00 | 7099.00 | 6836.00 |
| | | 5 | Cotton | 8069.00 | 7660.00 | 7389.00 | 7706.00 |

*Note: Consider major Producing market*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√) | 1 | Paddy | √ | |
| | | 2 | Groundnut | √ | |
| | | 3 | Cotton | √ | |
| | | 4 | Redgram | √ | |

| Reason for the shortage of seeds in the local market | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per kg) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Local variety | Hybrid variety |
| 7 | Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops | 1 | Paddy | 23.00 | |
| | | 2 | Groundnut | 62.00 | |
| | | 3 | Cotton | 79.00 | |
| | | 4 | Redgram | 65.00 | |

Remarks:

| 8 | Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (✓) | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | ✓ | |
| | | 2 | DAP | ✓ | |
| | | 3 | SSP | ✓ | |
| | | 4 | Others | ✓ | |

| Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

| 9 | Prevailing market price of fertilizer | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Price (Rs. per kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea (45 Kg) | **266.50** |
| | | 2 | DAP | **1350.00** |
| | | 3 | SSP | **470.00 - 700.00** |
| | | 4 | Others (complex) | **1250.00 - 1700.00** |
| | | 5 | MoP | **1550.00** |

| 10 | Availability of agricultural labour (✓) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | ✓ | |

| Reason for shortage of agricultural labour | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

| 11 | Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day) | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **350** | **300** |

| 12 | Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State | Target (Rs. in Crore) | Achievement (Rs. in Crore) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **3,06,000** | **1,46,833** |

| Reason for less achievement against the target | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

| 13 | Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day) | **8** |
|---|---|---|

Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:

| 14 | Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (✓) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | ✓ | |

| Reason for the shortage | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

| 15 | Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (✓) | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | ✓ | |

| Reason for the shortage | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

| 16 | Remarks & observations | |
|---|---|---|

*NA implies Not Available*
*Note: Mention the source of information wherever used*

**Agro-Economic Research Center, Madras University, Tamil Nadu**

Name of AERC: **Chennai** | State: **Tamil Nadu** | Quarter Covered: **Jul - Sep 2025**

| Sl.No. | Indicators | Current Status | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Average Rainfall (mm) | Actual | Normal |
| | | 266.2 | 277.7 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State | No. of districts with deficit rainfall | Total number of districts |
| | | 13 | 38 |

*Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Actual area (lakh ha) | Targeted area (lakh ha) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Area covered under major crops | 1 | Paddy | 5.61 | 4.65 |
| | | 2 | Total Millets | 4.42 | 4.85 |
| | | 3 | Total Pulses | 1.20 | 1.83 |
| | | 4 | Total Oil Seeds | 1.52 | 2.47 |
| | | 5 | Cotton | 0.22 | 0.70 |
| | | 6 | Sugar Cane | 0.88 | 1.03 |
| | | | Total | 13.85 | 15.53 |

*Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Severe | Moderate | Low | Not at all |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√) | 1 | Paddy | | √ | | |
| | | 2 | Maize | | | √ | |
| | | 3 | Millets (expect Maize) | | | | √ |
| | | 4 | Pulses | | | | √ |
| | | 5 | Oil Seeds | | | | √ |
| | | 6 | Cotton | | | | √ |
| | | 7 | Sugarcane | | | | √ |

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per quintal) | | | Average Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Jul | Aug | Sep | |
| 5 | Farm output price of major crops | 1 | | - | - | - | - |
| | | 2 | | - | - | - | - |

*Note: Consider major Producing market*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Seed availability (MT) | | Adequate / Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Govt | PVT | |
| 6 | Seed availability in the local market for major crops as on 01.10.2024 | 1 | **Paddy** | **8485.44** | **19061.06** | Adequate |
| | | 2 | Sorghum | 86.09 | 10.64 | |
| | | 3 | Cumbu | 92.77 | 3.38 | |
| | | 4 | Ragi | 134.44 | 1.15 | |
| | | 5 | Maize | 190.82 | 3970.06 | |
| | | 6 | Samai | 22.07 | 0.00 | |
| | | 7 | Thenai | 5.61 | 0.00 | |
| | | 8 | Kudiraivali | 12.17 | 0.00 | |
| | | 9 | Varagu | 16.08 | 0.00 | |
| | | | **Total Millet** | **560.06** | **3985.24** | |
| | | 10 | Blackgram | 488.79 | 4.64 | Adequate |
| | | 11 | Greengram | 32.34 | 0.15 | |
| | | 12 | Cowpea | 6.65 | 0.00 | |

| 6 | Seed availability in the local market for major crops as on 01.10.2024 | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Seed availability (MT) | | Adequate / Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Govt | PVT | |
| | | 13 | Horsegram | 28.11 | 0.00 | Adequate |
| | | 14 | Bengalgram | 43.39 | 9.33 | |
| | | 15 | Redgram | 89.06 | 25.50 | |
| | | 16 | Mothbean | 1.30 | 0.00 | |
| | | | **Total Pulses** | **689.65** | **39.61** | |
| | | 17 | Groundnut | 1699.63 | 6.51 | Adequate |
| | | 18 | Gingelly | 11.39 | 0.64 | |
| | | 19 | Castor | 0.46 | 0.26 | |
| | | 20 | Sunflower | 2.71 | 0.01 | |
| | | 21 | Soybean | 9.36 | 0.00 | |
| | | | **Total Oilseeds** | **1723.53** | **7.42** | |
| | | 22 | **Cotton** | **6.92** | **57.98** | **Adequate** |
| | | | **Grand Total** | **11465.60** | **23151.30** | |

| 7 | Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops 2024-25 | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per kg) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Local variety | Hybrid variety |
| | | | **Paddy** | | |
| | | **1** | Super Fine | **46.00** | |
| | | **2** | Fine & Medium | **45.00** | |
| | | **3** | Coarse | **43.00** | |
| | | | **Millets** | | |
| | | **4** | Sorghum | **72.00** | |
| | | **5** | Cumbu | **58.00** | |
| | | **6** | Ragi | **65.00** | |
| | | **7** | Maize | **52.00** | **327.00** |
| | | **8** | Kuiraivali | **73.00** | |
| | | **9** | Varagu and Other Millets | **73.00** | |
| | | **10** | Samai, Tenai | **73.00** | |
| | | | **Pulses** | | |
| | | **11** | Redgram | **123.00** | |
| | | **12** | Blackgram | **125.00** | |
| | | **13** | Greengram | **125.00** | |
| | | **14** | Cowpea | **123.00** | |
| | | **15** | Horsegram | **84.00** | |
| | | **16** | Bengalgram (Brown) | **117.00** | |
| | | **17** | Bengalgram (Kabuli) | **129.00** | |
| | | **18** | Mothbean | **111.00** | |
| | | | **Oil seeds** | | |
| | | **19** | Groundnut | **119.00** | |
| | | **20** | Gingelly | **197.00** | |
| | | **21** | Castor Variety | **103.00** | **322.00** |
| | | **22** | Sunflower Variety | **119.00** | **522.00** |
| | | **23** | Soyabean | **72.00** | |
| | | **24** | Cotton - Fuzzy | **204.00** | |
| | | | Cotton - Extra Long Stable | **276.00** | |
| Remarks : | | | | | |

| 8 | Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (√) | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | √ | |
| | | 2 | DAP | √ | |
| | | 3 | MOP | √ | |
| | | 4 | NPK Complex | √ | |
| Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market | | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | | |
| | | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Prevailing market price of fertilizer | **Sl.No.** | **Fertilizers** | **Price (Rs. per kg)** |
| | | 1 | UREA (45 Kg) | **5.92** |
| | | 2 | DAP (50 Kg) | **27.00** |
| | | 3 | SSP (50 Kg) | **12.10 - 14.00** |
| | | 4 | MOP (50 Kg) | **36.00** |
| | | 5 | NPK Complex (50 Kg) | **26.00 - 52.50** |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Availability of agricultural labour (√) | **Easily available** | **Shortage** |
| | | | √ |
| Reason for shortage of agricultural labour | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | |
| | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day) | **Male** | **Female** |
| | | **670.00** | **346.00** |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State | **Target (Rs. in Crore)** | **Achievement (Rs. in Crore)** |
| | | — | — |
| Reason for less achievement against the target | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | |
| — | | — | |
| *Note: Agriculture department is only creating awareness to farmers to avail credit facilities in financial institutions including Regional Rural Banks, Cooperative Banks, and Nationalized banks through Kisan Credit Card. Target and achievement of institutional credit for Agriculture is not related to Agriculture Department.* | | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 13 | Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day) | **18 hours per day From 8.00 AM to 6.00 PM (10 hours) and 10.00 PM to 6.00 AM (8 hours)** |
| Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: *15-18 hours free electricity supplied to farmers for Agriculture purpose* | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√) | **Easily available** | **Shortage** |
| | | | √ |
| Reason for the shortage | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | |
| | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (√) | **Adequate** | **Shortage** |
| | | √ | |
| Reason for the shortage | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | |
| | | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 16 | Remarks & observations | |
| *NA implies Not Available*<br>*Note: Mention the source of information wherever used* | | |

**Agro-Economic Research Center, JNKVV, Jabalpur, MP**

Name of AERC: **Jabalpur** | State: **Madhya Pradesh** | Quarter Covered: **Jul - Sep 2025**

| Sl.No. | Indicators | Current Status | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Average Rainfall (mm) | Actual | Normal |
| | | 1136.3 | 930.9 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State | No. of districts with deficit rainfall | Total number of districts |
| | | 0 | 52 |

*Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Actual area (lakh ha) | Targeted area (lakh ha) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Area covered under major crops | 1 | Soybean | 51.20 | 54.01 |
| | | 2 | Paddy | 36.20 | 35.83 |
| | | 3 | Maize | 25.85 | 23.20 |
| | | 4 | Urad | 5.95 | 7.78 |
| | | 5 | Cotton | 5.58 | 5.80 |

*Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Severe | Moderate | Low | Not at all |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√) | 1 | Soybean | | √ | | |
| | | 2 | Paddy | | | √ | |
| | | 3 | Maize | | √ | | |
| | | 4 | Urad | | √ | | |
| | | 5 | Cotton | | | √ | |

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per quintal) | | | Average Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Jul | Aug | Sep | |
| 5 | Farm output price of major crops | 1 | Soybean | 4239.00 | 4553.00 | 4080.00 | 4290.67 |
| | | 2 | Paddy | 2453.00 | 2464.00 | 2539.00 | 2485.33 |
| | | 3 | Maize | 2154.00 | 2157.00 | 1704.00 | 2005.00 |
| | | 4 | Urad | 6349.00 | 6595.00 | 6338.00 | 6427.33 |
| | | 5 | Cotton | 6241.00 | 6567.00 | 5360.00 | 6056.00 |

*Note: Consider major Producing market*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√) | 1 | Soybean | √ | |
| | | 2 | Paddy | √ | |
| | | 3 | Maize | √ | |
| | | 4 | Urad | √ | |
| | | 5 | Cotton | √ | |

| Reason for the shortage of seeds in the local market | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per kg) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Local variety | Hybrid variety |
| 7 | Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops | 1 | Soybean | 60.00 - 75.00 | - |
| | | 2 | Paddy | 30.00 - 35.00 | 250.00 - 470.00 |
| | | 3 | Maize | 35.00 - 40.00 | 120.00 - 150.00 |
| | | 4 | Urad | 140.00 - 170.00 | - |
| | | 5 | Cotton | - | 1000.00 - 1450.00 |

Remarks:

| 8 | Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (√) | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | √ | |
| | | 2 | DAP | √ | |
| | | 3 | SSP | √ | |
| | | 4 | Others | √ | |
| Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market | | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | | |
| | | | | | |

| 9 | Prevailing market price of fertilizer | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Price (Rs. per kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | **5.30 - 9.00** |
| | | 2 | DAP | **24.00 - 45.00** |
| | | 3 | SSP | **5.30 - 8.00** |
| | | 4 | Others | **24.00 - 30.00** |

| 10 | Availability of agricultural labour (√) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | √ | |
| Reason for shortage of agricultural labour | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | |
| | | | |

| 11 | Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day) | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **300** | **250** |

| 12 | Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State (194 SLBC and Special SLBC on FI) | Target (Rs. in Crore) | Achievement (Rs. in Crore) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **135459.75** | **120322.33** |
| Reason for less achievement against the target | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | |
| | | | |
| *https://www.slbcmadhyapradesh.in/slbc-meeting.aspx* | | | |

| 13 | Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day) | **10** |
|---|---|---|
| Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: | | |

| 14 | Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | √ | |
| Reason for the shortage | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | |
| | | | |

| 15 | Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (√) | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | √ |
| Reason for the shortage | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | |
| | | | |

| 16 | Remarks & observations | |
|---|---|---|
| *NA implies Not Available*<br>*Note: Mention the source of information wherever used* | | |

**Agro-Economic Research Center, JNKVV, Jabalpur, MP**

Name of AERC: **Jabalpur** | State: **Chhattisgarh** | Quarter Covered: **Jul - Sep 2025**

| Sl.No. | Indicators | Current Status | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Average Rainfall (mm) | Actual | Normal |
| | | 1212.3 | 1239.2 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State | No. of districts with deficit rainfall | Total number of districts |
| | | - | 33 |

*Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Actual area (lakh ha) | Targeted area (lakh ha) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Area covered under major crops | 1 | Paddy | 39.34 | 39.02 |
| | | 2 | Maize | 2.08 | 2.40 |
| | | 3 | Tur | 0.98 | 1.02 |
| | | 4 | Urad | 1.35 | 1.42 |
| | | 5 | Groundnut | 0.50 | 0.55 |

*Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Severe | Moderate | Low | Not at all |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√) | 1 | Wheat | | | | √ |
| | | 2 | Urad | | | | √ |
| | | 3 | Gram | | | | √ |
| | | 4 | Linseed | | | | √ |
| | | 5 | Rapeseed & Mustard | | | | √ |

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per quintal) | | | Average Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Jul | Aug | Sep | |
| 5 | Farm output price of major crops | 1 | Wheat | 2244.00 | 2509.00 | 2464.00 | 2405.67 |
| | | 2 | Urad | 6024.00 | 6100.00 | 6340.00 | 6154.67 |
| | | 3 | Gram | 5750.00 | 5491.00 | 5500.00 | 5580.33 |
| | | 4 | Linseed | 4550.00 | 4715.00 | 4700.00 | 4655.00 |
| | | 5 | Rapeseed & Mustard | 4515.00 | 4645.00 | 4743.00 | 4634.33 |

*Note: Consider major Producing market*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√) | 1 | Paddy | √ | |
| | | 2 | Maize | √ | |
| | | 3 | Tur | √ | |
| | | 4 | Urad | √ | |
| | | 5 | Groundnut | √ | |

| Reason for the shortage of seeds in the local market | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per kg) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Local variety | Hybrid variety |
| 7 | Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops | 1 | Paddy | 30.00 | 380.00 |
| | | 2 | Maize | 35.00 | 68.00 |
| | | 3 | Tur | 84.00 | - |
| | | 4 | Urad | 100.00 | - |
| | | 5 | Groundnut | 95.00 | - |

Remarks:

| 8 | Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (√) | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | √ | |
| | | 2 | DAP | √ | |
| | | 3 | MOP | √ | |
| | | 4 | SSP | √ | |
| | | 5 | NPK | √ | |
| Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market | | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | | |
| - | | | - | | |

| 9 | Prevailing market price of fertilizer | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Price (Rs. per kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | **5.92** |
| | | 2 | DAP | **27.00** |
| | | 3 | MOP | **34.00** |
| | | 4 | SSP | **10.70** |
| | | 5 | NPK | **27.00** |

| 10 | Availability of agricultural labour (√) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | √ | |
| Reason for shortage of agricultural labour | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | |
| - | | - | |

| 11 | Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day) | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **325** | **325** |

| 12 | Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State | Target (Rs. in Crore) | Achievement (Rs. in Crore) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **7800.00** | **6831.72** |
| Reason for less achievement against the target | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | |
| - | | - | |

| 13 | Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day) | **24** |
|---|---|---|
| Suggestions for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: | | |

| 14 | Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | √ | |
| Reason for the shortage | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | |
| - | | - | |

| 15 | Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (√) | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | √ | |
| Reason for the shortage | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | |
| | | | |

| 16 | Remarks & observations | - |
|---|---|---|
| *NA implies Not Available*<br>*Note: Mention the source of information wherever used* | | |

**Agro-Economic Research Centre for Bihar & Jharkhand, TM Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur, Bihar**

Name of AERC: **Bhagalpur** | State: **BIHAR** | Quarter Covered: **Jul - Sep 2025**

| Sl.No. | Indicators | Current Status | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Average Rainfall (mm) | Actual | Normal |
| | | 622 (-24.96%) | 828.9 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State | No. of districts with deficit rainfall | Total number of districts |
| | | 29 | 38 |

*Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Actual area (lakh ha) | Targeted area (lakh ha) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Area covered under major crops | 1 | Paddy | 29.6 | 37.00 |
| | | 2 | Maize | 2.43 | 2.86 |
| | | 3 | Kharif Pulses | 0.74 | 0.98 |
| | | 4 | Coarse Cereals | 0.54 | 0.66 |

*Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Severe | Moderate | Low | Not at all |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√) | 1 | Paddy | | | √ | |
| | | 2 | Maize | | | √ | |
| | | 3 | Kharif Pulses | | √ | | |
| | | 4 | Coarse Cereals | | | √ | |

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per quintal) | | | Average Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Jul | Aug | Sep | |
| 5 | Farm output price of major crops | 1 | Paddy | 2240.00 | 2250.00 | 2250.00 | 2246.67 |
| | | 2 | Maize | 2170.00 | 2175.00 | 2175.00 | 2173.33 |
| | | 3 | Moong | 7400.00 | 7500.00 | 7500.00 | 7466.67 |
| | | 4 | Pigeon Pea | 8150.00 | 8150.00 | 8200.00 | 8166.67 |
| | | 5 | Sunflower | 7100.00 | 7150.00 | 7150.00 | 7133.33 |

*Note: Consider major Producing market*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√) | 1 | Paddy | √ | |
| | | 2 | Maize | √ | |
| | | 3 | Pigeon Pea | √ | |
| | | 4 | Moong | √ | |
| | | 5 | Coarse Cereals | √ | |

| Reason for the shortage of seeds in the local market | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per kg) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Local variety | Hybrid variety |
| 7 | Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops | 1 | Paddy | 38.00 | 450.00 - 500.00 |
| | | 2 | Maize | 35.00 | 380.00 - 400.00 |
| | | 3 | Pigeon Pea | 96.00 | 140.00 - 150.00 |
| | | 4 | Moong | 92.00 | 100.00 - 120.00 |
| | | 5 | Sunflower | 132.00 | 450.00 - 550.00 |

Remarks:

| 8 | Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (√) | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | √ | |
| | | 2 | DAP | √ | |
| | | 3 | SSP | √ | |
| | | 4 | MOP | √ | |

| Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

| 9 | Prevailing market price of fertilizer | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Price (Rs. per kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | **8.00 - 10.00** |
| | | 2 | DAP | **30.00 - 35.00** |
| | | 3 | SSP | **18.00 - 25.00** |
| | | 4 | MOP | **20.00 - 26.00** |

| 10 | Availability of agricultural labour (√) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | √ |

| Reason for shortage of agricultural labour | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| *Migration of labours to other states in search of work to earn money for their livelihood.* | *State Government should focus on ensuring engagement of the workers especially during off season of agriculture.* |

| 11 | Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day) | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 400 | 350 |

| 12 | Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State | Target (Rs. in Crore) | Achievement (Rs. in Crore) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **1,12,000** | **25,350 (approx.)** |

| Reason for less achievement against the target | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

| 13 | Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day) | **10 - 12** |
|---|---|---|
| Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: | | |

| 14 | Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | √ | |

| Reason for the shortage | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

| 15 | Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (√) | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | √ | |

| Reason for the shortage | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

| 16 | Remarks & observations | *Application of organic manure is not in much practice.* |
|---|---|---|

*NA implies Not Available*
*Source: Local market at Bhagalpur Local Newspaper Local farmers*
*Dr. Rambalak Choudhary, Research Officer, Mob: 7004586997, e-mail: rbaerc@gmail.com*

**Agro-Economic Research Centre for Bihar & Jharkhand, TM Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur, Bihar**

Name of AERC: **Bhagalpur** | State: **Jharkhand** | Quarter Covered: **Jul - Sep 2025**

| Sl.No. | Indicators | Current Status | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Average Rainfall (mm) | Actual | Normal |
| | | 758 (+7.7%) | 704 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State | No. of districts with deficit rainfall | Total number of districts |
| | | 01 | 24 |

*Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Actual area (lakh ha) | Targeted area (lakh ha) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Area covered under major crops | 1 | Paddy | 14.37 | 18.00 |
| | | 2 | Maize | 2.50 | 3.12 |
| | | 3 | Tur (Arhar) | 2.00 | 3.10 |
| | | 4 | Urad | 1.00 | 1.81 |

*Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Severe | Moderate | Low | Not at all |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√) | 1 | Paddy | | | | √ |
| | | 2 | Maize | | | √ | |
| | | 3 | Tur (Arhar) | | | √ | |
| | | 4 | Urad | | | √ | |

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per quintal) | | | Average Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Jul | Aug | Sep | |
| 5 | Farm output price of major crops | 1 | Paddy | 2000.00 | 2050.00 | 2000.00 | 2016.67 |
| | | 2 | Maize | 1800.00 | 1930.00 | 1930.00 | 1886.67 |
| | | 3 | Tur (Arhar) | 8100.00 | 8200.00 | 8200.00 | 8166.67 |
| | | 4 | Urad | 6200.00 | 6200.00 | 6150.00 | 6183.33 |

*Note: Consider major Producing market*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√) | 1 | Paddy | √ | |
| | | 2 | Maize | √ | |
| | | 3 | Tur (Arhar) | √ | |
| | | 4 | Urad | √ | |

| Reason for the shortage of seeds in the local market | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per kg) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Local variety | Hybrid variety |
| 7 | Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops | 1 | Paddy | 40.00 - 50.00 | 150.00 - 300.00 |
| | | 2 | Maize | 30.00 - 40.00 | 300.00 - 350.00 |
| | | 3 | Tur (Arhar) | 70.00 - 80.00 | 100.00 - 150.00 |
| | | 4 | Urad | 60.00 - 80.00 | 80.00 - 150.00 |

Remarks:

| 8 | Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (√) | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | √ | |
| | | 2 | DAP | √ | |
| | | 3 | SSP | √ | |
| | | 4 | Others | | |

| Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

| 9 | Prevailing market price of fertilizer | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Price (Rs. per kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | **9.00 - 10.00** |
| | | 2 | DAP | **31.00** |
| | | 3 | SSP | **15.00 - 20.00** |
| | | 4 | Aluminum | **15.75** |

| 10 | Availability of agricultural labour (√) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | √ | |

| Reason for shortage of agricultural labour | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

*Source: Field level information from Jharkhand State.*

| 11 | Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day) | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **300 - 400** | **200 - 250** |

| 12 | Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State (Farm Credit) | Target (Rs. in Crore) | Achievement (Rs. in Crore) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **32,222.34 (Annual)** | **6,450 (Approx.)** |

| Reason for less achievement against the target | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

| 13 | Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day) | **16** |
|---|---|---|

Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity : *Need to separate feeders for agriculture sector.*

| 14 | Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | √ | |

| Reason for the shortage | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| - | - |

| 15 | Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (√) | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | √ |

| Reason for the shortage | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| *Lack of low production and unreliable produce* | *Need for regular awareness programme about the benefits of organic farming* |

| 16 | Remarks & observations | |
|---|---|---|

*NA implies Not Available*
*Source: Local market of Jharkhand*
*Local Newspaper*
*Local farmers*

**Agro-Economic Research Centre, Assam Agriculture University, Jorhat, Assam**

Name of AERC: **Jorhat** | State: **Assam** | Quarter Covered: **Jul - Sep 2025**

| Sl.No. | Indicators | Current Status | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Average Rainfall (mm) | Actual | Normal |
| | | 725.2 | 1074.2 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State | No. of districts with deficit rainfall | Total number of districts |
| | | 25 | 35 |

*Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Actual area (lakh ha) | Targeted area (lakh ha) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Area covered under major crops | 1 | Paddy | 23.53 | 24.37 |
| | | 2 | Jute | 0.62 | 0.68 |
| | | 3 | Pulses | 1.42 | 2.20 |
| | | 4 | Maize | 0.43 | 0.49 |
| | | 5 | Sugarcane | 0.30 | 0.45 |

*Note: Top 5 major crops: considering the Gross Cropped Area*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Severe | Moderate | Low | Not at all |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√) | 1 | Paddy | | | √ | |
| | | 2 | Jute | | | √ | |
| | | 3 | Pulses | | √ | | |
| | | 4 | Maize | | | √ | |
| | | 5 | Sugarcane | | | √ | |

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per quintal) | | | Average Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Jul | Aug | Sep | |
| 5 | Farm output price of major crops | 1 | Paddy | 2100.00 | 2100.00 | 2100.00 | 2100.00 |
| | | 2 | Jute | 4200.00 | 4200.00 | 4200.00 | 4200.00 |
| | | 3 | Pulses | 6150.00 | 6150.00 | 6150.00 | 6150.00 |
| | | 4 | Maize | 1900.00 | 1900.00 | 1900.00 | 1900.00 |
| | | 5 | Sugarcane | 310.00 | 310.00 | 310.00 | 310.00 |

*Note: Considering the major markets dealing with the crops under reference*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√) | 1 | Paddy | √ | |
| | | 2 | Jute | √ | |
| | | 3 | Pulses | √ | |
| | | 4 | Maize | √ | |
| | | 5 | Sugarcane | √ | |

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per kg) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Local variety | Hybrid variety |
| 7 | Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops | 1 | Paddy | 38.50 | 136.00 |
| | | 2 | Jute | 62.00 | 70.00 |
| | | 3 | Pulses | 75.00 | 128.00 |
| | | 4 | Maize | 30.00 | 38.00 |
| | | 5 | Sugarcane | 36.50 | - |

Remarks:

| 8 | Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (√) | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | √ | |
| | | 2 | DAP | √ | |
| | | 3 | SSP | √ | |
| | | 4 | Others | √ | |

| 9 | Prevailing market price of fertilizer | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Price (Rs. per kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | **11.00** |
| | | 2 | DAP | **34.50** |
| | | 3 | SSP | **14.00** |
| | | 4 | Others | **15.00 - 40.00** |

| 10 | Availability of agricultural labour (√) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | √ |

| Reason for shortage of agricultural labour | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| *1.Migration of labour from agriculture sector to other economic activities*<br>*2.Low wage rates*<br>*3. Due to seasonal unemployment in agriculture, particularly in mono cropped area.* | *1. Adoption of machines against some selected activities can be an option to mitigate the shortage of labour*<br>*2. Increase in the wage rates for agricultural workers*<br>*3. Govt. should promote multiple cropping system in agriculture with assured irrigation.* |

| 11 | Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day) | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **450** | **300** |

| 12 | Availability of institutional credit for agriculture (Annual - FY 2023-24 up to 31-03-2024) in the State | Target (Rs. in Crore) | Achievement (Rs. in Crore) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **16959.66** | **12048.38** |

| Reason for less achievement against the target | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| *It is because of poor repayment records of the beneficiary farmers* | *Arrange awareness camp among the farmers to educate them about the guidelines and benefits of agricultural credit system* |

| 13 | Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day) | ***20.5 (Aprox.)*** |
|---|---|---|

Suggestions for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: *Solar-powered mobile lift irrigation systems have been introduced to provide water to remote areas with limited energy infrastructure*

| 14 | Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | √ |

| Reason for the shortage | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| *Lack of machinery of optimum size, lack of facilities for repair & maintenance and absence of trained personnel etc. are the main reasons.* | *1. Establishment of farm machinery dealers (Sales & Service) under the supervision of the State Govt.*<br>*2. Establishment of Custom Hiring Centres.*<br>*3. Increased subsidy for agricultural machinery for the small and marginal farmers.* |

| 15 | Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (√) | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | √ |

| Reason for the shortage | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| *1. Lack of commercial unit*<br>*2. Inadequate, inconsistent and seasonal nature of demand for it.* | *1. Encourage private enterprise*<br>*2. Educate the farmers* |

| 16 | Remarks & observations | *Clause wise observations are given above* |
|---|---|---|

*NA implies Not Available*
*Note: Mention the source of information wherever used**

**Agro-Economic Research Centre, Assam Agriculture University, Jorhat, Assam**

Name of AERC: **Jorhat** | State: **Arunachal Pradesh** | Quarter Covered: **Jul - Sep 2025**

| Sl.No. | Indicators | Current Status | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Average Rainfall (mm) | Actual | Normal |
| | | 708.4 | 1230.9 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State | No. of districts with deficit rainfall | Total number of districts |
| | | 11 | 16 |

*Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Actual area (lakh ha) | Targeted area (lakh ha) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Area covered under major crops | 1 | Paddy | 1.34 | 1.68 |
| | | 2 | Oilseeds | 0.36 | 0.40 |
| | | 3 | Pulses | 0.11 | 0.15 |
| | | 4 | Maize | 0.50 | 0.55 |
| | | 5 | Sugarcane | 0.02 | 0.03 |

*Note: Top 5 major crops: considering the Gross Cropped Area*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Severe | Moderate | Low | Not at all |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√) | 1 | Paddy | | | √ | |
| | | 2 | Oilseeds | | | √ | |
| | | 3 | Pulses | | √ | | |
| | | 4 | Maize | | | √ | |
| | | 5 | Sugarcane | | | √ | |

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per quintal) | | | Average Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Jul | Aug | Sep | |
| 5 | Farm output price of major crops | 1 | Paddy | 2000.00 | 2000.00 | 2000.00 | 2000.00 |
| | | 2 | Oilseeds | 4950.00 | 4950.00 | 4950.00 | 4950.00 |
| | | 3 | Pulses | 6000.00 | 6000.00 | 6000.00 | 6000.00 |
| | | 4 | Maize | 1850.00 | 1860.00 | 1860.00 | 1856.67 |
| | | 5 | Sugarcane | 300.00 | 300.00 | 300.00 | 300.00 |

*Note: Considering the major markets dealing with the crops under reference*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√) | 1 | Paddy | √ | |
| | | 2 | Oilseeds | √ | |
| | | 3 | Pulses | √ | |
| | | 4 | Maize | √ | |
| | | 5 | Sugarcane | √ | |

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per kg) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Local variety | Hybrid variety |
| 7 | Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops | 1 | Paddy | 40.00 | 135.00 |
| | | 2 | Oilseeds | 67.00 | 122.00 |
| | | 3 | Pulses | 76.00 | 130.00 |
| | | 4 | Maize | 34.00 | 48.00 |
| | | 5 | Sugarcane | 34.00 | - |

Remarks:

| 8 | Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (√) | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | √ | |
| | | 2 | DAP | √ | |
| | | 3 | SSP | √ | |
| | | 4 | Others | √ | |

| 9 | Prevailing market price of fertilizer | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Price (Rs. per kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | **9.50** |
| | | 2 | DAP | **31.00** |
| | | 3 | SSP | **12.50** |
| | | 4 | Others | **15.00 - 35.00** |

| 10 | Availability of agricultural labour (√) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | √ |

| Reason for shortage of agricultural labour | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| *1. Migration of labour from rural to urban areas*<br>*2. Low labour wage* | *Agricultural labourers must get reasonable amount of wage* |

| 11 | Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day) | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **400.00** | **300.00** |

| 12 | Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State | Target (Rs. in Crore) | Achievement (Rs. in Crore) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **NA** | **NA** |

| 13 | Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day) | **20 (Aprox.)** |
|---|---|---|

| 14 | Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | √ |

| Reason for the shortage | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| *Lack of purchasing power of small and marginal groups of farmers.* | *1. Govt. can introduce different programmes for supply of farm machinery to the farmers at subsidized rate.*<br>*2. Encouraging Customs Hiring Centre* |

| 15 | Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (√) | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | √ |

| Reason for the shortage | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| *Low production of organic manure, farm-yard manure, vermi- compost, bio-fertilizer etc.* | *Govt. may encourage local entrepreneurs to ensure availability of organic manure & bio-fertilizer* |

| 16 | Remarks & observations | *Clause wise observations are given above* |
|---|---|---|

*NA implies Not Available*
*Note: Mention the source of information wherever used**

**Agro-Economic Research Centre, Assam Agriculture University, Jorhat, Assam**

Name of AERC: **Jorhat** | State: **Meghalaya** | Quarter Covered: **Jul - Sep 2025**

| Sl.No. | Indicators | Current Status | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Average Rainfall (mm) | Actual | Normal |
| | | 1169.2 | 1993.2 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State | No. of districts with deficit rainfall | Total number of districts |
| | | 8 | 11 |

*Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Actual area (lakh ha) | Targeted area (lakh ha) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Area covered under major crops | 1 | Paddy | 1.08 | 1.40 |
| | | 2 | Maize | 0.18 | 0.30 |
| | | 3 | Jute | 0.06 | 0.10 |
| | | 4 | Oilseeds | 0.14 | 0.29 |
| | | 5 | Pulses | 0.08 | 0.14 |

*Note: Top 5 major crops: considering the Gross Cropped Area*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Severe | Moderate | Low | Not at all |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√) | 1 | Paddy | | | √ | |
| | | 2 | Maize | | | √ | |
| | | 3 | Jute | | | √ | |
| | | 4 | Oilseeds | | | √ | |
| | | 5 | Pulses | | √ | | |

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per quintal) | | | Average Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Jul | Aug | Sep | |
| 5 | Farm output price of major crops | 1 | Paddy | 1950.00 | 1950.00 | 1950.00 | 1950.00 |
| | | 2 | Maize | 1800.00 | 1800.00 | 1800.00 | 1800.00 |
| | | 3 | Jute | 3950.00 | 3950.00 | 3950.00 | 3950.00 |
| | | 4 | Oilseeds | 4950.00 | 4955.00 | 4955.00 | 4953.33 |
| | | 5 | Pulses | 5500.00 | 5500.00 | 5500.00 | 5500.00 |

*Note: Considering the major markets dealing with the crops under reference*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√) | 1 | Paddy | √ | |
| | | 2 | Maize | √ | |
| | | 3 | Jute | √ | |
| | | 4 | Oilseeds | √ | |
| | | 5 | Pulses | √ | |

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per kg) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Local variety | Hybrid variety |
| 7 | Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops | 1 | Paddy | 38.50 | 110.00 |
| | | 2 | Maize | 38.00 | 50.00 |
| | | 3 | Jute | 60.00 | 105.00 |
| | | 4 | Oilseeds | 78.00 | 131.00 |
| | | 5 | Pulses | 62.00 | 105.00 |

Remarks:

| 8 | Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (√) | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | √ | |
| | | 2 | DAP | √ | |
| | | 3 | SSP | √ | |
| | | 4 | Others | √ | |

| 9 | Prevailing market price of fertilizer | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Price (Rs. per kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | **10.50** |
| | | 2 | DAP | **28.00** |
| | | 3 | SSP | **12.00** |
| | | 4 | Others | **10.00 - 30.00** |

| 10 | Availability of agricultural labour (√) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | √ |

| Reason for shortage of agricultural labour | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| *In hilly state, demand of manual labour is very high as compared to a plain state in all agricultural operations* | *Mechanization of some selected activities can mitigate the shortage of labour* |

| 11 | Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day) | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **470.00** | **470.00** |

| 12 | Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State | Target (Rs. in Crore) | Achievement (Rs. in Crore) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | *NA* | *NA* |

| 13 | Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day) | **NA** |
|---|---|---|

| 14 | Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | √ |

| Reason for the shortage | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| *1.Level of mechanization in the state is in nascent stage and shortages are faced during peak season operations.*<br>*2. Farmers are not willing to purchase the highly priced farm machinery* | *1. The Central and State Govt. can come forward to provide implements and machinery at subsidized rate.*<br>*2. Creation of Custom Hiring facility may be yet another viable alternative.* |

| 15 | Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (√) | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | √ |

| Reason for the shortage | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| *1. Farmers' lack of interest and awareness towards use of vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer etc.*<br>*2. On farm production of organic manure is not taking place in the farmers' field.* | *1. Massive awareness campaign*<br>*2. Govt. can encourage the interested farmers to take up some programmes for production of organic manure and bio- fertilizers.* |

| 16 | Remarks & observations | *Clause wise observations are given above* |
|---|---|---|

*NA implies Not Available*
*Note: Mention the source of information wherever used**

**Agro-Economic Research Centre, Assam Agriculture University, Jorhat, Assam**

Name of AERC: **Jorhat** | State: **Mizoram** | Quarter Covered: **Jul - Sep 2025**

| Sl.No. | Indicators | Current Status | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Average Rainfall (mm) | Actual | Normal |
| | | 995 | 1214.3 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State | No. of districts with deficit rainfall | Total number of districts |
| | | 3 | 8 |

*Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Actual area (lakh ha) | Targeted area (lakh ha) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Area covered under major crops | 1 | Paddy | 0.40 | 0.62 |
| | | 2 | Oilseeds | 0.03 | 0.07 |
| | | 3 | Maize | 0.07 | 0.12 |
| | | 4 | Pulses | 0.04 | 0.10 |
| | | 5 | Sugarcane | 0.01 | 0.03 |

*Note: Top 5 major crops: considering the Gross Cropped Area*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Severe | Moderate | Low | Not at all |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√) | 1 | Paddy | | | √ | |
| | | 2 | Oilseeds | | √ | | |
| | | 3 | Maize | | | √ | |
| | | 4 | Pulses | | √ | | |
| | | 5 | Sugarcane | | | √ | |

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per quintal) | | | Average Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Jul | Aug | Sep | |
| 5 | Farm output price of major crops | 1 | Paddy | 1940.00 | 1940.00 | 1950.00 | 1943.33 |
| | | 2 | Oilseeds | 5250.00 | 5250.00 | 5250.00 | 5250.00 |
| | | 3 | Maize | 1820.00 | 1825.00 | 1825.00 | 1823.33 |
| | | 4 | Pulses | 5900.00 | 5900.00 | 5900.00 | 5900.00 |
| | | 5 | Sugarcane | 300.00 | 300.00 | 300.00 | 300.00 |

*Note: Considering the major markets dealing with the crops under reference*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√) | 1 | Paddy | √ | |
| | | 2 | Oilseeds | √ | |
| | | 3 | Maize | √ | |
| | | 4 | Pulses | √ | |
| | | 5 | Sugarcane | √ | |

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per kg) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Local variety | Hybrid variety |
| 7 | Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops | 1 | Paddy | 41.50 | 127.00 |
| | | 2 | Oilseeds | 73.00 | 130.00 |
| | | 3 | Maize | 34.00 | 50.00 |
| | | 4 | Pulses | 70.00 | 125.00 |
| | | 5 | Sugarcane | 38.00 | - |

Remarks:

| 8 | Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (√) | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | √ | |
| | | 2 | DAP | √ | |
| | | 3 | SSP | √ | |
| | | 4 | Others | √ | |

| 9 | Prevailing market price of fertilizer | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Price (Rs. per kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | **10.50** |
| | | 2 | DAP | **31.50** |
| | | 3 | SSP | **12.00** |
| | | 4 | Others | **12.00 - 38.00** |

| 10 | Availability of agricultural labour (√) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | √ |

| Reason for shortage of agricultural labour | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| *Agriculture in the state is mostly a seasonal venture for which the agricultural labours prefer to shift to other economic activities* | *Govt. can take initiatives for popularization of multiple cropping/farming systems and may consider raising of labour wage.* |

| 11 | Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day) | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **400.00** | **300.00** |

| 12 | Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State | Target (Rs. in Crore) | Achievement (Rs. in Crore) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **NA** | **NA** |

| 13 | Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day) | **NA** |
|---|---|---|

| 14 | Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | √ |

| Reason for the shortage | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| *Small and marginal group of farmers cannot afford to purchase all the modern costly machinery* | *Govt. should supply farm machinery to the farmers at subsidized rate.*<br>*Establishment of custom hiring centre may be encouraged.* |

| 15 | Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (√) | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | √ |

| Reason for the shortage | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| *Present policy initiatives are not sufficient to meet the demand and hence shortage persists* | *Adoption of new policy measures to ensure availability of organic manure and bio-fertilizer through promoting private entrepreneurship* |

| 16 | Remarks & observations | *Clause wise observations are given above* |
|---|---|---|

*NA implies Not Available*
*Note: Mention the source of information wherever used**

**Agro-Economic Research Centre, Assam Agriculture University, Jorhat, Assam**

Name of AERC: **Jorhat** | State: **Manipur** | Quarter Covered: **Jul - Sep 2025**

| Sl.No. | Indicators | Current Status | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Average Rainfall (mm) | Actual | Normal |
| | | 679.1 | 751.6 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State | No. of districts with deficit rainfall | Total number of districts |
| | | 3 | 9 |

*Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Actual area (lakh ha) | Targeted area (lakh ha) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Area covered under major crops | 1 | Paddy | 2.40 | 2.50 |
| | | 2 | Oilseeds | 0.36 | 0.39 |
| | | 3 | Maize | 0.26 | 0.30 |
| | | 4 | Pulses | 0.30 | 0.41 |
| | | 5 | Sugarcane | 0.05 | 0.06 |

*Note: Top 5 major crops: considering the Gross Cropped Area*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Severe | Moderate | Low | Not at all |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√) | 1 | Paddy | | | √ | |
| | | 2 | Oilseeds | | √ | | |
| | | 3 | Maize | | | √ | |
| | | 4 | Pulses | | √ | | |
| | | 5 | Sugarcane | | | √ | |

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per quintal) | | | Average Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Jul | Aug | Sep | |
| 5 | Farm output price of major crops | 1 | Paddy | 1900.00 | 1920.00 | 1920.00 | 1913.33 |
| | | 2 | Oilseeds | 5150.00 | 5150.00 | 5150.00 | 5150.00 |
| | | 3 | Maize | 1810.00 | 1810.00 | 1810.00 | 1810.00 |
| | | 4 | Pulses | 5500.00 | 5500.00 | 5500.00 | 5500.00 |
| | | 5 | Sugarcane | 300.00 | 300.00 | 300.00 | 300.00 |

*Note: Considering the major markets dealing with the crops under reference*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√) | 1 | Paddy | √ | |
| | | 2 | Oilseeds | √ | |
| | | 3 | Maize | √ | |
| | | 4 | Pulses | √ | |
| | | 5 | Sugarcane | √ | |

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per kg) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Local variety | Hybrid variety |
| 7 | Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops | 1 | Paddy | 39.50 | 124.00 |
| | | 2 | Oilseeds | 65.00 | 115.00 |
| | | 3 | Maize | 32.00 | 40.00 |
| | | 4 | Pulses | 70.00 | 110.00 |
| | | 5 | Sugarcane | 34.00 | |

Remarks:

| 8 | Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (√) | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | √ | |
| | | 2 | DAP | √ | |
| | | 3 | SSP | √ | |
| | | 4 | Others | √ | |

| 9 | Prevailing market price of fertilizer | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Price (Rs. per kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | **9.50** |
| | | 2 | DAP | **29.00** |
| | | 3 | SSP | **12.00** |
| | | 4 | Others | **15.00 - 50.00** |

| 10 | Availability of agricultural labour (√) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | √ |

| Reason for shortage of agricultural labour | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| *At present agricultural workers prefer to work in other economic sector* | *It is required to advocate mechanization in agriculture especially for some selective operations* |

| 11 | Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day) | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **400.00** | **300.00** |

| 12 | Availability of institutional credit for agriculture (Annual- FY 2024-25, up to 30-06-2024) in the State | Target (Rs. in Crore) | Achievement (Rs. in Crore) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **NA** | **NA** |

| 13 | Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day) | **NA** |
|---|---|---|

| 14 | Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | √ |

| Reason for the shortage | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| *Small and marginal farmers cannot afford to purchase the modern machinery with higher price tag* | *The use of farm machinery is possible for large areas, for which the practice of cooperative farming, contract farming, etc., are to be resorted to.*<br>*Custom hiring service facilities may also be created in selected locations.* |

| 15 | Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (√) | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | √ |

| Reason for the shortage | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| *Lack of awareness among the farmers towards use of organic manure, farm-yard manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer etc.* | *The State Government may take up some programmes for production of organic manure and bio- fertilizers. Awareness campaign may also be launched among the farmers* |

| 16 | Remarks & observations | *Clause wise observations are given above* |
|---|---|---|

*NA implies Not Available*
*Note: Mention the source of information wherever used**

**Agro-Economic Research Centre, Assam Agriculture University, Jorhat, Assam**

Name of AERC: **Jorhat** | State: **Nagaland** | Quarter Covered: **Jul - Sep 2025**

| Sl.No. | Indicators | Current Status | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Average Rainfall (mm) | Actual | Normal |
| | | 840.6 | 786.5 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State | No. of districts with deficit rainfall | Total number of districts |
| | | 1 | 11 |

*Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Actual area (lakh ha) | Targeted area (lakh ha) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Area covered under major crops | 1 | Paddy | 1.89 | 2.50 |
| | | 2 | Oilseeds | 0.67 | 0.92 |
| | | 3 | Pulses | 0.37 | 0.50 |
| | | 4 | Maize | 0.70 | 0.86 |
| | | 5 | Sugarcane | 0.04 | 0.09 |

*Note: Top 5 major crops: considering the Gross Cropped Area*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Severe | Moderate | Low | Not at all |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√) | 1 | Paddy | | | √ | |
| | | 2 | Oilseeds | | | √ | |
| | | 3 | Pulses | | √ | | |
| | | 4 | Maize | | √ | | |
| | | 5 | Sugarcane | | | √ | |

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per quintal) | | | Average Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Jul | Aug | Sep | |
| 5 | Farm output price of major crops | 1 | Paddy | 2000.00 | 2000.00 | 2000.00 | 2000.00 |
| | | 2 | Oilseeds | 5150.00 | 5150.00 | 5150.00 | 5150.00 |
| | | 3 | Pulses | 5800.00 | 5800.00 | 5800.00 | 5800.00 |
| | | 4 | Maize | 1810.00 | 1810.00 | 1820.00 | 1813.33 |
| | | 5 | Sugarcane | 298.00 | 298.00 | 298.00 | 298.00 |

*Note: Considering the major markets dealing with the crops under reference*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√) | 1 | Paddy | √ | |
| | | 2 | Oilseeds | √ | |
| | | 3 | Pulses | √ | |
| | | 4 | Maize | √ | |
| | | 5 | Sugarcane | √ | |

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per kg) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Local variety | Hybrid variety |
| 7 | Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops | 1 | Paddy | 38.00 | 120.00 |
| | | 2 | Oilseeds | 60.00 | 115.00 |
| | | 3 | Pulses | 78.00 | 130.00 |
| | | 4 | Maize | 32.00 | 50.00 |
| | | 5 | Sugarcane | 32.00 | |

Remarks:

| 8 | Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (√) | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | √ | |
| | | 2 | DAP | √ | |
| | | 3 | SSP | √ | |
| | | 4 | Others | | |

| 9 | Prevailing market price of fertilizer | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Price (Rs. per kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | **12.00** |
| | | 2 | DAP | **38.00** |
| | | 3 | SSP | **18.00** |
| | | 4 | Others | - |

| 10 | Availability of agricultural labour (√) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | √ |

| Reason for shortage of agricultural labour | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| *There is a shear shortage of agricultural labour because of migration and low wage rate* | *1. Agricultural labourers should get reasonable wages*<br>*2. Requirement of Inner Line Permit (ILP) deters migration of labour from neighbouring states* |

| 11 | Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day) | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **480.00** | **480.00** |

| 12 | Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State (Annual- FY 2024-25, up to 31-03-2025) agriculture in the State | Target (Rs. in Crore) | Achievement (Rs. in Crore) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **540.47** | **428.99** |

| Reason for less achievement against the target | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| *Selection procedure of the beneficiaries is too clumsy* | *Credit flow should be made simple & hassle free* |

| 13 | Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day) | **NA** |
|---|---|---|

| 14 | Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | √ |

| Reason for the shortage | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| *1. Lack of purchasing power of small and marginal groups of farmers.*<br>*2. Lack of trained manpower for repair etc.*<br>*3. Limited accessibility due to hilly terrain* | *1. Govt. can introduce different programmes to supply farm machinery to the farmers at subsidized rate.*<br>*2. Promoting custom hiring centre* |

| 15 | Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (√) | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | √ | |

| Reason for the shortage | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

| 16 | Remarks & observations | *Clause wise observations are given above* |
|---|---|---|

*NA implies Not Available*
*Note: Mention the source of information wherever used**

**Agro-Economic Research Centre, Assam Agriculture University, Jorhat, Assam**

Name of AERC: **Jorhat** | State: **Tripura** | Quarter Covered: **Jul - Sep 2025**

| Sl.No. | Indicators | Current Status | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Average Rainfall (mm) | Actual | Normal |
| | | 1029.9 | 975.7 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State | No. of districts with deficit rainfall | Total number of districts |
| | | 1 | 8 |

*Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Actual area (lakh ha) | Targeted area (lakh ha) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Area covered under major crops | 1 | Paddy | 2.02 | 2.75 |
| | | 2 | Maize | 0.14 | 0.20 |
| | | 3 | Pulses | 0.15 | 0.22 |
| | | 4 | Oilseeds | 0.08 | 0.15 |
| | | 5 | Sugarcane | 0.01 | 0.03 |

*Note: Top 5 major crops: considering the Gross Cropped Area*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Severe | Moderate | Low | Not at all |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√) | 1 | Paddy | | | √ | |
| | | 2 | Maize | | | √ | |
| | | 3 | Pulses | | √ | | |
| | | 4 | Oilseeds | | √ | | |
| | | 5 | Sugarcane | | | √ | |

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per quintal) | | | Average Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Jul | Aug | Sep | |
| 5 | Farm output price of major crops | 1 | Paddy | 1920.00 | 1920.00 | 1930.00 | 1923.33 |
| | | 2 | Maize | 1720.00 | 1720.00 | 1720.00 | 1720.00 |
| | | 3 | Pulses | 5600.00 | 5600.00 | 5600.00 | 5600.00 |
| | | 4 | Oilseeds | 5125.00 | 5130.00 | 5130.00 | 5128.33 |
| | | 5 | Sugarcane | 297.00 | 297.00 | 297.00 | 297.00 |

*Note: Considering the major markets dealing with the crops under reference*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√) | 1 | Paddy | √ | |
| | | 2 | Maize | √ | |
| | | 3 | Pulses | √ | |
| | | 4 | Oilseeds | √ | |
| | | 5 | Sugarcane | √ | |

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per kg) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Local variety | Hybrid variety |
| 7 | Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops | 1 | Paddy | 39.00 | 98.00 |
| | | 2 | Maize | 32.00 | 40.00 |
| | | 3 | Pulses | 76.00 | 140.00 |
| | | 4 | Oilseeds | 62.00 | 120.00 |
| | | 5 | Sugarcane | 34.00 | |

Remarks:

| 8 | Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (√) | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | √ | |
| | | 2 | DAP | √ | |
| | | 3 | SSP | √ | |
| | | 4 | Others | √ | |

| 9 | Prevailing market price of fertilizer | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Price (Rs. per kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | **10.50** |
| | | 2 | DAP | **30.00** |
| | | 3 | SSP | **12.00** |
| | | 4 | Others | **15.00 - 60.00** |

| 10 | Availability of agricultural labour (√) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | √ |

| Reason for shortage of agricultural labour | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| *Migration of labour from rural to urban areas* | *To reduce the migration problem, Govt. may adopt some basic policy initiatives by creating alternative livelihood options in rural areas* |

| 11 | Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day) | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **450.00** | **350.00** |

| 12 | Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State (Annual- FY 2024-25, up to 31-03-2025) agriculture in the State | Target (Rs. in Crore) | Achievement (Rs. in Crore) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **3500** | **2715.43** |

| Reason for less achievement against the target | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| *Codal formalities involved in the process of granting credit* | *Develop simplified mechanism for disbursement of loans* |

| 13 | Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day) | **NA** |
|---|---|---|

| 14 | Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | √ |

| Reason for the shortage | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| *Small and marginal farmers cannot afford to purchase all the modern costly machinery.* | *1. Govt. should supply farm machinery to the small & marginal farmers at subsidized rate.*<br>*2. Also, custom hiring facility may be created through entrepreneurship development.* |

| 15 | Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (√) | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | √ |

| Reason for the shortage | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| *1. Present policy initiatives are not adequate enough to meet the demand and hence shortage persists.*<br>*2. Lack of awareness of bio-fertilizer is also another important reason.* | *1. The existing Bio- fertilizer production centre should increase their production capacity for reducing the shortage.*<br>*2. Also, awareness campaign may be launched by the Govt. Department to educate the farmers.* |

| 16 | Remarks & observations | ***Clause wise observations are given above*** |
|---|---|---|

*NA implies Not Available*
*Note: Mention the source of information wherever used**
**Sources: 1) Economic Survey; 2) Statistical Hand Book; 3) Website of State Agriculture Departments; 4) Nedfi Data Bank; 5) IMD Website; 6) Minutes of SLBC Meeting; 7) Internet Sources*

## Agro-Economic research Centre, Santiniketan, West Bengal

Name of AERC: **Santiniketan** | State: **West Bengal** | Quarter Covered: **Jul - Sep 2025**

| Sl.No. | Indicators | Current Status | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Average Rainfall (mm) (01.07.22 - 30.09.22) | Actual | Normal |
| | | 1038.1 | 1146.6 |

*Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of West Bengal*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State | No. of districts with deficit rainfall | Total number of districts |
| | | 4 | 19 |

*Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%*
*Source- Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of West Bengal*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Actual area (lakh ha) | Targeted area (lakh ha) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Area covered under major crops | 1 | Winter (Aman) Paddy | 40.15 | 40.29 |
| | | 2 | Maize | 0.40 | 0.39 |
| | | 3 | Black Gram (Urd) | 0.55 | 0.58 |
| | | 4 | Jute | 4.75 | 4.31 |
| | | 5 | Sugarcane | 0.20 | 0.19 |

*Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area*
*Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of West Bengal*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Severe | Moderate | Low | Not at all |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√) | 1 | Winter (Aman) Paddy | | | √ | |
| | | 2 | Maize | | | √ | |
| | | 3 | Black Gram (Urd) | | | | √ |
| | | 4 | Jute | | | √ | |
| | | 5 | Sugarcane | | | | √ |

*Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of West Bengal*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per quintal) | | | Average Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Jul | Aug | Sep | |
| 5 | Farm output price of major crops | 1 | Winter (Aman) Paddy | 2320.00 | 2320.00 | 2320.00 | 2320.00 |
| | | 2 | Maize* | 1850.00 | 1900.00 | 1950.00 | 1900.00 |
| | | 3 | Black Gram (Urd)* | 8500.00 | 8300.00 | 8200.00 | 8333.33 |
| | | 4 | Jute | 7200.00 | 7500.00 | 8000.00 | 7566.67 |
| | | 5 | Sugarcane* | 450.00 | 450.00 | 450.00 | 450.00 |

*Note: Consider major producing market Source- Agmarknet website;*
**Local market*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√) | 1 | Winter (Aman) Paddy | √ | |
| | | 2 | Maize | √ | |
| | | 3 | Black Gram (Urad) | √ | |
| | | 4 | Jute | √ | |
| | | 5 | Sugarcane | √ | |

| Reason for the shortage of seeds in the local market | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

*Source: Local Market*

| 7 | Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per kg) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Local variety | Hybrid variety |
| | | 1 | Winter (Aman) Paddy | | 80.00 |
| | | 2 | Maize | | 240.00 |
| | | 3 | Black Gram (Urd) | | 180.00 |
| | | 4 | Jute | | 280.00 |
| | | 5 | Sugarcane | | Not Available |
| Remarks: | | | | | |
| *Source: Local Market* | | | | | |

| 8 | Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (√) | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | √ | |
| | | 2 | DAP | √ | |
| | | 3 | SSP | √ | |
| | | 4 | 10:26:26 | √ | |
| | | 5 | Potash | √ | |
| | | 6 | Others | √ | |
| Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market | | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | | |
| *Inadequate supply* | | | *Supply is to be increased* | | |
| *Source: Local Market* | | | | | |

| 9 | Prevailing market price of fertilizer | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Price (Rs. per kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | 7.50 |
| | | 2 | DAP | 31.50 |
| | | 3 | SSP | 12.00 |
| | | 4 | 10:26:26 | 33.50 |
| | | 5 | Potash | 21.00 |
| | | 6 | Others | 16.00 |
| *Source: Local Market* | | | | |

| 10 | Availability of agricultural labour (√) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | √ | |
| Reason for shortage of agricultural labour | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | |
| | | | |
| *Source: Local Market* | | | |

| 11 | Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day) | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 350.00 | 320.00 |
| *Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of West Bengal* | | | |

| 12 | Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State | Target (Rs. in Crore) | Achievement (Rs. in Crore) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 115855.00 | 34687.06 |
| Reason for less achievement against the target | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | |
| NA | | NA | |
| **Yearly Target under ACP, 2025-26*<br>***Disbursement up to the end of the quarter, June 2025*<br>*Source: PNB Circle Office Kolkata* | | | |

| 13 | Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day) | NA |
|---|---|---|
| Suggestions for improving access to the quality and quantity of electricity: | | |

| 14 | Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√) | **Easily available** | **Shortage** |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | √ |

| Reason for the shortage | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| *Availability is less and requirement is much at a time.* | *Steps should be taken to increase the supply of farm machinery to the farmers.* |

| 15 | Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (√) | **Adequate** | **Shortage** |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | √ | |

| Reason for the shortage | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

*Source: Local Market*

| 16 | Remarks & observations | *Overall good* |
|---|---|---|

*NA implies Not Available*
*Note: Kindly mention the source/s of data in each of the tables below*

**Agro-Economic Research Centre, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune-411004**

Name of AERC: **Pune** | State: **Maharashtra** | Quarter Covered: **Jul - Sep 2025**

| Sl.No. | Indicators | Current Status | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Average Rainfall (mm) | Actual | Normal |
| | | 897.3 | 747.4 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State | No. of districts with deficit rainfall | Total number of districts |
| | | 0 | 34 |

*Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to - 59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100% Source: https://internal.imd.gov.in/pages/press_release_mausam.php*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Actual area (lakh ha) | Targeted area (lakh ha) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Area covered under major crops | 1 | Soybean | 49.67 | 51.59 |
| | | 2 | Cotton | 38.45 | 40.86 |
| | | 3 | Rice | 15.15 | 15.21 |
| | | 4 | Maize | 14.53 | 11.22 |
| | | 5 | Tur | 12.26 | 12.23 |

*Note: Top 5 major crops in Gross cropped area considered*
*Source: Agriculture Department, Government of Maharashtra. (https://krishi.maharashtra.gov.in/)*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Severe | Moderate | Low | Not at all |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√) | 1 | Soybean | | | √ | |
| | | 2 | Cotton | | | √ | |
| | | 3 | Rice | | | √ | |
| | | 4 | Maize | | | √ | |
| | | 5 | Tur | | | √ | |

*Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Pune, Maharashtra*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per quintal) | | | Average Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Jul | Aug | Sep | |
| 5 | Farm output price of major crops | 1 | Soybean | 4184.00 | 4496.00 | 4170.00 | 4283.33 |
| | | 2 | Cotton | 7147.00 | 7280.00 | 5703.00 | 6710.00 |
| | | 3 | Rice | 4570.00 | 4563.00 | 4571.00 | 4567.67 |
| | | 4 | Maize | 2346.00 | 2410.00 | 1959.00 | 2238.33 |
| | | 5 | Tur | 6317.00 | 6205.00 | 6043.00 | 6188.33 |

*Note: Major Producing markets considered Source: https://agmarknet.gov.in/*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√) | 1 | Soybean | √ | |
| | | 2 | Cotton | √ | |
| | | 3 | Rice | √ | |
| | | 4 | Maize | √ | |
| | | 5 | Tur | √ | |

| Reason for the shortage of seeds in the local market | Suggestions to overcome the shortage |
|---|---|
| | |

*Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Pune, Maharashtra.*

| | | Sl.No. | Crop Name | Price (Rs. per kg) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Local variety | Hybrid variety |
| 7 | Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops | 1 | Soybean | 80.00 | 110.00 |
| | | 2 | Cotton | 900.00 | 1500.00 |
| | | 3 | Rice | 120.00 | 180.00 |
| | | 4 | Maize | 90.00 | 300.00 |
| | | 5 | Tur | 120.00 | 160.00 |

Remarks:
*Source: Various Krishi Seva Kendras*

| 8 | Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (√) | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | √ | |
| | | 2 | DAP | √ | |
| | | 3 | SSP | √ | |
| | | 4 | Others | √ | |
| Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market | | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | | |
| - | | | - | | |

| 9 | Prevailing market price of fertilizer | Sl.No. | Fertilizers | Price (Rs. per kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | Urea | **5.92** |
| | | 2 | DAP | **27.00** |
| | | 3 | SSP | **11.00** |
| | | 4 | NPK | **29.55** |
| *Source: Krishi Seva Kendra, Local & wholesaler Fertilizer suppliers, https://krishi.maharashtra.gov.in etc.* | | | | |

| 10 | Availability of agricultural labour (√) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | √ |
| Reason for shortage of agricultural labour | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | |
| | | | |
| *Source: Agriculture Department, Government of Maharashtra* | | | |

| 11 | Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day) | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **350 - 500** | **250 - 400** |
| *Source: Agriculture Department, Government of Maharashtra* | | | |

| 12 | Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State | Target (Rs. in Crore) | Achievement (Rs. in Crore) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | - | - |
| Reason for less achievement against the target | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | |
| - | | - | |

| 13 | Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day) | **16** |
|---|---|---|
| Suggestions for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: | | |
| *Source: Agriculture Department, Government of Maharashtra* | | |

| 14 | Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√) | Easily available | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | √ | |
| Reason for the shortage | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | |
| | | | |

| 15 | Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (√) | Adequate | Shortage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | √ | |
| Reason for the shortage | | Suggestions to overcome the shortage | |
| | | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 16 | Remarks & observations | *Skies were cloudy across most parts of the state during the reporting period. Out of 355 blocks of the Maharashtra state, it is interesting to note that 269 blocks have recorded more than 100 percent of rainfall, which is followed by 71 blocks (75 to 100 % rainfall), 14 blocks (50 to 75 % rainfall) and only one block has found 25 to 50 percent of rainfall at the end of September 29, 2025. This indicates that record excess rains were observed in most of the blocks.*<br><br>*As of September 29, 2025, the average area of kharif crops in the state is 144.36 lakh hectares, out of which total sown area is 143.15 (99%) lakh hectares. Major crops such as rice, maize, soybean, tur, millets (ragi, bajara), groundnut, moong, urad, sunflower and cotton are currently at seed development stage and few of the crops are at the harvesting stage.*<br><br>*In the last week of September 2025, due to excess heavy rainfall, standing crops and livestock incurred losses and also one third of the sown area was negatively impacted in the State. According to the preliminary monitoring report dated September 29, 2025, a total of 28.86 lakh hectares of land (including both agricultural and horticultural crops) was affected by torrential rain, cloudburst, flood, storms etc. during the kharif season. Additionally, the affected area has increased up to 68.7 lakh hectares till October 7, 2025.*<br><br>*Furthermore, though few occurrences of pests/diseases were reported across the state on maize, jowar, rice, soybean, groundnut, cotton etc. Remedial measures are being taken to control pest and diseases in the field, crop protection advice from agricultural universities, Integrated Pest Management practices, information on the use and doses of insecticides, pesticides etc., for disease management is also being practiced.* |

*Source: Agriculture Department, Government of Maharashtra. (https://krishi.maharashtra.gov.in)*
*Note: NA implies Not Available*


Agro-Economic Research Unit
Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre
Institute for Social and Economic Change
Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bengaluru - 560 072
Phone: +91-80-23215468, 23215519; Fax: +91-80-23217008
Email: admn@isec.ac.in; website: http://www.isec.ac.in