

Quarterly Report on **INDICATORS OF AGRICULTURE**

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

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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 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 ADRTC Centre, ISEC, for assigning this task.

We are grateful to faculty at ADRTC and Prof. D. Rajasekhar, Director, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, for his 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 January to March 2025.

Prof. Parmod Kumar
HoC, ADRTC

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AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS

Agriculture plays a vital role not only in the Indian economy but also in provision of employment and livelihood to the people with nearly half of the country's population engaged in agricultural and allied activities as per the Census 2011. For FY-2024, the agriculture and allied activities sector contributed around 16 per cent to the country's GDP at current prices and supported approximately 46.1 per cent of the population. Its performance not only directly affects food security but also has a significant impact on other sectors, sustaining livelihoods and driving economic growth. In recent years, India's agriculture sector has exhibited strong growth, averaging 5 per cent annually from FY-2017 to FY-2023, reflecting its resilience despite various challenges¹.

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 at 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 economy¹. 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 to FY-2022. 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 to FY-2023 (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) 2018², which identified strategies to increase crop and livestock productivity, enhancing cropping intensity, diversifying high-value agriculture and provide remunerative prices on farmers' produce as highlighted in the Economic Survey of 2024-25.

According to the Final Estimates for 2022-23, India's total foodgrain production reached a record 329.69 million tonnes, surpassing the previous year's output of 315.62 million tonnes by 14.07 million tonnes. It also exceeded the average production of the last five years by 30.90 million tonnes. Rice production for 2022-23 hit a record 135.76 million tonnes, which is 6.28 million tonnes higher than the 129.47 million tonnes produced the previous year, and

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>

15.37 million tonnes more than the five-year average of 120.39 million tonnes. Wheat production also set a new record at 110.55 million tonnes, 2.81 million tonnes higher than the 2021-22 production of 107.74 million tonnes. Nutri/coarse cereals production was estimated at 57.32 million tonnes, an increase of 6.22 million tonnes over the previous year's 51.10 million tonnes, and 9.28 million tonnes more than the five-year average. Pulses production for 2022-23 was estimated at 26.06 million tonnes, 1.40 million tonnes above the five-year average of 24.66 million tonnes. Additionally, oilseeds production reached a record 41.36 million tonnes, exceeding the five-year average of 34.02 million tonnes by 7.33 million tonnes³. Total food grains production further increased and touched a new height of 332.30 million tonnes in 2023-24 with wheat production of 113.29 million tonnes and rice production of 137.83 million tonnes³.

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 January to March 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
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 1st quarter of 2025, the overall rainfall status across 21 states showed that only one state experienced rainfall levels higher than normal, while the remaining twenty states received rainfall below normal levels. Comparative figures illustrating the actual and normal rainfall of different states are depicted in **Figures 1 and 2**.

³ Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare. (2024). Annual Report 2023-24. Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India. Retrieved from <https://agricoop.gov.in/sites/default/files/Final%20Annual%20Report%20English.pdf>

Among the states experiencing rainfall, Tamil Nadu recorded a significant increase of approximately 70.17 per cent, with rainfall rising to 71.3 mm compared to the average of 41.9 mm. It is noteworthy that Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Tripura and West Bengal which experienced less rainfall this quarter, received above normal rainfall during the same period in the previous year (2024). In contrast, Tamil Nadu recorded above-normal rainfall both this quarter and in the corresponding quarter of 2024. Meanwhile, all twenty states experienced below-normal rainfall. The reduction in rainfall for these states ranged from 2.22 per cent to as high as 100 per cent. Looking at the reduction in rainfall compared to the quarter during the last year, Karnataka observed a decrease of 2.22 per cent, Chhattisgarh 5.26 per cent, Uttar Pradesh 7.63 per cent, Arunachal Pradesh 20.66 per cent, Assam 21.09 per cent, Uttarakhand 29.04 per cent, West Bengal 32.26 per cent, Himachal Pradesh 33.42 per cent, Nagaland 38.75 per cent, Haryana 49.68 per cent, Maharashtra 50 per cent, Rajasthan 57.14 per cent, Bihar 69.79 per cent, Andhra Pradesh 78.75 per cent, Manipur 81.41 per cent, Jharkhand 84.25 per cent, Meghalaya 87.36 per cent, Mizoram 96.11 per cent, Tripura 97.09 per cent and Gujarat experienced 100 per cent below-normal rainfall during the first quarter of 2025.

All southern states experienced below-normal rainfall except Tamil Nadu. Moreover, all states received less rainfall than normal.

2. Percentage of Deficit Rainfall Districts

Data on deficit rainfall was collected across 20 states, encompassing 488 districts. Around 50 per cent of these districts experienced insufficient rainfall and are classified as deficit

rainfall districts. This represents an increase compared to the same quarter in the previous year (2024), when 36 per cent of districts faced a rainfall deficit.

The distribution of districts with deficit rainfall varied widely across states. Gujarat, Rajasthan, Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, and Tripura were the most affected states (**Figure 3**). Notably, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu did not report any districts with rainfall deficits. Bihar was the worst hit, with 35 districts experiencing a deficit, followed by all 33 districts in Gujarat, 31 in Rajasthan, 25 in Uttar Pradesh, 21 in Jharkhand, 17 each in Assam and West Bengal, 16 in Haryana, nine in Arunachal Pradesh, Eight in Himachal Pradesh, and six in Karnataka. Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura each had five affected districts with deficit, while Mizoram had 4 districts. Nagaland and Uttarakhand saw three districts each impacted, and Andhra Pradesh reported two districts with deficit rainfall.

Specifically, less than 60 per cent of districts in Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh, Nagaland, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh reported rainfall deficits. **Figure 3** shows the percentage of districts with deficit rainfall relative to the total number of districts in each of the 20 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 that 47 million hectares have been brought under cultivation, compared to a target of 51 million hectares. This represents 92.69

Figure 1: State-wise Rainfall distribution - State which has recorded Above - Normal Rainfall (January - March 2025)

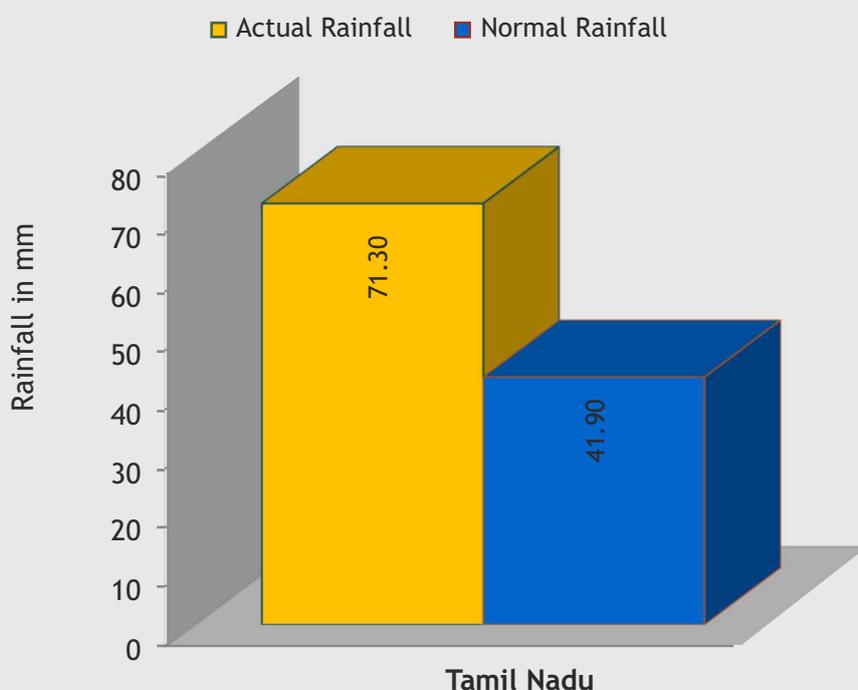
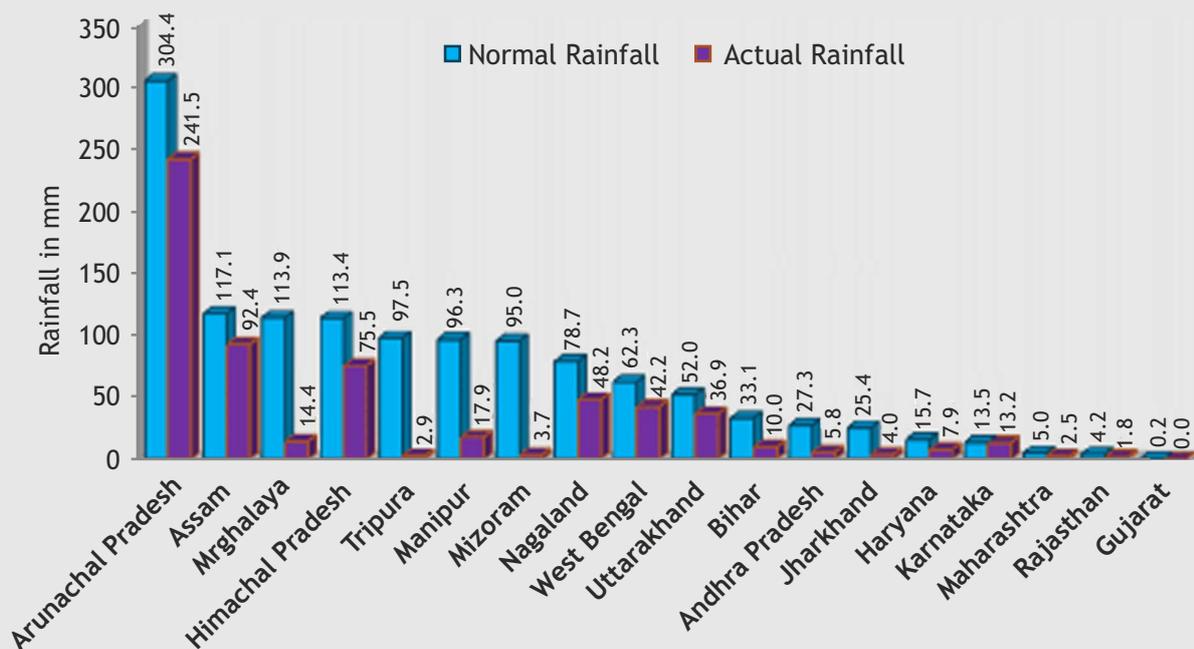
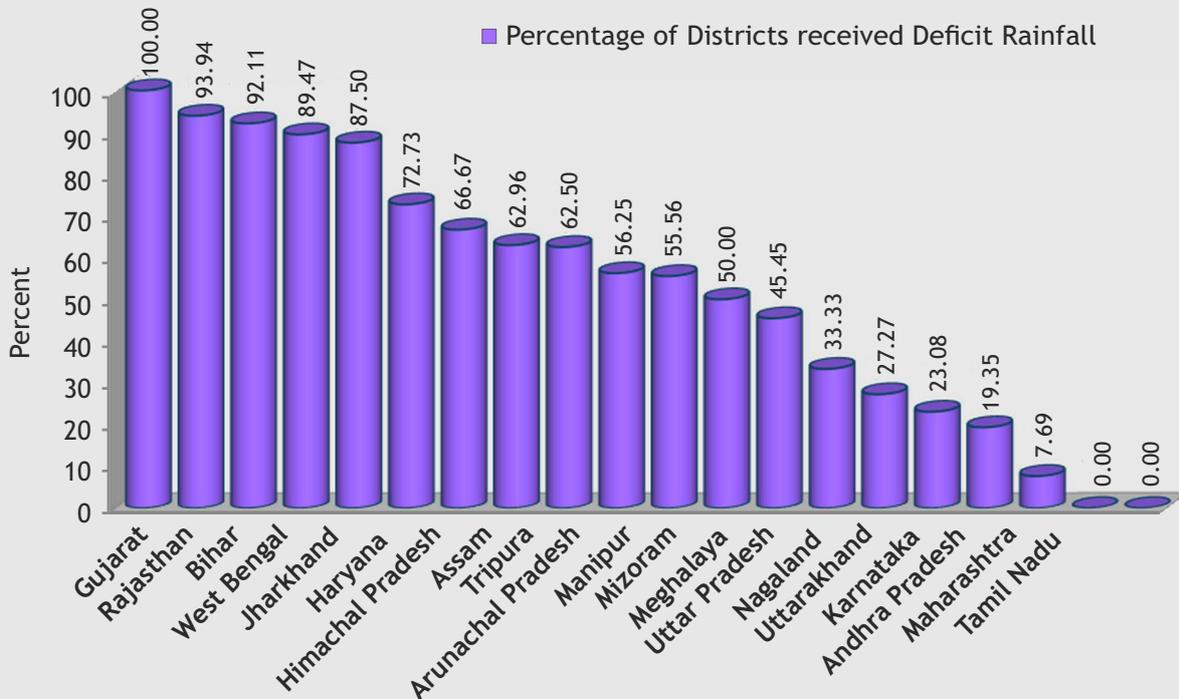


Figure 2: State-wise Rainfall distribution - States which have recorded Below - Normal Rainfall (January - March 2025)



Note: Gujarat data pertains to 1st March 2025 to 2nd April 2025; Rajasthan data pertains to 1st March 2025 to 31st March 2025

Figure 3: Deficit Rainfall Districts as per cent to the Total Districts of States (January - March 2025)

Note: Gujarat data pertains to 1st March 2025 to 2nd April 2025; Rajasthan data pertains to 1st March 2025 to 31st March 2025

percent of the targeted area for major crops. However, it is worth noting that this percentage is slightly lower than 93.13 percent 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 Maharashtra (123.14 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (104 per cent), Gujarat (101.81 per cent), Uttarakhand (101.68 per cent), West Bengal (100.84 per cent), and Punjab (100 per cent) have surpassed their targets, demonstrating exceptional performance. Close behind, Haryana (98.90 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (98.03 per cent), Chhattisgarh (97.73 per cent), Assam (92.13 per cent), Manipur (92.08 per cent), and Karnataka (91.18 per cent), have achieved above 90 per cent of the targeted area, reflecting strong performance. Additionally,

Rajasthan, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, and Andhra Pradesh have surpassed 80 per cent of their targets, indicating commendable progress. States like Jharkhand, Nagaland and Tripura have achieved over 71 per cent of the targeted area, showcasing significant advancements. Meanwhile, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu, Mizoram, and Madhya Pradesh have achieved 69 per cent, 65 per cent, 59 per cent and 35 per cent of the targeted area, respectively. In summary, only six states have covered more than 100 per cent of the targeted area under major crops, reflecting overall positive performance in crop area coverage.

Cereals of the Rabi season of 2025 (January to March) constituted a significant portion of the total crop area, comprising 66 per cent of the total area. Among cereals, Wheat dominated with the highest coverage, representing 73 per cent of the area under cereals and 48 per cent

Figure 4: Comparison of Area covered under Major Crops in 1st quarter 2012 - 2025 as per cent to the Targeted Area (January - March 2025)

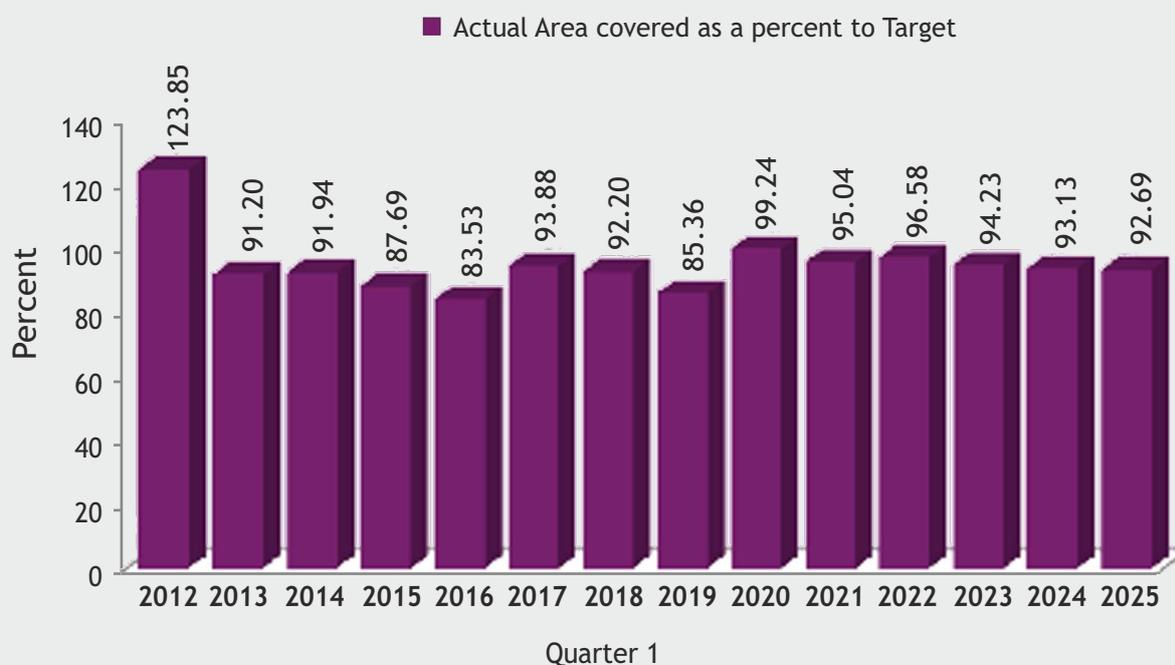
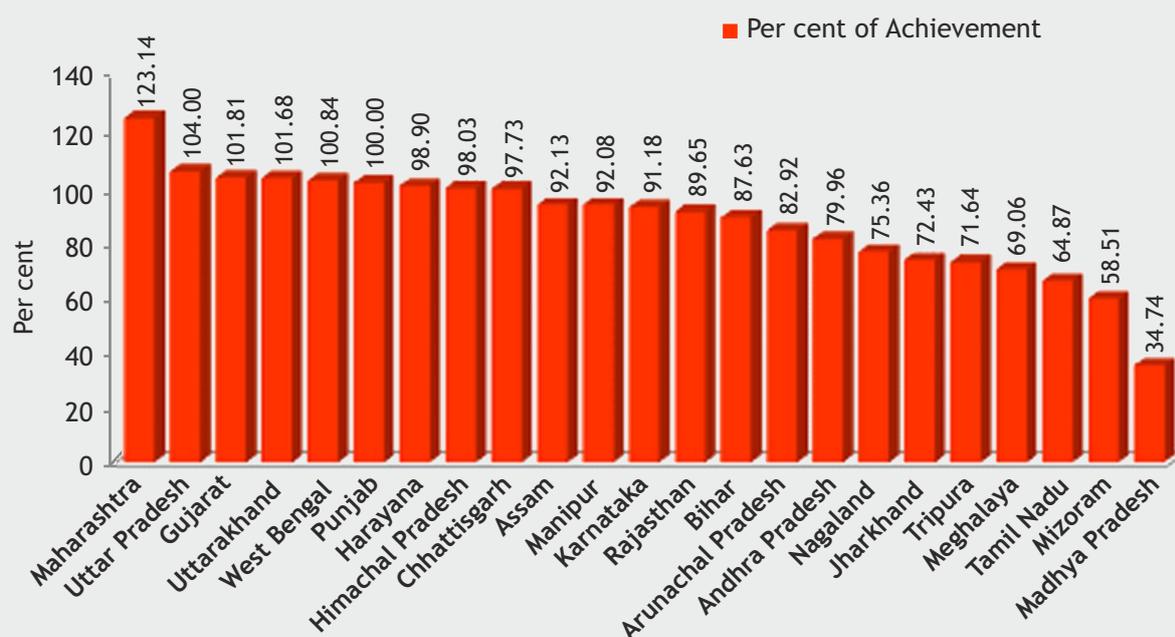


Figure 5: State-wise Area covered under Major Crops as per cent of the Targeted Area (January - March 2025)



Note: Gujarat data as of 1st April 2025; Rajasthan data as of 3rd January 2025

of the total area under major crops. Paddy followed as the next major cereal crop, covering 20 per cent of the area under cereals and 13 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 14 per cent and 17 per cent of the total area covered under major crops respectively.

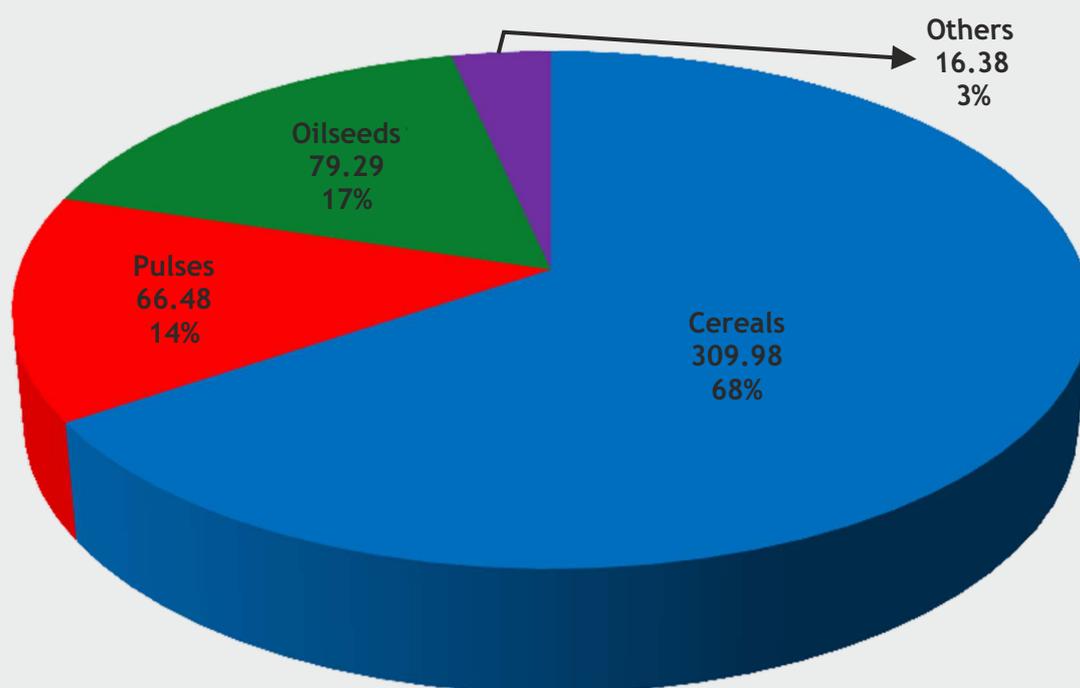
Among pulses, Bengal gram accounted for the largest area coverage during this quarter, representing 51 per cent of the area covered and 7 per cent of the total area under major crops. Similarly, among oilseeds, Rapeseed and Mustard led in terms of area coverage during the 1st quarter, contributing 86 per cent of the

area covered and 14 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 3 per cent of the total cropped area. Among Other crop categories, Sugarcane dominated with the highest coverage, representing 12 per cent of the area under other crop category and 0.41 per cent of the total area under major crops.

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

The prevalence of major pests and diseases in predominant crops was notably lower in Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, and Uttar Pradesh. Interestingly, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan reported no major outbreaks of pests and diseases. The incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops cultivated across different states is detailed in **Table 1**.

Figure 6: Area covered under different Crop Categories (lakh hectares) (January - March 2025)



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.1890 per quintal in Manipur to Rs.4566 per quintal in Maharashtra. Similarly, maize prices varied from Rs.1723.33 per quintal in Tripura to Rs.2645 per quintal in Punjab. Wheat prices ranged from Rs.2270 per quintal in Uttarakhand to Rs.3500 per quintal in Himachal Pradesh. In the case of pulses, gram prices were highest in Bihar at Rs.7633.33 per quintal, while the lowest price was recorded in Gujarat at Rs.5158.67 per quintal.

For oilseeds like Rapeseed and Mustard, prices peaked in Karnataka at Rs.7104.08 per quintal and were lowest in Uttarakhand at Rs.4911.30 per quintal. Similarly, the Price of Sugarcane ranged from Rs.401 per quintal in Punjab to Rs.295 per quintal in Tripura. **Table 2** summarizes the prevailing farm output prices of major crops during the period from January 2025 to March 2025, highlighting the variations across states.

6. Seed Availability in the Local Market for Major Crops

Seed availability in local markets for major crops was reported to be adequate across all states, including Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, 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.

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 January 2025 to March 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.28 per kilogram in Madhya Pradesh to Rs.90 per kilogram in Maharashtra. In contrast, the price of hybrid variety paddy seeds varied more widely, from Rs.80 per kilogram in Meghalaya to Rs.190 per kilogram in Maharashtra.

Similarly, the price of local variety maize seeds ranged from Rs.30 per kilogram in Assam to Rs.60 per kilogram in Punjab. In contrast, the price of hybrid variety maize seeds varied significantly, ranging from Rs.38 per kilogram in Assam to Rs.644 per kilogram in Punjab. Likewise, the price of local variety wheat seeds ranged from Rs.27 per kilogram in Uttarakhand to Rs.75 per kilogram in Karnataka. In contrast, the price of hybrid variety wheat seeds varied significantly, ranging from Rs.50 per kilogram in Himachal Pradesh to Rs.250 per kilogram in Uttarakhand. For gram seeds, the price of the local variety ranged from Rs.50 per kilogram in Jharkhand to Rs.160 per kilogram in Haryana, while the hybrid variety was priced between Rs.80 per kilogram in Jharkhand and Rs.150 per kilogram in Bihar.

Rapeseed and Mustard seed prices also showed variation, with local varieties ranging from Rs.54 per kilogram in Assam to Rs.280 per kilogram in Uttarakhand, while the hybrid variety was priced between Rs.100 per kilogram in Jharkhand and Rs.1000 per kilogram in Uttarakhand. Similarly, Sugarcane

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, Bengal gram, Blackgram	
Arunachal Pradesh		Pulses	Paddy, Oilseeds, Maize, Sugarcane	
Assam		Pulses	Paddy, Rapeseed & Mustard, Maize, Sugarcane	
Bihar		Lentil, Gram	Wheat, Maize, Mustard	
Chhattisgarh				Wheat, Maize, Gram, Pea, Urad
Gujarat		Moong	Summer Bajra, Summer Groundnut, Vegetables	Fodder
Haryana			Rapeseed & Mustard	Wheat, Gram, Barley
Himachal Pradesh				Wheat, Barley, Pulses
Jharkhand			Gram, Lentil, Pea	Wheat, Rapeseed & Mustard
Karnataka				Paddy, Maize, Cowpea, Groundnut, Sugarcane
Madhya Pradesh				Maize, Paddy, Groundnut, Blackgram, Greengram
Maharashtra				Rice, Groundnut, Maize, Bajra, Jowar
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			Wheat, Oilseeds, Pulses, Sugarcane	
Rajasthan				Wheat, Barley, Gram, Rapeseed & Mustard, Taramira
Tamil Nadu		Maize	Paddy, Pulses, Oilseeds, Cotton, Sugarcane	
Tripura		Pulses, Oilseeds	Paddy, Maize, Sugarcane	
Uttarakhand			Rapeseed & Mustard, Field pea	Wheat, Barley, Lentil
Uttar Pradesh			Wheat, Gram, Masoor, Pea, Mustard	
West Bengal			Summer Paddy, Potato, Sesame	Rapeseed & Mustard, Jute

seed prices varied widely, with local varieties priced from Rs.32 per kilogram in Nagaland to Rs.38 per kilogram each in Assam and Mizoram.

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, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal, whereas shortage of Urea was reported in Madhya Pradesh and DAP was available as per the demand in Himachal

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

States	Paddy	Maize	Wheat	Gram	Rapeseed & Mustard	Sugarcane
Andhra Pradesh	2300.00	2237.33				
Arunachal Pradesh	2000.00	1850.00				300.00
Assam	2100.00	1905.00			5050.00	310.00
Bihar	2150.00	2040.00	2396.67	7633.33		
Chhattisgarh		2229.33	2293.33	5480.00		
Gujarat			2858.00	5158.67	5704.00	
Haryana			2485.67	5637.33	5802.00	
Himachal Pradesh			3500.00			
Jharkhand	2016.16		2900.00	5800.00	5866.67	
Karnataka	2318.19	2294.66	3494.33	6028.31	7104.08	
Madhya Pradesh	2507.00	2166.00				
Maharashtra	4566.00	2208.33				
Manipur	1890.00	1808.33				298.00
Meghalaya	1950.00	1790.00				
Mizoram	1936.67	1821.33				300.00
Nagaland	1990.00	1811.67				297.00
Punjab	3300.00	2645.00	2896.67			401.00
Rajasthan			2943.67	5540.33	5732.67	
Tamil Nadu						
Tripura	1900.00	1723.33				295.00
Uttar Pradesh				7000.00	5200.00	
Uttarakhand			2270.00		4911.30	
West Bengal	2340.00				6000.00	

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

States	Paddy		Maize		Wheat		Gram		Rapeseed & Mustard		Sugarcane	
	Local Variety	Hybrid Variety	Local Variety	Hybrid Variety	Local Variety	Hybrid Variety						
Andhra Pradesh				110								
Arunachal Pradesh	37.50	120	34	52							34	
Assam	35	130	30	38					54		38	
Bihar			35-38	420-450	42-45	60-80	86-92	120-150	225-240	500-700		
Chhattisgarh					35		60		60			
Gujarat												
Haryana					33.75-35.00	57.50-67.50	130-160		180-200	700-900		
Himachal Pradesh					35	50						
Jharkhand					35-38	100-160	50-55	80-95	100	100-400		
Karnataka	45.75-61.50			153-334	60-75							
Madhya Pradesh	28		31									
Maharashtra	90	190	50	270								
Manipur	37	110	32	44							34	
Meghalaya	40	80	38	50								
Mizoram	40	115	34	50							38	
Nagaland	36	112	33	58							32	
Punjab			60	450-644								
Rajasthan												
Tamil Nadu	43		43	325			123					
Tripura	38.50	98	32	50							32.50	
Uttar Pradesh					40-45		91-100		131-135			
Uttarakhand					27-55	100-250			200-280	800-1000		
West Bengal		90								220		

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.

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.

9. Prevailing Market Prices of Fertilizers

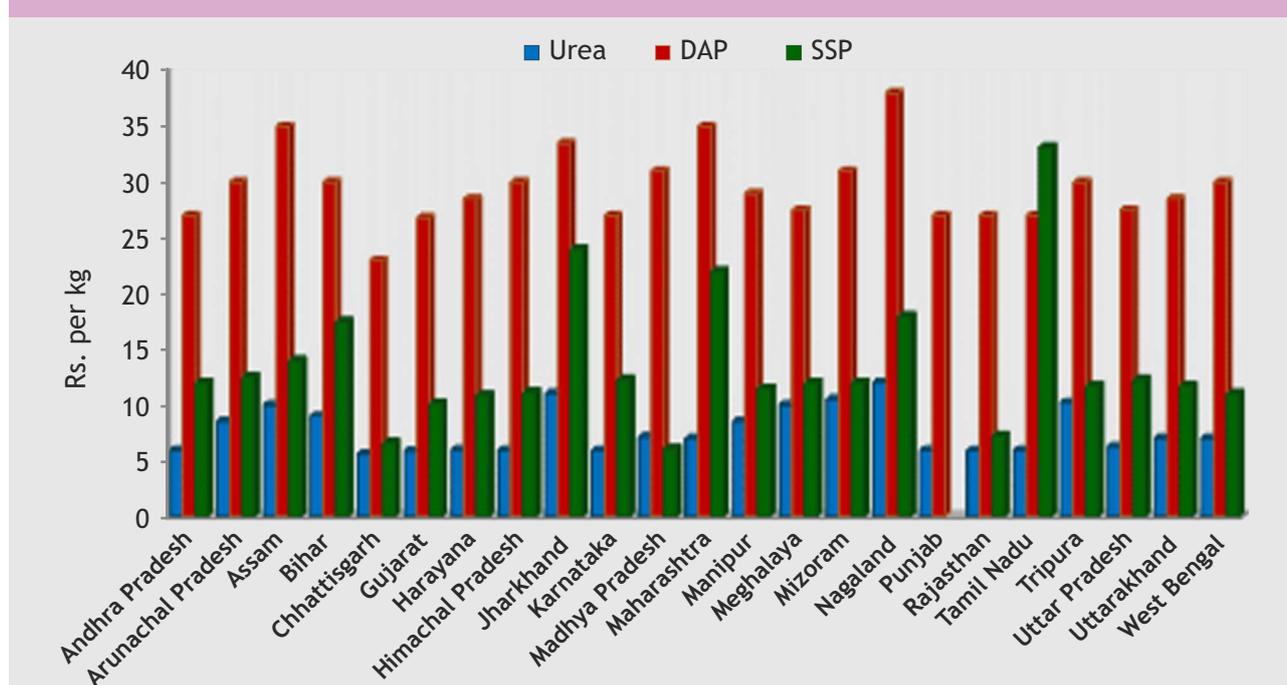
Figure 7 highlights the prevailing market prices of fertilizers across various states. Notably, Nagaland recorded the highest price for Urea and DAP fertilizer at Rs.12.00 per kilogram, and Rs.38 per kilogram respectively,

while Tamil Nadu had the highest price for SSP at Rs.33.10 per kilogram. Urea, a nitrogen-based fertilizer, saw prices ranging from Rs.5.59 per kilogram in Chhattisgarh to Rs.12.00 per kilogram in Nagaland. The price of DAP varied between Rs.23 per kilogram in Chhattisgarh and Rs.38 per kilogram in Nagaland. SSP prices ranged from Rs.6.10 per kilogram in Madhya Pradesh to Rs.33.10 per kilogram in Tamil Nadu.

10. Availability of Agricultural Labour

Access to agricultural labor was reported to be relatively better in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal. Conversely, labor availability was found to be insufficient in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura.

Figure 7: Prevailing Market Prices of Fertilizers



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

- **Low Wage Rates:** Agricultural wages are relatively low, and employment growth in the sector is slower compared to other industries.
- **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.
- **Labour Shortage in Agriculture:** A lack of agricultural workers is evident as many opt for industrial jobs, perceiving agriculture as less financially rewarding.
- **Seasonal Nature of Agriculture:** Agriculture, being seasonal and lacking regular employment, prompts workers to shift towards other economic activities.
- **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.

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

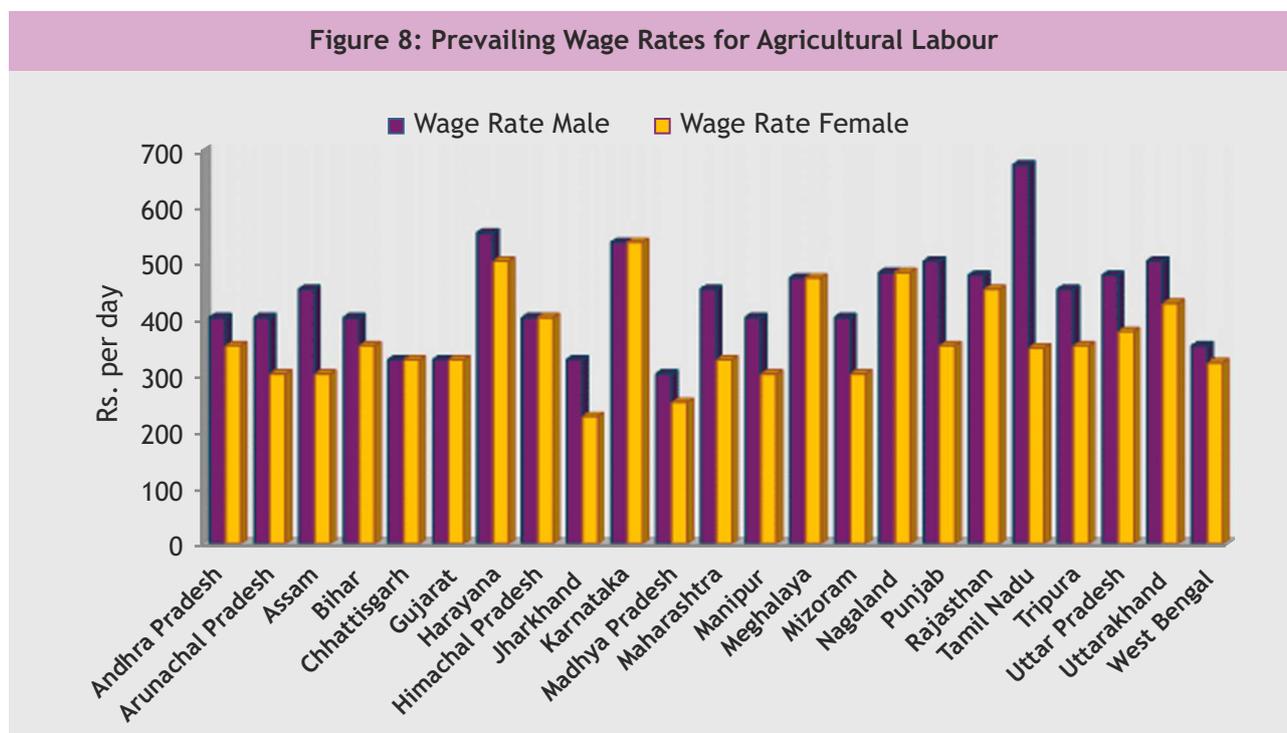
- **Annual Revision of Agricultural Wage Rates:** Regularly update wage rates to ensure fair compensation and draw more workers into the agricultural sector.
- **Creation of Alternative Livelihoods:** Launch government initiatives to develop alternative livelihoods in rural areas, helping to retain labour within agriculture and reduce migration to urban centres.
- **Adoption of Mechanization:** Introduce machinery for tasks traditionally done manually, reducing the need for human labour and boosting agricultural efficiency.

- **Inner Line Permit (ILP) Requirement:** The ILP requirement discourages labour migration from neighbouring states, impacting the availability of agricultural workers.
- **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.
- **Provision of Technical Extension Services:** Provide training and technical assistance to farmers to improve productivity and reduce dependence on manual labour.
- **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.
- **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.

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, Karnataka, 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 Karnataka earned Rs.533 per day, followed by Rs.480 per day in Nagaland, Rs.470 per day in Meghalaya, Rs.400 per day in Himachal Pradesh, and Rs.325 per

Figure 8: Prevailing Wage Rates for Agricultural Labour



day each in Chhattisgarh and Gujarat. The highest reported daily wage was Rs.670 for males in Tamil Nadu and Rs.533 for females in Karnataka. In contrast, the lowest wage rates were recorded in Madhya Pradesh at Rs.300 per day for males and in Jharkhand at just Rs.225 per day for females.

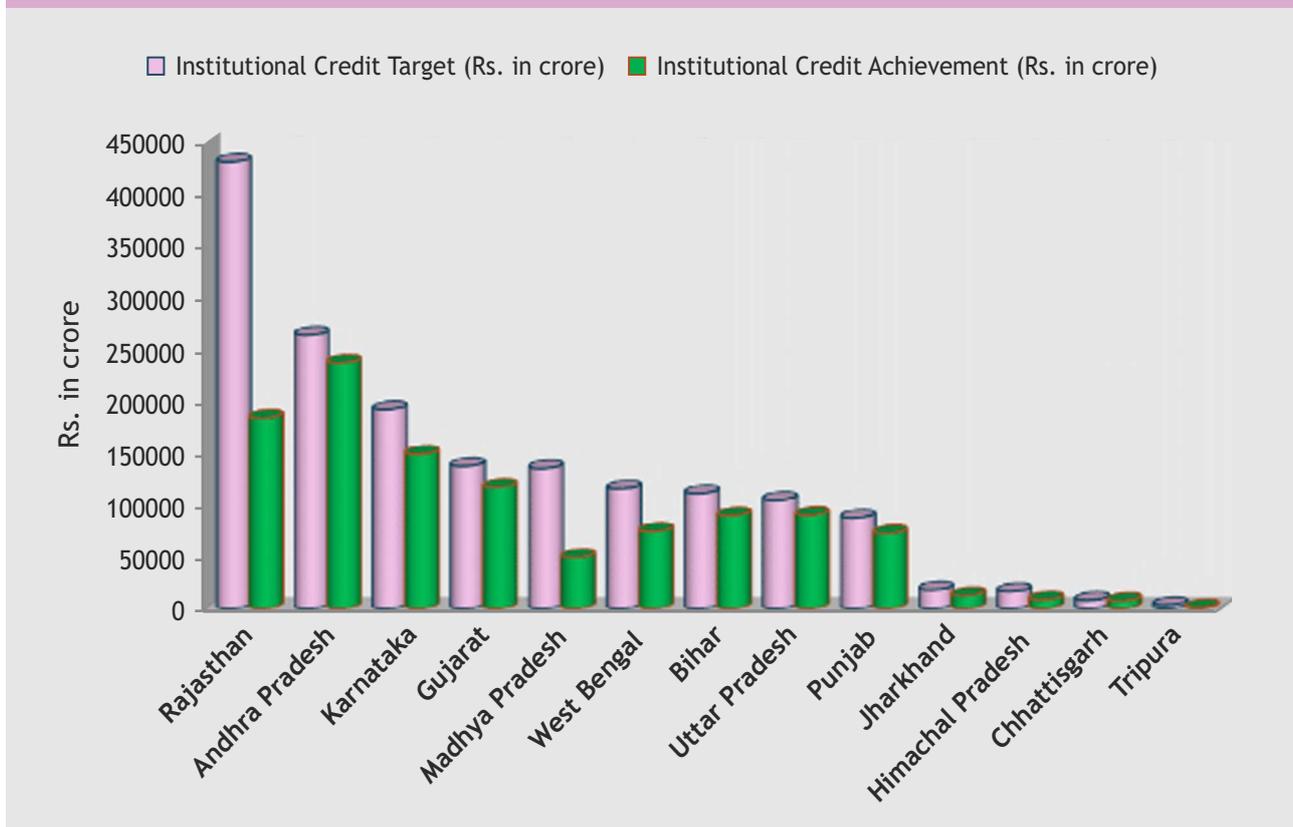
12. Availability of Institutional Credit for Agriculture across States

Annual credit disbursement targets for India's agricultural sector were tracked across thirteen states, with each state reporting its performance relative to the set targets (Table 4). Chhattisgarh stood first, achieving 91.62 per cent of the institutional credit flow targets for agriculture. States like Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab, and Bihar also performed well, achieving over 80 per cent of their targets. Other states like Karnataka and Jharkhand also achieved above 70 per cent of their targets. However, several states,

including West Bengal, and Himachal Pradesh, achieved above 52 per cent of the targets. Rajasthan, Tripura, and Madhya Pradesh fell significantly short, achieving less than 43 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, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, and Karnataka distributed the highest amount of credit among farmers while Chhattisgarh and Tripura 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 tackle this issue and promote a more equitable and efficient distribution of institutional agricultural credit.

Figure 9: Availability of Institutional Credit to Agriculture across States



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

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

Table 4: Availability of Institutional Credit to Agriculture across States

Sl. No.	State	Institutional Credit (Rs. in crore)		Percent
		Target	Achievement	
1.	Chhattisgarh	8500.00	7787.79	91.62
2.	Andhra Pradesh	264000.00	237269	89.87
3.	Uttar Pradesh*	104808.84	90471.76	86.32
4.	Gujarat**	137754.05	117356.07	85.19
5.	Punjab***	87709.00	73054.00	83.29
6.	Bihar	111267.00	90000.00	80.89
7.	Karnataka@	192201.00	149299.85	77.68
8.	Jharkhand	18500.00	12955.00	70.03
9.	West Bengal@@	115852.20	74981.80	64.72
10.	Himachal Pradesh@@@	16858.00	8931.00	52.98
11.	Rajasthan#	430681.00	184007.00	42.72
12.	Tripura##	3500.00	1397.74	39.94
13.	Madhya Pradesh###	135459.75	49731.65	36.71

Note: * Data pertains to 31st Mar 2025, Uttar Pradesh

** Source: <https://www.slbcgujarat.com>, SLBC, Data pertains up to Dec 2024, Gujarat

*** Data pertains up to 31st Dec 2024, SLBC, Punjab

@ Data as of Dec 2024 (168th Meeting), SLBCKarnataka.com

@@ Data pertains up to Dec 2024; Source: PNB Circle office, Kolkata, West Bengal

@@@ Data pertains to Dec 2024, Agenda papers review data, 175th SLBC Meeting of Shimla, published by UCO bank, Himachal Pradesh

Data pertains up to Dec 2024, SLBC, Rajasthan

Data pertains up to 30th Sep 2024, Tripura

Source: <https://www.slbcmadhyapradesh.in/slbc-meeting.aspx>, Madhya Pradesh

- **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.

Addressing these factors requires a multifaceted approach, including streamlining

lending procedures, providing financial literacy and support to farmers, incentivizing timely repayments, and ensuring that credit disbursement mechanisms are equitable and accessible to all segments of the agricultural community. Additionally, efforts to promote inclusive lending practices and support smaller farmers can help 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.
- **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, reducing documentation requirements, and streamlining approval procedures.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.

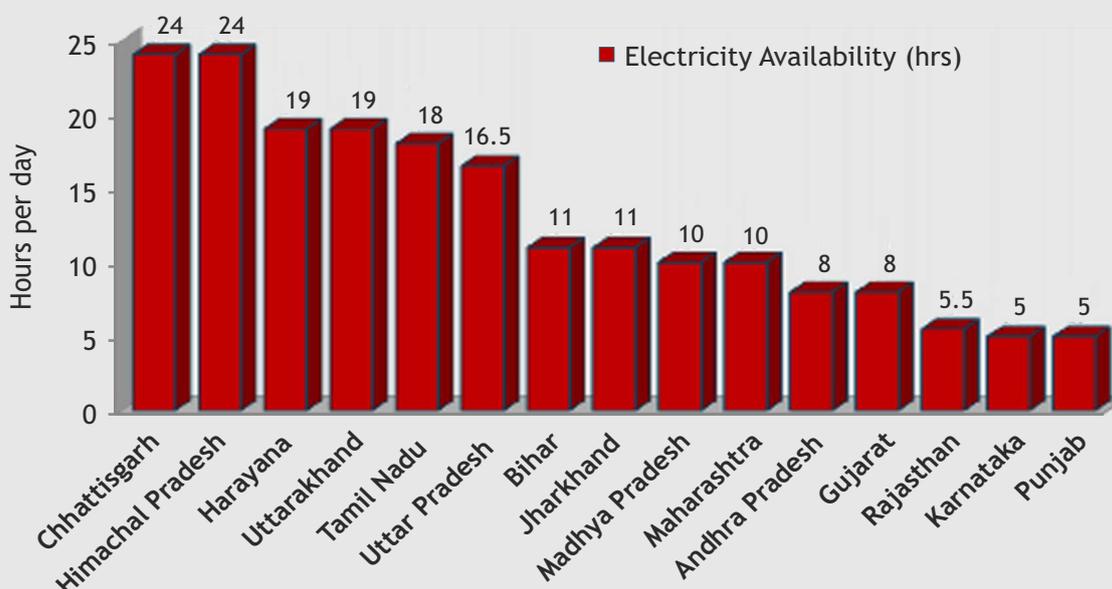
By implementing these suggestions, stakeholders can work towards overcoming the challenges and improving the achievement of targets in credit disbursement to the agricultural sector, ultimately supporting the growth and development of the agriculture industry in India.

13. Electricity Availability for Irrigation Pump Sets

Figure 10 depicts the availability of electricity for agricultural use across fifteen states. In Chhattisgarh and Himachal Pradesh, uninterrupted 24-hour electricity supply was provided specifically for irrigation pump sets, supporting consistent agricultural activity. Uttarakhand received 18 to 20 hours of electricity, while Tamil Nadu had 18 hours of availability. Haryana experienced 17 to 21 hours while Uttar Pradesh received 15 to 18 hours of electricity. Bihar and Jharkhand have access to 10 to 12 hours of electricity each, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh have 10 hours of electricity each. Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat each received 8 hours of electricity, Rajasthan consumed 5 to 6 hours, and Karnataka and Punjab have the lowest availability with just 4 to 6 hours of electricity for agricultural purposes.

On average, irrigation pumps in these 15 states have access to electricity for about 13 hours per day. This reliable power supply is vital for improving the technical efficiency of irrigation

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



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.

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.

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, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations, while it was not readily available in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura.

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.

- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.

Tackling these challenges necessitates

coordinated action from both the government and key stakeholders to enhance access to farm machinery. This includes implementing innovative financing solutions, investing in repair and maintenance infrastructure, promoting research and development focused on smallholder-friendly machinery, expanding custom hiring centers, and proactively planning to prevent seasonal equipment shortages. Such measures will enable states to strengthen support for their farming communities, ultimately boosting agricultural productivity and ensure long-term sustainability.

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.
- **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.

- **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.
- **Promote Sustainable Business Models:** Encourage the formation of farmer co-operatives 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 Biofertilizers

Adequate availability of organic manure, farmyard manure, vermi-compost, and bio-fertilizers was reported in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal. Conversely, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Punjab, Tripura, and Uttarakhand reported inadequate availability of these inputs.

Enhancing the availability of organic inputs is essential for advancing eco-friendly farming practices, improving soil health, and decreasing dependence on synthetic fertilizers. To address current shortages,

strategic interventions are needed, such as encouraging composting and vermi-composting, boosting bio-fertilizer production, offering subsidies or incentives for organic agriculture, and supporting the creation 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 vermi-compost 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.
- **Supply-Demand Imbalance:** The high demand for organic inputs combined with low production levels contributes to shortages.
- **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.

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.
- **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.
- **Increase Production Capacity:** Enhance the production capacity of existing bio-fertilizer production centers to meet demand.
- **Infrastructure Development:** Invest in infrastructure to support the production, distribution, and use of organic inputs, and provide subsidies for organic farming practices.
- **Incentivize Environmental Friendly Practices:** Provide subsidies or grants for adopting organic farming methods and strengthen value chains for organic products.
- **Ensure Good Output Prices:** Offer favorable market prices for organic products to incentivize farmers to invest in organic farming.
- **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: Jan - Mar 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual	Normal
		7.9	15.7

Source: Indian Meteorological Department (IMD),

Note: The Actual and Normal rainfall is accumulated rainfall from 1st Jan, 2025 to 31st March, 2025.

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

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Wheat	23.76	25.50
		2	Rapeseed & Mustard	7.32	5.91
		3	Gram	0.37	0.39
		4	Barley	0.15	0.15

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area.

For Rapeseed & Mustard, Gram and Barley the reported area is 'Normal area' in place of 'Targeted area'.

Source: (agriwelfare.gov.in), Department of Agricultural Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

Note: Data for Area under major crop is not available for Jan to March quarter.

4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Wheat				✓
		2	Rapeseed & Mustard			✓	
		3	Gram				✓
		4	Barley				✓

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Wheat	2534.00	2470.00	2453.00	2485.67
		2	Rapeseed & Mustard	5932.00	5585.00	5889.00	5802.00
		3	Gram	5824.00	5657.00	5431.00	5637.33
4	Barley	-	2200.00	1883.00	2041.50		

Note: Consider major Producing market

Source: agmarknet.gov.in.

Note: The prices reported are state-wise wholesale prices as indicative of farm output prices.

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

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	Wheat	33.75 - 35.00	57.50 - 67.50
		2	Rapeseed & Mustard	180.00 - 200.00	700.00 - 900.00
		3	Gram	130.00 - 160.00	-
4	Barley	45.00 - 55.00	60.00 - 120.00		

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 (46%)	✓	
		2	DAP (18:46:00)	✓	
		3	SSP (16.0)	✓	
		4	NPK (12:32:16)	✓	
Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
Source: From Various news and 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 (46%)	5.92 - 6.00
		2	DAP (18:46:00)	27.00 - 30.00
		3	SSP (16.0)	9.80 - 12.00
		4	NPK (12:32:16)	33.00 - 34.00
Source: inputs from various markets. Note: price of agriculture-seed varies by firm.				

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 & Rs.600 in main season	Rs.450 in off Season & Rs.550 in 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)	17 - 21
Suggestion for improvement on 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	
Source: Telephonic information collected from farmers of various villages of Haryana.			

15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	Adequate	Shortage
			✓
		Reason for the shortage	
		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
Still need more awareness programme and infrastructure for farmers		At block or village level required awareness programme and infrastructure with the successive farmers story to shift them towards organic farming.	
Source: Telephonic information collected from farmers of various villages of Haryana.			

16	Remarks & observations	Cost of cultivation, especially farm equipment, has increased in the past few years, which has been impacting farmers agricultural income.
Source: Telephonic information collected from farmers of various villages of Haryana.		

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

Name of AERC: Delhi

State: Uttarakhand

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	36.9	52.0

Source: Indian Meteorological Department (IMD),
Note: The Actual and Normal rainfall is accumulated rainfall from 1st Jan, 2025 to 31st March, 2025.

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

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Wheat	3.01	3.02
		2	Barley	0.29	0.22
		3	Rapeseed & Mustard	0.15	0.15
		4	Lentil	0.13	0.13
		5	Field pea	0.06	0.06

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

Source: (agriwelfare.gov.in), Department of Agricultural Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Wheat				✓
		2	Barley				✓
		3	Rapeseed & Mustard			✓	
		4	Lentil				✓
		5	Field pea			✓	

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Wheat	2324	2137	2349	2270.00
		2	Rapeseed & Mustard	3970	4778	5986	4911.30
3	Field pea	3208	-	-	3208.00		

Note: Consider major Producing market

Source: agmarknet.gov.in.

Note: The prices reported are state-wise wholesale prices as indicative of farm output prices.

6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Wheat	✓	
		2	Barley	✓	
		3	Rapeseed & Mustard	✓	
		4	Lentil	✓	
		5	Field pea	✓	

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	Wheat	27.00 - 55.00	100.00 - 250.00
		2	Barley	15.00 - 20.00	-
		3	Rapeseed & Mustard	200.00 - 280.00	800.00 - 1000.00
		4	Lentil	100.00 - 150.00	-
5	Field pea	28.00 - 32.50	-		

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		
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	6.20 - 7.80
		2	DAP	27.00 - 30.00
		3	SSP	8.50 - 15.00
		4	NPK (12:32:16)	26.00 - 33.00
Source: inputs from various markets. Note: price of agriculture-seed varies by firm.				

10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	Easily available	Shortage
		✓	
		Reason for shortage of agricultural labour	
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.450 in off Season & Rs.500 in Main Season	Rs.400 in off Season & Rs.450 in 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	

13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	18 - 20
Suggestion for improvement on 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	
Source: Telephonic information collected from farmers of various villages of Uttarakhand			

15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	Adequate	Shortage
			✓
		Reason for the shortage	
Lack of awareness programme and infrastructure		Required Block/ village level training and awareness programme.	
Source: Telephonic information collected from farmers of various villages of Uttarakhand			

16	Remarks & observations	Cost of cultivation is increasing over the year and due to crop loss because of animal attack and climate change farmers suggest to increase PMFBY for covering their 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: Jan - Mar 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
1	Average Rainfall (mm) (01.03.2025 to 02.04.2025)	Actual	Normal
		0.0	0.2

Source: <http://hydro.imd.gov.in>

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State (01.03.2025 to 02.04.2025)	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		33 (No Rain)	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: <http://hydro.imd.gov.in>

3	Area covered under major crops (as on 01/04/2025)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area* (lakh ha)
		1	Summer Bajra	2.10	3.05
2	Moong	0.54	0.53		
3	Summer Groundnut	0.58	0.47		
4	Vegetables	1.05	0.90		
5	Sesamum	1.15	1.14		
6	Fodder	3.59	2.76		

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>

4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Summer Bajra			✓	
2	Moong		✓				
3	Summer Groundnut			✓			
4	Vegetables			✓			
5	Fodder				✓		

Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
1	Wheat (Gondal)	3092.00	2852.00	2630.00	2858.00		
2	Gram (Rajkot)	5714.00	4919.00	4843.00	5158.67		
3	Mustard (Dhanera)	5502.00	5497.00	6113.00	5704.00		
4	Cumin (Unjha)	21968.00	19997.00	20044.00	20669.67		
5	Potato (Ahmedabad)	1862.00	1518.00	1298.00	1559.33		

Note: Consider the major producing market
Source: <https://agmarknet.gov.in/>

6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Summer Bajra	✓	
2	Moong	✓			
3	Summer Groundnut	✓			
4	Vegetables	✓			
5	Fodder	✓			

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

Source: Field surveys, 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	Summer Bajra	65.00 - 91.00	140.00 - 450.00
		2	Summer Moong	70.00 - 100.00	150.00 - 300.00
		3	Summer Groundnut	45.00 - 75.00	80.00 - 180.00
		4	Vegetables	NA	NA
		5	Fodder	30.00 - 70.00	250.00 - 350.00
Remarks:					
Source: Field surveys, 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: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat					

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

10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	Easily available	Shortage
Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
<i>Most of the laborers prefer to work in factories (Industrial sector) rather than agricultural labour because the wages are lower in agricultural work.</i>		<i>To encourage farmers to use farm machinery and adopt new technology in farming.</i>	
Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat			

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

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State (year 2023-24)	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement* (Rs. in Crore)
		137754.05	117356.07
Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
Source: https://www.sbcggujarat.com/ Note: * Upto December 2024			

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	
Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat			

15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (J)	Adequate	Shortage
		J	
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
<i>Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat</i>			

16	Remarks & observations	
<i>NA implies Not Available</i>		
<i>Note: Mention the source of information wherever used</i>		

Agro-Economic Research Centre, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat
Name of AERC: **Vallabh Vidyanagar**State: **Rajasthan**Quarter Covered: **Jan - Mar 2025**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm) (01-03- 2025 to 31-03-2025)	1.8	4.2

Sl.No.	Indicators	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State (01-03- 2025 to 31-03-2025)

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%

3	Area covered under major crops (As on 03.01.2025 of Directorate of Agriculture, Jaipur, Rajasthan)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Wheat	31.48	32.00
		2	Barley	3.99	3.80
		3	Gram	20.48	22.50
		4	Rapeseed & Mustard	33.82	40.50
		5	Taramira	0.87	2.30

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Wheat				✓
		2	Barley				✓
		3	Gram				✓
		4	Rapeseed & Mustard				✓
		5	Taramira				✓

5	Farm output price of major crops (As per agmarknet.gov.in website as on date 01.04.2025) (Prices picked up every month 1 st - 28/31 st)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Barley (Chomu, Jaipur)	2309.00	2250.00	2043.00	2200.67
		2	Wheat (Baran, Baran)	3036.00	3104.00	2691.00	2943.67
		3	Gram (Malpura, Tonk)	5914.00	5591.00	5116.00	5540.33
		4	Mustard (Malpura, Tonk)	5856.00	5648.00	5694.00	5732.67
5	Cumin (Metricity, Nagaur)	21000.00	18042.00	18456.00	19166.00		

Note: Consider major Producing market

6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Jowar	✓	
		2	Moong	✓	
		3	Groundnut	✓	
		4	Bajra	✓	
		5	Maize	✓	

Reason for the shortage of seeds in the local market

Suggestions to overcome the shortage

Source: Through progressive farmer's information.

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops (based on GSSCL market portal on dated 01.04.2025)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Moong	-	130.00 - 155.00
		2	Bajra	-	61.00 - 65.00
		3	Groundnut	-	77.00 - 115.00
		4	Guar	-	80.00 - 100.00
5	Cotton	-	400.00 - 650.00		

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*	27.00	
		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 (Dec, 2024 as per data of State Level Bankers Committee, Rajasthan on dated 01.04.2025)	Target (Rs. in Crore)			Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		430681 (Total priority sector advances)			184007 (42.72 %)
		Reason for less achievement against the target			Suggestions to overcome the shortage
13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	5 - 6			
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			

Agro-Economic Research Centre, Uttar Pradesh

Name of AERC: Prayagraj

State: Uttar Pradesh

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	757.10	819.60

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

Remarks: the concept for deficient rainfall as per the govt. of Uttar Pradesh ranges from 60 to 80 %.

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Wheat	101.12	96.09
		2	Gram	7.28	7.29
		3	Masoor	5.98	5.98
		4	Pea	5.02	4.83
		5	Mustard	13.47	13.57

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Wheat			✓	
		2	Gram			✓	
		3	Masoor			✓	
		4	Pea			✓	
		5	Mustard			✓	

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Wheat	Not Harvested	Not Harvested	Harvested	-
		2	Gram	Not Harvested	Not Harvested	Harvested	7000.00
		3	Masoor	Not Harvested	Not Harvested	Harvested	6500.00
		4	Pea	Not Harvested	Not Harvested	Harvested	5500.00
5	Mustard	Not Harvested	Not Harvested	Harvested	5200.00		

Note: Consider major Producing market

6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Wheat	✓	
		2	Gram	✓	
		3	Masoor	✓	
		4	Pea	✓	
		5	Mustard	✓	

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	Wheat	-	40.00 - 45.00
		2	Gram	-	91.00 - 100.00
		3	Masoor	-	114.00 - 120.00
		4	Pea	-	88.00 - 90.00
		5	Mustard	-	131.00 - 135.00

Remarks: * Represents Certified seed

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	6.00 - 6.50
		2	DAP	27.00 - 28.00
		3	SSP (powder)	12.00 - 12.50
		4	Others (NPK)	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
		450 - 500	350 - 400

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Lakh)	Achievement (Rs. in Lakh)
		104808.84	90471.76
		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 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information from Sr. No. 1 to 4 has been collected from Directorate of Agriculture, U.P., Lucknow. 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. 3. Apart from this, most information has been collected from the farmers of Prayagraj district. 4. The prices of fertilizers in open markets were much higher than those of cooperative stores. 5. The information on availability for Institutional credit for agriculture (Crop loan & KCC) in the State is up to 31.03.2025 6. Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets was very irregular across the state. 7. Information about the area covered under major crops is up to 31.03 2025. 8. Break-up of Number of Districts received deficit rainfall in U.P. <p>Above 120% (Excess)- 13, 80%-120% (Normal)- 35, 60-80% (Deficient)- 13 districts, 40%-60% (Highly deficient)- 12 districts, below 40% (Scanty)- 02, No rain- 0 districts.</p> <p>The concept for deficient rainfall as per the govt. of Uttar Pradesh ranges from 60 to 80%. Therefore, the data pertains to the same classification.</p>
<p>NA implies Not Available Note: Mention the source of information wherever used</p>		

Agro-Economic Research Centre, PAU, Ludhiana

Name of AERC: Ludhiana

State: Punjab

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	N.A.	N.A.

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

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: IMD, Chandigarh

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Wheat	35.000	35.0
		2	Rabi Oilseeds	0.487	-
		3	Rabi Pulses	0.066	-
		4	Spring Maize	0.510	-

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area
Source: Department of Agriculture & FW, Punjab.

4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Wheat			✓	
		2	Rabi Oilseeds			✓	
		3	Rabi Pulses			✓	
		4	Sugarcane			✓	

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Cotton	7195.00	7100.00	7000.00	7098.33
		2	Sugarcane	401.00	401.00	401.00	401.00
		3	Wheat	3050.00	2875.00	2765.00	2896.67
		4	Paddy (Basmati)	3225.00	3250.00	3425.00	3300.00
5	Maize	2645.00	-	-	2645.00		

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

6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Spring Maize	✓	
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)	
				Certified seed variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Spring Maize	60.00	450.00 - 644.00

Remarks:

8	Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (✓)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Urea	✓	
		2	DAP	✓	
		3	SSP	✓	
		4	Others (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	5.93
		2	DAP	27.00
		3	Others (MOP)	31.00
		4	Zinc	60.00 (21%), 147.50 (33%)
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	
		500	350	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		87709**		73054
	Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	<i>To avoid over financing in agriculture</i>			
13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)			4 - 6
	Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: <i>Available as per requirement</i>			
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	
	<i>Production constraints in case of FYM</i>		<i>For other organic options, production can be increased targeting the demand</i>	
16	Remarks & observations			
**Data pertains to 31 st December 2024, SLBC, Punjab. NA implies Not Available Note: Mentioned the source of information wherever used				

Agro-Economic Research Centre, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

Name of AERC: Shimla

State: Himachal Pradesh

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual	Normal
		75.5	113.4

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
		8	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	Wheat	3.19	3.24
2	Barley	0.17	0.19		
3	Pulses	0.13	0.13		

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	Wheat				✓
2	Barley					✓	
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
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
1	Wheat	3500.00	3500.00	3500.00	3500.00		
2	Barley	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00		
3	Pulses	9500.00	9500.00	9500.00	9500.00		

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	Wheat	✓	
2	Barley	✓			
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	Wheat	35.00	50.00		
2	Barley	40.00	60.00		
3	Pulses	120.00	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	Others	
			NPK 12:32:16	34.40
			MOP	34.00
		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	
Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh			

11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male	Female
		400.00	400.00
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 2024-25 (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement Dec. 2024 (Rs. in Crore)
		16858	8931
Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
Source: Agenda Papers Review Data Dec. 2024 (175 th 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	
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	
Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh			

16	Remarks & observations	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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 rain water for irrigation. This is because approx 85% of farmers do not have any permanent source of irrigation. Remaining 15% of farmers have permanent source of irrigation (like wells, ponds, hand pumps etc). The dependence of farmers on rain water lowers the crop yield.</i></p> <p><i>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 2023-24 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 to the farmers in Himachal Pradesh.</i></p>
<p><i>NA implies Not Available</i> <i>Note: Mention the source of information wherever used</i></p>		

Agro-Economic Research Center, ADRTC, Bengaluru

Name of AERC: ADRTC

State: Karnataka

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	13.2	13.5

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		6	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

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Paddy	3.65	3.80
		2	Maize	0.49	0.50
		3	Cowpea	0.05	0.07
		4	Groundnut	0.90	1.20
		5	Sugarcane	0.39	0.44

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

4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Paddy				✓
		2	Maize				✓
		3	Cowpea				✓
		4	Groundnut				✓
		5	Sugarcane				✓

Source: Data from Department of Agriculture, GOK

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Paddy	2327.37	2329.44	2297.76	2318.19
		2	Maize	2261.36	2313.65	2308.97	2294.66
		3	Wheat	3427.51	3456.69	3598.8	3494.33
		4	Redgram	13282.93	12385.13	12329.73	12665.93
		5	Groundnut	5094.21	5218.76	5695.20	5336.05
		6	Bengalgram	6296.48	5926.91	5861.53	6028.31
		7	Rapeseed & Mustard	7113.79	7048.45	7150.00	7104.08
		8	Sunflower	5654.61	5816.95	5157.56	5543.04

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

6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Paddy	✓	
		2	Maize	✓	
		3	Cowpea	✓	
		4	Groundnut	✓	
		5	Sugarcane	✓	

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	Paddy	45.75 - 61.50	-
		2	Maize	-	153.00 - 334.00
		3	Wheat	60.00 - 75.00	-
		4	Jowar	76.50	-
		5	Bengalgram	98.50	-
		6	Groundnut	94.00 - 133.00	-
Source: Data from Department of Agriculture, GOK					

8	Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (J)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Urea	J	
		2	DAP	J	
		3	SSP	J	
		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	5.91
		2	DAP	27.00
		3	SSP	12.27
		4	Others	-
Source: Data from Department of Agriculture, GOK				

10	Availability of agricultural labour (J)	Easily available		Shortage
				J
		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
		533.21	533.21
Source: karmikaspandana.karnataka.gov.in			

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		192201.00	149299.85
		Reason for less achievement against the target	
Note: - Data pertains up to December 2024 Source: SLBC Karnataka.com, SLBC 168 th meeting			

13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	4 to 6
Suggestions for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:		
Source: Data from Department of Agriculture, GOK		

14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (J)	Easily available		Shortage
		J		
		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 (J)	Adequate	Shortage
		√	
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
<i>Source: Data from Department of Agriculture, GOK</i>			
16	Remarks & observations		

Agro-Economic Research Centre, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam

Name of AERC: Visakhapatnam

State: Andhra Pradesh

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	5.8	27.3

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		2	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%

3	Area covered under major crops during Rabi 2023-24	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Paddy	6.71	7.95
		2	Maize	1.87	2.11
		3	Jowar	0.79	1.10
		4	Bengalgram	3.03	4.47
		5	Blackgram	2.80	3.38

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Paddy - leaffolder, BPH, Blast			✓	
		2	Maize- FAW, Stemborer			✓	
		3	Bengal gram-spodoptera			✓	
		4	Black gram-sucking pest			✓	

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Paddy	2300.00	2300.00	2300.00	2300.00
		2	Maize	2291.00	2196.00	2225.00	2237.33
		3	Jowar	3371.00	3371.00	3371.00	3371.00
		4	Bengalgram	5689.00	5726.00	5650.00	5688.33
5	Blackgram	7949.00	7529.00	7400.00	7626.00		

Note: Consider major Producing market

6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Bengal gram	✓	
		2	Black gram	✓	
		3	Maize	✓	
		4	Jowar	✓	
		5	Groundnut	✓	

Reason for the shortage of seeds in the local market

Suggestions to overcome the shortage

NA

NA

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local / HYV variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Bengal gram	100.00	
		2	Black gram	140.00	
		3	Maize		110.00
		4	Jowar		100.00
5	Groundnut	100.00			

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		
NA			NA		

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea (45 kg)	266.50
		2	DAP (50 kg)	1350.00, MoP 1525.00 - 1550.00
		3	SSP (50 kg)	500.00 - 700.00
		4	Others (50 kg)	Complex - 1200.00 - 1800.00

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
		400	350

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		2,64,000	2,37,269
	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	
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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: Jan - Mar 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	71.3	41.9

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

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Paddy	2.97	4.00
		2	Total Millets	0.52	1.90
		3	Total Pulses	2.05	3.45
		4	Total Oil Seeds	0.36	0.54
		5	Cotton	0.10	0.14
		6	Sugar Cane	1.11	0.93
			Total	7.11	10.96

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

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

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Paddy	N.A			
		2	Maize				
		3	Bengal Gram				
		4	Groundnut				
5	Cotton						

Note: Consider major Producing market

6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Seed availability (MT)		Adequate / Shortage
				Govt	PVT	
		1	Paddy	2337.73	18242.65	Adequate
		2	Sorghum	197.16	141.01	
		3	Cumbu	104.50	64.91	
		4	Ragi	183.48	5.70	
		5	Maize	71.20	3018.82	
		6	Samai	0.50	0.00	
		7	Thenai	0.93	7.50	
		8	Kudiraivali	38.59	0.00	
9	Varagu	35.82	0.00			
	Total Millet	632.18	3237.94			

6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Seed availability (MT)		Adequate / Shortage
				Govt	PVT	
		10	Blackgram	1590.76	991.23	Adequate
		11	Greengram	314.10	271.85	
		12	Cowpea	15.80	20.87	
		13	Horsegram	3.49	0.00	
		14	Bengalgram	1.58	0.00	
		15	Redgram	18.54	3.65	
			Total Pulses	1994.26	1287.60	
		16	Groundnut	1370.96	1973.25	Adequate
		17	Gingelly	88.60	58.59	
		18	Castor	1.27	1.48	
		19	Sunflower	10.78	0.59	
		20	Soybean	30.26	26.00	
			Total Oilseeds	1501.86	2059.90	
		21	Cotton	20.72	96.68	Adequate
			Grand Total	6436.55	24924.77	

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
			Paddy		
		1	Fine	43.00	
		2	Medium & Coarse	39.00	
			Millets		
		3	Sorghum	70.00	
		4	Cumbu	56.00	
		5	Ragi	51.00	
		6	Maize	43.00	325.00
		7	Kuiravali	71.00	
		8	Varagu and Other Millets	71.00	
		9	Samai, Tenai	75.00	
			Pulses		
		10	Redgram	123.00	
		11	Blackgram	128.00	
		12	Greengram	129.00	
		13	Cowpea	126.00	
		14	Horsegram	84.00	
		15	Bengalgram (Brown)	117.00	
			Bengalgram (Kabuli)	134.00	
		16	Mothbean	109.00	
			Oil seeds		
		17	Groundnut	123.00	
		18	Gingelly	194.00	
		19	Castor Variety	96.00	320.00
		20	Sunflower Variety	116.00	520.00
		21	Soya bean	70.00	
		22	Cotton - Fuzzy	190.00	
			Cotton - Extra Long Stable	259.00	
Remarks:					

8	Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (✓)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Urea	✓	
		2	DAP	✓	
		3	MOP	✓	
		4	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	5.92
		2	DAP	27.00
		3	MOP	33.10
		4	NPK complex	23.00 to 38.00

10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	Easily available	Shortage
		✓	
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage
N.A		N.A	

11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male	Female
		670.00	346.00
Source: Season and Crop Report 2023-2024			

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		N.A	N.A
	Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage
N.A		N.A	
<i>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.</i>			

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) & 10.00 PM to 6.00 (8 hours)
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
<i>NA implies Not Available</i> <i>Note: Mention the source of information wherever used</i>	

Agro-Economic Research Center, JNKVV, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh

Name of AERC: Jabalpur

State: Madhya Pradesh

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2025

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

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

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%

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Maize	0.07	0.28
		2	Paddy	0.51	0.45
		3	Groundnut	0.09	0.20
		4	Black Gram	0.30	0.95
		5	Green Gram	3.71	11.59

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

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	Groundnut				✓
		4	Black Gram				✓
		5	Green Gram				✓

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Maize	2245.00	2164.00	2089.00	2166.00
		2	Paddy	2610.00	2492.00	2419.00	2507.00
		3	Groundnut	4300.00	4207.00	4494.00	4334.67
		4	Black Gram	5930.00	5898.00	6109.00	5979.00

Note: Consider major Producing market

6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Maize	✓	
		2	Paddy	✓	
		3	Groundnut	✓	
		4	Black Gram	✓	
		5	Green Gram	✓	

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	Maize	31.00	
		2	Paddy	28.00	
		3	Groundnut	50.00	
		4	Black Gram	64.00	
5	Green Gram	82.00			

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 - 8.90
		2	Dap	24.00 - 38.00
		3	Ssp	5.30 - 6.90
		4	Others	24.00 - 28.00

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 (https://www.slbcmadhyaprad.esh.in/slbc-meeting.aspx)	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		135459.75	49731.65
		Reason for less achievement against the target	

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	Impact of Covid-19 on Agriculture	No effect
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17	Remarks & observations	
<i>NA implies Not Available</i> <i>Note: Mention the source of information wherever used</i>		

Agro-Economic Research Center, JNKVV, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh

Name of AERC: Jabalpur

State: Chhattisgarh

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	1176.8	1242.1

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%

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Wheat	2.84	2.83
		2	Maize	1.31	1.30
		3	Gram	3.70	3.84
		4	Pea	0.55	0.55
		5	Urd	0.21	0.29

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Wheat				✓
		2	Maize				✓
		3	Gram				✓
		4	Pea				✓
		5	Urd				✓

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Wheat	2300.00	2300.00	2280.00	2293.33
		2	Maize	2230.00	2230.00	2228.00	2229.33
		3	Pea	4000.00	4500.00	4450.00	4316.67
		4	Gram	5379.00	5500.00	5561.00	5480.00
5	Urd	4000.00	6025.00	6059.00	5361.33		

Note: Consider major Producing market

6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Wheat	✓	
		2	Maize	✓	
		3	Gram	✓	
		4	Pea	✓	
		5	Mustard	✓	

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	Wheat	35.00	
		2	Gram	60.00	
		3	Pea	80.00	
		4	Mustard	60.00	
5	Lathyrus	55.00			

Remarks:

8	Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (✓)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Urea	✓	
		2	DAP	✓	
		3	MOP	✓	
		4	SSP	✓	
		5	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	5.59
		2	DAP	23.00
		3	MOP	18.38
		4	SSP	6.59
		5	Others	23.00

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)
		Kharif - 7300.00	Kharif - 6859.65
		Rabi - 1200.00	Rabi - 928.14
Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	

13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	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	Impact of Covid-19 on Agriculture	No effect
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17	Remarks & observations	
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NA implies Not Available
 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: Jan - Mar 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	10.0 (- 69.78%)	33.10

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

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Wheat	24.05	26.15
		2	Maize	6.83	8.03
		3	Pulses	4.10	5.44
		4	Oilseed	2.37	3.00

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Wheat			✓	
		2	Maize			✓	
		3	Lentil		✓		
		4	Gram		✓		
		5	Mustard			✓	

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Paddy	2100.00	2150.00	2200.00	2150.00
		2	Wheat	2380.00	2400.00	2410.00	2396.67
		3	Maize	2010.00	2040.00	2070.00	2040.00
		4	Lentil	7050.00	7050.00	7100.00	7067.00
5	Gram	7550.00	7600.00	7750.00	7633.33		

Note: Consider major Producing market

6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Wheat	✓	
		2	Maize	✓	
		3	Lentil	✓	
		4	Gram	✓	
		5	Mustard	✓	
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	Wheat	42.00 - 45.00	60.00 - 80.00
		2	Maize	35.0 - 38.00	420.00 - 450.00
		3	Lentil	85.00 - 90.00	100.00 - 120.00
		4	Gram	86.00 - 92.00	120.00 - 150.00
5	Mustard	225.00 - 240.00	500.00 - 700.00		

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	8.00 - 10.00
		2	DAP	25.00 - 35.00
		3	SSP	15.00 - 20.00
		4	MoP	25.00 - 30.00

10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	Easily available	Shortage
			✓
		Reason for shortage of agricultural labour	Suggestions to overcome the shortage
<i>Migration</i>		<i>Need to improve the creation of rural employment</i>	

11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male	Female
		400.00	350.00

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		111267 (Annual)	90000 (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 hours on an average
Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: <i>NA</i>		

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	<i>Farmers are not aware of the benefits from organic manure.</i>
<i>NA implies Not Available</i>		
<i>Note: SLBC Report, Patna, Price of food grain obtained from local market, Bhagalpur.</i>		

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

Name of AERC: Bhagalpur

State: Jharkhand

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	4.0 mm (- 84.25%)	25.4 mm

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		21	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%

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Wheat	2.28	2.84
		2	Mustard/Rapeseed	4.13	5.48
		3	Gram	2.38	3.43
		4	Lentil	0.58	1.10
		5	Pea	0.56	0.86

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Wheat				✓
		2	Mustard/Rapeseed				✓
		3	Gram			✓	
		4	Lentil			✓	
		5	Pea			✓	

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Paddy	1900.00	2000.00	2150.00	2016.16
		2	Wheat	3000.00	2800.00	2900.00	2900.00
		3	Mustard/Rapeseed	6000.00	5800.00	5800.00	5866.67
		4	Gram	6000.00	5700.00	5700.00	5800.00
5	Lentil	5200.00	5000.00	5000.00	5066.67		

Note: Consider major Producing market

NB: Prices decrease due to arrival of new crops and moisture in the crops

6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Wheat	✓	
		2	Mustard/Rapeseed	✓	
		3	Gram	✓	
		4	Lentil	✓	
		5	Pea	✓	

Reason for the shortage of seeds in the local market

Suggestions to overcome the shortage

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7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Wheat	35.00 - 38.00	100.00 - 160.00
		2	Mustard/Rapeseed	100.00	100.00 - 400.00
		3	Gram	50.00 - 55.00	80.00 - 95.00
		4	Lentil	50.00	---
5	Pea	40.00 - 45.00	60.00 - 70.00		

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	10.00 - 12.00
		2	DAP	32.00 - 35.00
		3	SSP	24.00
		4	MoP	---

10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	Easily available	Shortage
		✓	
Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
-		-	
<i>Source: Field level information.</i>			

11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male	Female
		300 - 350	200 - 250

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		18500	12955
		Reason for less achievement against the target	
-		-	

13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	10 - 12
Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: <i>Low supply for irrigation purposes. Required improvement for irrigation purposes.</i>		

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	
<i>Inadequate production at farm level</i>		<i>Need awareness programme on a regular basis for their benefit.</i>	

16	Remarks & observations
<i>NA implies Not Available</i> <i>Note: SLBC, Jharkhand</i> <i>Price of food grain obtained from local market, Jharkhand</i>	

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

Name of AERC: Jorhat

State: Assam

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual	Normal
		92.4	117.1

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		20	27

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%

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Paddy	23.53	24.37
2	Rapeseed & Mustard	2.89	3.50		
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

4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Paddy			✓	
2	Rapeseed & Mustard			✓			
3	Pulses		✓				
4	Maize			✓			
5	Sugarcane			✓			

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
1	Paddy	2100.00	2100.00	2100.00	2100.00		
2	Rapeseed & Mustard	5050.00	5050.00	5050.00	5050.00		
3	Pulses	6100.00	6100.00	6100.00	6100.00		
4	Maize	1905.00	1905.00	1905.00	1905.00		
5	Sugarcane	310.00	310.00	310.00	310.00		

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

6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Paddy	✓	
2	Rapeseed & Mustard	✓			
3	Pulses	✓			
4	Maize	✓			
5	Sugarcane	✓			

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
1	Paddy	35.00	130.00		
2	Rapeseed & Mustard	54.00	-		
3	Pulses	89.00	142.00		
4	Maize	30.00	38.00		
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	10.00	
		2	Dap	35.00	
		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	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Migration of labour from the agriculture sector to other economic activities 2. Low wage rates 3. Due to seasonal unemployment in agriculture, particularly in mono cropped area. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adoption of machines against some selected activities can be an option to mitigate the shortage of labour 2. Increase in the wage rates for agricultural workers 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	
		450.00		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	
<p>Lack of machinery of optimum size, lack of facilities for repair & maintenance and absence of trained personnel etc. are the main reasons.</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of farm machinery dealers (Sales & Service) under the supervision of the State Govt. 2. Establishment of Custom Hiring Centres. 3. Increase 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	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of commercial unit 2. Inadequate, inconsistent and seasonal nature of demand for it. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage private enterprise 2. Educate the farmers 			
16	Remarks & observations	Clause wise observations are given above			
<p>NA implies Not Available Note: Mention the source of information wherever used*</p>					

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

Name of AERC: Jorhat

State: Arunachal Pradesh

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	241.5	304.4

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

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		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

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

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Paddy	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00
		2	Oilseeds	4900.00	4900.00	4900.00	4900.00
		3	Pulses	6000.00	6000.00	6000.00	6000.00
		4	Maize	1850.00	1850.00	1850.00	1850.00
5	Sugarcane	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00		

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

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

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Paddy	37.50	120.00
		2	Oilseeds	77.00	138.00
		3	Pulses	84.00	130.00
		4	Maize	34.00	52.00
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	✓		
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	8.50		
		2	DAP	30.00		
		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 2. Low labour wage		1. Agricultural labourers must get a 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)	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			
	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. 2. Encouraging 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			
	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: Jan - Mar 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	14.4	113.9

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

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		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

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

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
1	Paddy	1950.00	1950.00	1950.00	1950.00		
2	Maize	1790.00	1790.00	1790.00	1790.00		
3	Jute	3900.00	3900.00	3900.00	3900.00		
4	Oilseeds	4950.00	4950.00	4950.00	4950.00		
5	Pulses	5500.00	5500.00	5500.00	5500.00		

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

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

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
1	Paddy	40.00	80.00		
2	Maize	38.00	50.00		
3	Jute	68.00	110.00		
4	Oilseeds	79.00	120.00		
5	Pulses	70.00	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	10.0		
		2	DAP	27.50		
		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			
	<i>In hilly state, demand of manual labour is very high as compared to a plain state in all agricultural operations</i>		<i>Mechanization of some selected activities can mitigate the shortage of labour</i>			
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			
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Level of mechanization in the state is in the nascent stages and shortages are faced during peak season operation. Farmers are not willing to purchase the high priced farm machinery 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Central and State Govt. can come forward to provide implements and machinery at subsidized rate. 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			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers' lack of interest and awareness in using vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer etc. On farm production of organic manure is not taking place in the farmers' field. 		Govt. can encourage the 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: Jan - Mar 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	3.7	95

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

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		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

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

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Paddy	1930.00	1940.00	1940.00	1936.67
		2	Oilseeds	5250.00	5250.00	5250.00	5250.00
		3	Maize	1820.00	1820.00	1824.00	1821.33
		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

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

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Paddy	40.00	115.00
		2	Oilseeds	75.50	130.00
		3	Maize	34.00	50.00
		4	Pulses	77.00	132.00
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	31.00		
		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			
	<i>Agriculture in the state is mostly a seasonal venture for which the agricultural labours prefer to shift to other economic activities.</i>		<i>Govt. can take initiatives for popularization of multiple cropping/ farming systems and may consider raising of labour wage.</i>			
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			
	<i>A small and marginal group of farmers cannot afford to purchase all the modern costly machinery</i>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Govt. should supply farm machinery to the farmers at subsidized rate.</i> <i>Establishment of a customs hiring centre may be encouraged.</i> 			
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	Adequate		Shortage		
				✓		
	Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	<i>Present policy initiatives are not sufficient enough to meet the demand and hence shortage persists</i>		<i>Adoption of new policy measures to ensure availability of organic manure and bio-fertilizer through promoting private entrepreneurship</i>			
16	Remarks & observations	<i>Clause wise observations are given above</i>				
<i>NA implies Not Available</i> <i>Note: Mention the source of information wherever used*</i>						

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

Name of AERC: Jorhat

State: Manipur

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	17.9	96.3

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

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		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

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

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Paddy	1890.00	1890.00	1890.00	1890.00
		2	Oilseeds	5150.00	5150.00	5150.00	5150.00
		3	Maize	1805.00	1810.00	1810.00	1808.33
		4	Pulses	5500.00	5500.00	5500.00	5500.00
5	Sugarcane	298.00	298.00	298.00	298.00		

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

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

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Paddy	37.00	110.00
		2	Oilseeds	72.00	118.00
		3	Maize	32.00	44.00
		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	8.50		
		2	DAP	29.00		
		3	SSP	11.50		
		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			
	<i>At present agricultural workers prefer to work in another economic sector</i>		<i>It is required to advocate mechanization in agriculture especially for some selective operations</i>			
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			
	<i>Small and marginal farmers cannot afford to purchase the modern machinery with higher price tag</i>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Custom hiring service facilities may also be created in selected locations.</i> 			
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	Adequate		Shortage		
				✓		
	Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
<i>Lack of awareness among the farmers towards the use of organic manure, farm-yard manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer etc.</i>		<i>The State Government may take up some programmes to produce organic manure and bio- fertilizers. Awareness campaign may also be launched among the farmers</i>				
16	Remarks & observations	<i>Clause wise observations are given above</i>				
<i>NA implies Not Available</i> <i>Note: Mention the source of information wherever used*</i>						

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

Name of AERC: Jorhat

State: Nagaland

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	48.2	78.7

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

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		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

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

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
1	Paddy	1990.00	1990.00	1990.00	1990.00		
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	1815.00	1811.67		
5	Sugarcane	297.00	297.00	297.00	297.00		

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

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

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
1	Paddy	36.00	112.00		
2	Oilseeds	70.00	130.00		
3	Pulses	80.00	148.00		
4	Maize	33.00	58.00		
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			
	<i>There is a shortage of agricultural labour because of migration and low wage rate</i>		1. Agricultural labourers should get reasonable wages 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	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. Lack of purchasing power of small and marginal groups of farmers. 2. Lack of trained manpower for repair etc. 3. Limited accessibility due to hilly terrain		1. Govt. can introduce different programmes to supply farm machinery to the farmers at subsidized rate. 2. Promoting customs hiring centre			
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	Adequate		Shortage		
		✓				
16	Remarks & observations	<i>Clause wise observations are given above</i>				
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: Jan - Mar 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	2.9	97.5

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

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		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

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

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Paddy	1900.00	1900.00	1900.00	1900.00
		2	Maize	1720.00	1720.00	1730.00	1723.33
		3	Pulses	5600.00	5600.00	5600.00	5600.00
		4	Oilseeds	5120.00	5120.00	5125.00	5121.67
5	Sugarcane	295.00	295.00	295.00	295.00		

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

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

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Paddy	38.50	98.00
		2	Maize	32.00	50.00
		3	Pulses	80.00	140.00
		4	Oilseeds	71.00	125.00
5	Sugarcane	32.50			

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	10.25		
		2	DAP	30.00		
		3	SSP	11.75		
		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			
	<i>Migration of labour from rural to urban areas</i>		<i>To reduce the migration problem, Govt. may adopt some basic policy initiatives by creating alternative livelihood options in rural areas</i>			
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female		
		450.00		350.00		
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture (Annual) in the State (FY 2023-24, up to 31-12-2023)	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)		
		3500.00		1397.74		
	Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bank officials are reluctant to disburse credit because repayment is not satisfactory 2. Selection procedure of the beneficiaries is too clumsy 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arrange awareness camp among the farmers about guidelines and benefits of agricultural credit system 2. 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			
	<i>Small and marginal farmers cannot afford to purchase all the modern costly machinery.</i>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Govt. should supply farm machinery to the small & marginal farmers at subsidized rate. 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			
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Present policy initiatives are not adequate enough to meet the demand and hence shortage persists. 2. Lack of awareness of bio-fertilizer is also another important reason. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The existing Bio- fertilizer production centre should increase their production capacity for reducing the shortage. 2. Also, awareness campaign may be launched by the Govt. Department to educate the farmers. 			

16	Remarks & observations	<i>Clause wise observations are given above</i>
<p><i>NA implies Not Available</i></p> <p><i>Note: Mention the source of information wherever used*</i></p> <p><i>*Sources: 1) Economic Survey</i></p> <p><i>2) Statistical Hand Book</i></p> <p><i>3) Website of State Agriculture Departments</i></p> <p><i>4) Nedfi Data Bank</i></p> <p><i>5) IMD Website</i></p> <p><i>6) Minutes of SLBC Meeting</i></p> <p><i>7) Internet Sources</i></p>		

Agro-Economic research Centre, Santiniketan, West Bengal

Name of AERC: Santiniketan

State: West Bengal

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
1	Average Rainfall (mm) (01.01.25 - 31.03.25)	Actual	Normal
		42.2	62.3

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
		17	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

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Summer Rice	12.96	13.21
		2	Mustard	6.12	5.89
		3	Potato	4.90	4.89
		4	Jute	4.75	4.30
		5	Sesame (Summer)	2.56	2.74

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

Source- Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of West Bengal

4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Summer Rice			✓	
		2	Mustard				✓
		3	Potato			✓	
		4	Jute				✓
		5	Sesame (Summer)			✓	

Source- Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of West Bengal.

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Summer Rice	2340.00	2340.00	2340.00	2340.00
		2	Mustard	6200.00	6000.00	5800.00	6000.00
		3	Potato	1700.00	950.00	900.00	1183.33
		4	Jute	5300.00	5500.00	5800.00	5533.33
5	Sesame (Summer)	6800.00	6500.00	6300.00	6533.33		

Note: Consider major Producing market Source- Agmarknet website
*Local Market

6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Summer Rice	✓	
		2	Mustard	✓	
		3	Potato	✓	
		4	Jute	✓	
		5	Sesame (Summer)	✓	

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	Summer Rice		90.00
		2	Mustard		220.00
		3	Potato		60.00
		4	Jute		470.00
		5	Sesame (Summer)		220.00
Remarks:					
Source: Local Market					

8	Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (✓)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage
		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)
		2	DAP	30.00
		3	SSP	11.00
		4	10:26:26	35.00
		5	Potash	29.00
		6	Others	12.00
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 (2024-25)	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		115852.20	74981.80
Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
While proposals under the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) were sanctioned, the disbursement rate lagged behind. Banks primarily concentrated on traditional agricultural loans, which limited the scope for growth in other areas like agricultural infrastructure and ancillary sectors.		Banks were advised to diversify their focus beyond traditional loans and emphasize agricultural infrastructure and ancillary sectors to bridge the gap.	
*Yearly Target under ACP, 2024-25 **Disbursement up to the end of the quarter, December 2024 Source- SLBC, West Bengal			

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 (J)	Easily available	Shortage
		J	
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.	
Source: Local Market			

15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (J)	Adequate	Shortage
		J	
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
Source: Local Market			

16	Remarks & observations	Overall good
<i>NA implies Not Available</i> <i>Note: Kindly mention the source/s of data in each of the tables below</i>		

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

Name of AERC: Pune

State: Maharashtra

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	2.5	5.0

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%

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Rice	1.515	1.562
		2	Groundnut	0.874	0.588
		3	Maize	0.792	0.411
		4	Bajra	0.341	0.296
		5	Jowar	0.287	0.226

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area
Source: Sowing and Crop Report, Central Building Government of Maharashtra

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

Source: Sowing and Crop Report, Central Building Government of Maharashtra

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Rice	4461.00	4690.00	4547.00	4566.00
		2	Groundnut	5527.00	3973.00	5551.00	5017.00
		3	Maize	2269.00	2174.00	2182.00	2208.33
		4	Bajra	3227.00	3187.00	3125.00	3179.67
5	Jowar	3230.00	3373.00	3137.00	3246.67		

Note: Consider major Producing market
Source:1. <https://agmarknet.gov.in/>

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

Reason for the shortage of seeds in the local market

Suggestions to overcome the shortage

-

-

Sowing and Crop Report, Central Building Government of Maharashtra

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Rice	90.00	190.00
		2	Groundnut	110.00	250.00
		3	Maize	50.00	270.00
		4	Bajra	50.00	120.00
		5	Jowar	60.00	130.00
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		
-			-		
Source: Agriculture Department, Government of Maharashtra					

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	7.00
		2	DAP	35.00
		3	SSP	22.00
		4	Others	-
Source: Various Krishi Seva Kendra, Local & wholesaler Fertilizer suppliers etc.				

10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	Easily available	Shortage
		✓	
		Reason for shortage of agricultural labour	
-		-	
Source: Agriculture Department, Government of Maharashtra			

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

13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	10
Suggestion 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	
-		-	

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	<p>Skies remained dry and clear across most parts of the state during the reporting period. Both day and night temperatures increased throughout the state.</p> <p>Major crops such as rice, groundnut, maize, bajra, jowar, sesame, moong, sunflower, soybean, and urad are currently in the maturation and harvesting stages.</p> <p>As of 1st April 2025, the total actual sown area stood at 4.364 lakh hectares, compared to the targeted sown area of 3.346 lakh hectares for the summer season (as of 1st April 2024). This reflects an increase of 23.33% in the actual sown area compared to the target.</p> <p>In the case of rice, however, the actual sown area was lower than the targeted area by 0.047 lakh hectares (i.e., 4,729 hectares).</p> <p>According to the preliminary monitoring report dated 1st April 2025, a total of 123 hectares of land (including both agricultural and horticultural crops) were affected by rainfall during the summer season. Additionally, no significant pest or disease outbreaks were reported across the state during this period.</p>	
<p>Source: Sowing and Crop Report, Central Building Government of Maharashtra Note: NA implies Not Available</p>			



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