Quarterly Report
on
INDICATORS OF AGRICULTURE

April - June 2025

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

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

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

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Prof. Parmod Kumar
Acting Director &
HoC, ADRTC

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AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS

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

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

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

[1] *Ministry of Finance. (2025). Economic Survey 2024-25. Government of India. Retrieved from https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/economicsurvey*
[2] *Dalwai, A. (Chair). (2018). Report of the Committee on Doubling Farmers' Income (Vols. 1-14). Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India. Retrieved from https://agricoop.gov.in/en/dfi-reports*

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

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

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

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

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 22 states showed that sixteen states experienced rainfall levels higher than normal, while the remaining six states received rainfall below normal levels. Comparative figures illustrating the actual and normal rainfall of different states are depicted in **Figures 1 and 2**.

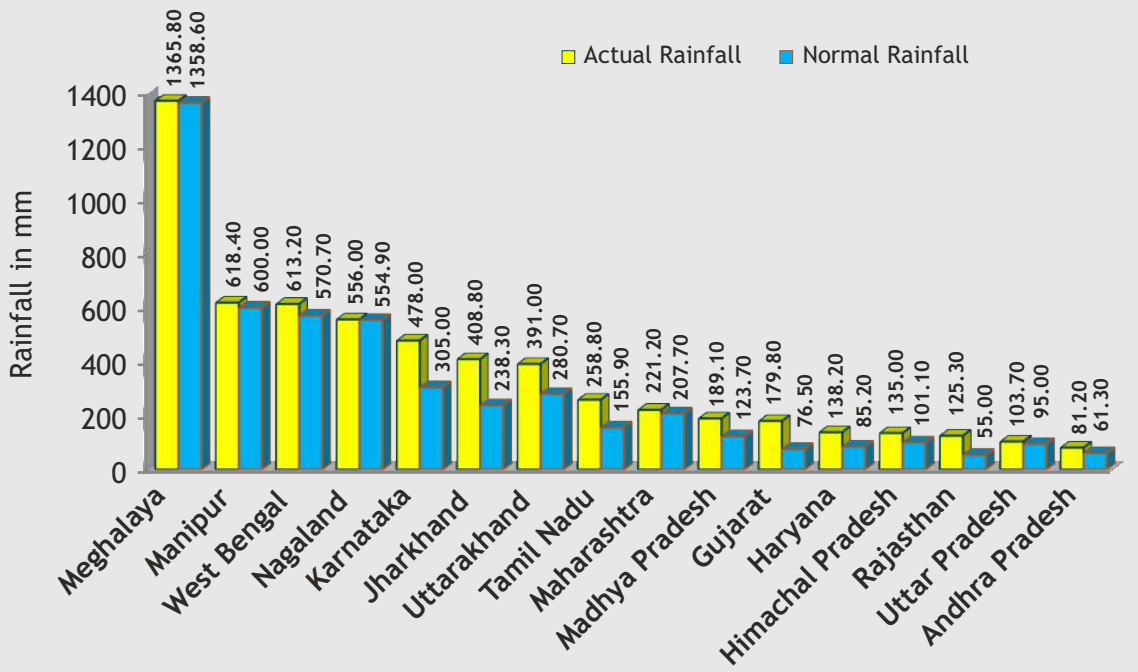
Among the states that experienced rainfall, Gujarat recorded a significant increase of approximately 135.03 per cent, with rainfall rising to 179.8 mm compared to the average of 76.5 mm. Rajasthan followed with a 127.82 per cent increase, receiving 125.30 mm instead of the usual 55 mm. Jharkhand witnessed a 71.55 per cent increase, recording 408.8 mm compared to the usual 238.3 mm. Tamil Nadu saw an 66 per cent increase, with rainfall reaching 258.8 mm compared to 155.90 mm. Haryana also reported 62.21 per cent increase in rainfall, reaching 138.2 mm against the normal 85.2 mm. Other states including Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya and Nagaland, experienced increases of 56.72 per cent, 52.87 per cent, 39.29 per cent, 33.53 per cent, 32.46 per cent, 9.16 per cent, 7.45 per cent, 6.50 per cent, 3.07 per cent, 0.53 per cent, and 0.20 per cent respectively.

It is noteworthy that Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Meghalaya, and Tamil Nadu received above-normal rainfall not only during this quarter but also during the same period in the previous year (2024). Meanwhile, only six states experienced below-normal rainfall. The reduction in rainfall for these states ranged from 10.10 per cent to as high as 38.42 per cent. During the second quarter of 2025, several states experienced below-normal rainfall: Mizoram recorded a decline of 10.10 per cent, Tripura 15.48 per cent, Assam 16.03 per cent, Chhattisgarh 19.68 per cent, Arunachal Pradesh 26.03 per cent, and Bihar registered the highest deficit at 38.42 per cent. All southern states experienced above-normal rainfall, and overall, most states recorded rainfall levels exceeding the seasonal average.

2. Percentage of Deficit Rainfall Districts

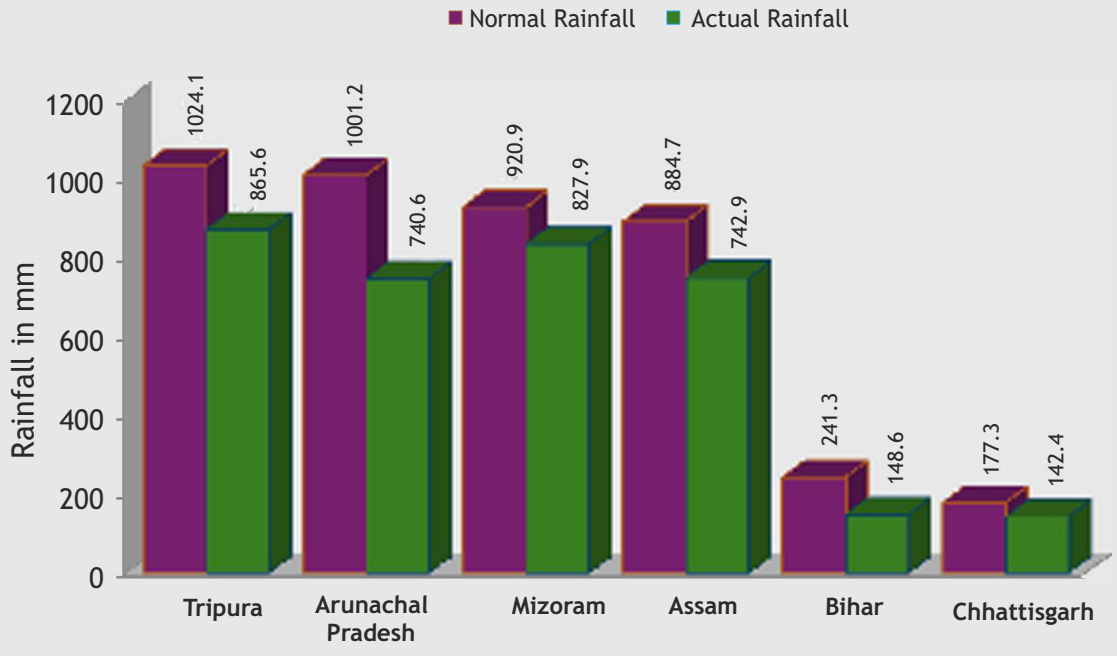
Deficit rainfall data was gathered from 21 states covering 540 districts. Approximately 18 per cent of these districts experienced inadequate rainfall and have been classified as deficit rainfall districts. This marks a

Figure 1: State-wise Rainfall distribution - States which have recorded Above - Normal Rainfall (April - June 2025)



Note: Gujarat data pertains to 1st June 2025 to 25th June 2025; Rajasthan data pertains to 1st June 2025 to 30th June 2025;

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



significant improvement compared to the same quarter in 2024, when 43 per cent of districts were affected by a rainfall deficit.

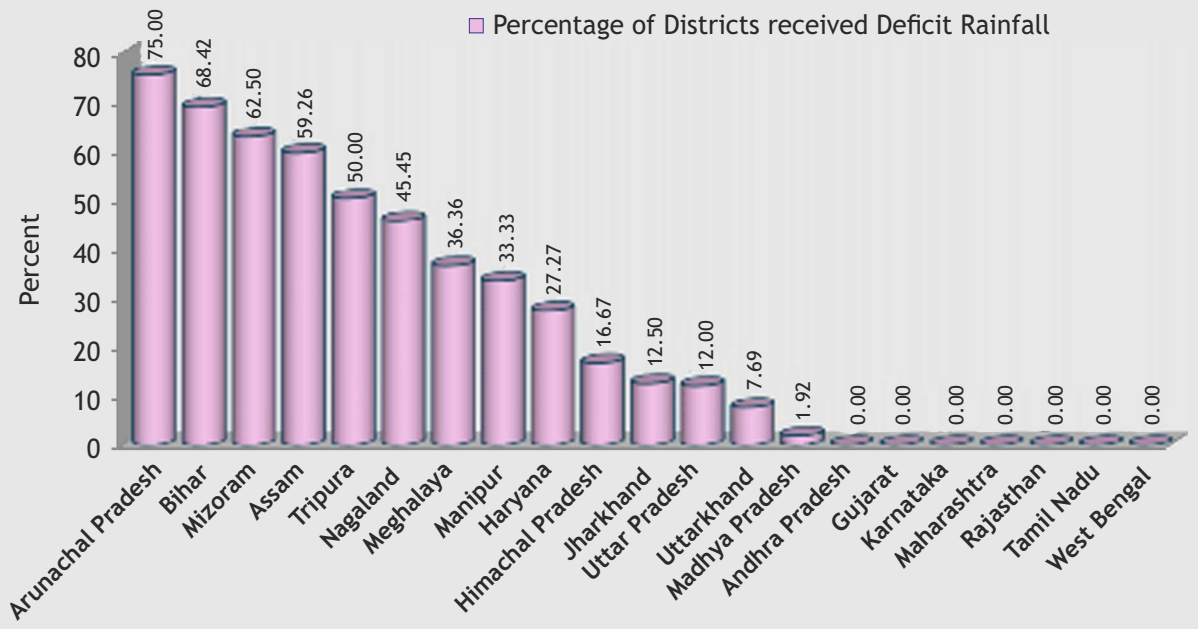
The distribution of districts with deficit rainfall varied widely across states. Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Mizoram, Assam, Tripura, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Manipur were the most affected states **(Figure 3)**. Notably, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal did not report any districts with rainfall deficits. Bihar was the worst hit, with 26 districts experiencing a deficit, followed by 16 districts in Assam, 12 in Arunachal Pradesh, nine in Uttar Pradesh, and six in Haryana. Mizoram and Nagaland each had five affected districts with deficit, while Tripura and Meghalaya each had 4 districts. Manipur and Jharkhand each had three districts affected by deficit rainfall, while Himachal Pradesh reported two such districts. Uttarakhand and Madhya Pradesh recorded one district each with deficit rainfall.

Specifically, less than 28 per cent of districts in Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Madhya 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 21 states, ranked in descending order.

3. Area Covered Under Major Crops

The performance of each state in terms of crop area coverage is assessed by comparing the actual area cultivated with the targeted area

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



Note: Gujarat data pertains to 1st June 2025 to 25th June 2025; Rajasthan data pertains to 1st June 2025 to 30th June 2025

for various crops. Data from 23 states indicate that 35 million hectares have been brought under cultivation, compared to a target of 55 million hectares. This represents 63.52 per cent of the targeted area for major crops. However, it is worth noting that this percentage is slightly higher than 56.88 per cent in the same quarter of the previous year (2024), as shown in **Figure 4**.

Figure 5 illustrates the performance of states in achieving the targeted area under cultivation during this quarter. Notably, states like Uttar Pradesh (117.24 per cent), Uttarakhand (101.70 per cent), and West Bengal (100.74 per cent) have surpassed their targets, demonstrating exceptional performance. Close behind, Maharashtra (99.01 per cent), Haryana (98.90 per cent), Chhattisgarh (98.52 per cent), Assam (93.30 per cent), Manipur (92.08 per cent), and Himachal Pradesh (90.73 per cent) have achieved above 90 per cent of the targeted area, reflecting strong performance. Additionally, Madhya Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Punjab, Nagaland and Tripura have surpassed 70 per cent of their targets, indicating commendable progress. States like Meghalaya, Bihar and Mizoram have achieved over 58 per cent of the targeted area, showcasing significant advancements. Meanwhile, Karnataka and Jharkhand have each achieved 49 per cent of the targeted area, followed by Rajasthan at 44 per cent, Gujarat at 19 per cent, and Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh at 9 per cent each. Overall, several states have shown commendable progress in crop area coverage, with three states surpassing 100 per cent of their targets and many others achieving above 70 per cent. However, some states like Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, and Andhra Pradesh continue to lag significantly.

During April to June 2025, cereals accounted for a substantial share of the total crop area, comprising 54 per cent of the total area. Among cereals, Paddy dominated with the highest coverage, representing 40 per cent of the area under cereals and 21 per cent of the total area under major crops. Maize followed as the next major cereal crop, covering 26 per cent of the area under cereals and 14 per cent of the total area under major crops. Additionally, wheat contributes to the cereal category, covering 16 per cent of the area under cereals and eight 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 17 per cent and 16 per cent of the total area covered under major crops respectively.

Among pulses, Moong accounted for the largest area coverage during this quarter, representing 38 per cent of the area covered and 7 per cent of the total area under major crops. Similarly, among oilseeds, Soyabean led in terms of area coverage during the 1st quarter, contributing 61 per cent of the area covered and 10 per cent of the total area covered under major crops.

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

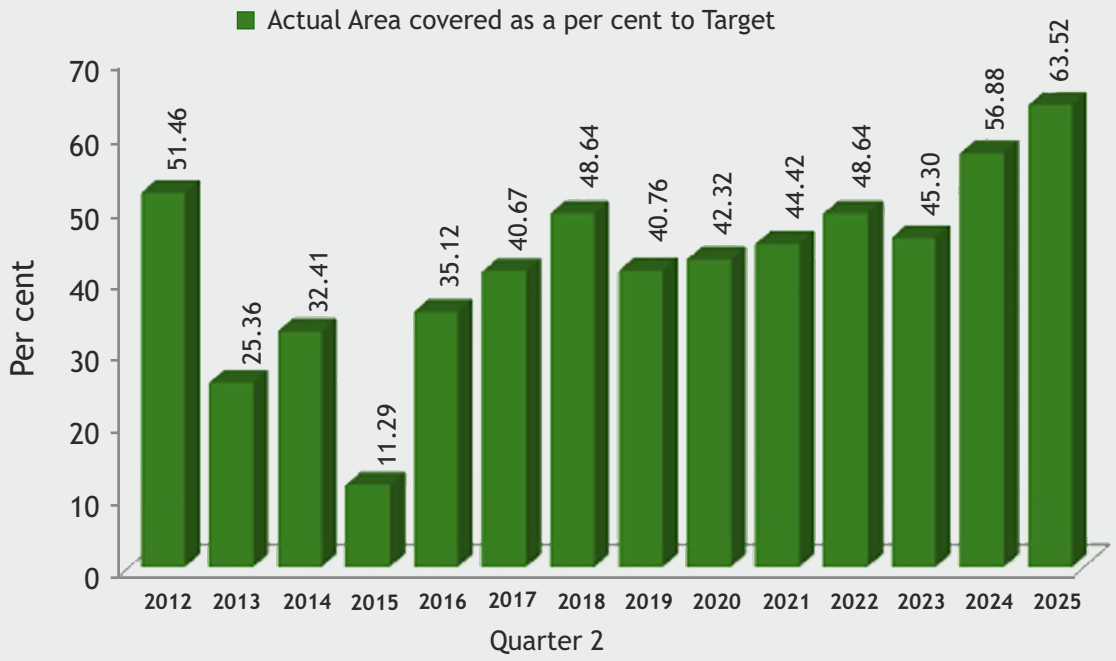


Figure 5: State-wise Area covered under Major Crops as per cent of the Targeted Area (April - June 2025)

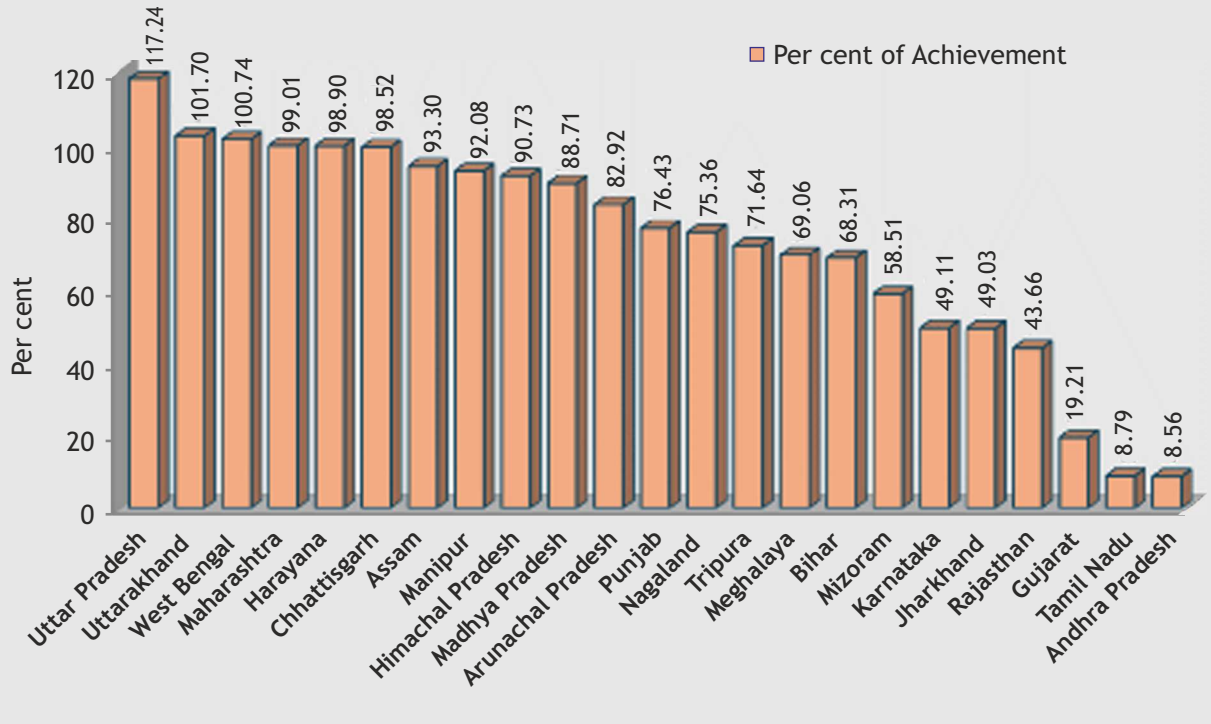
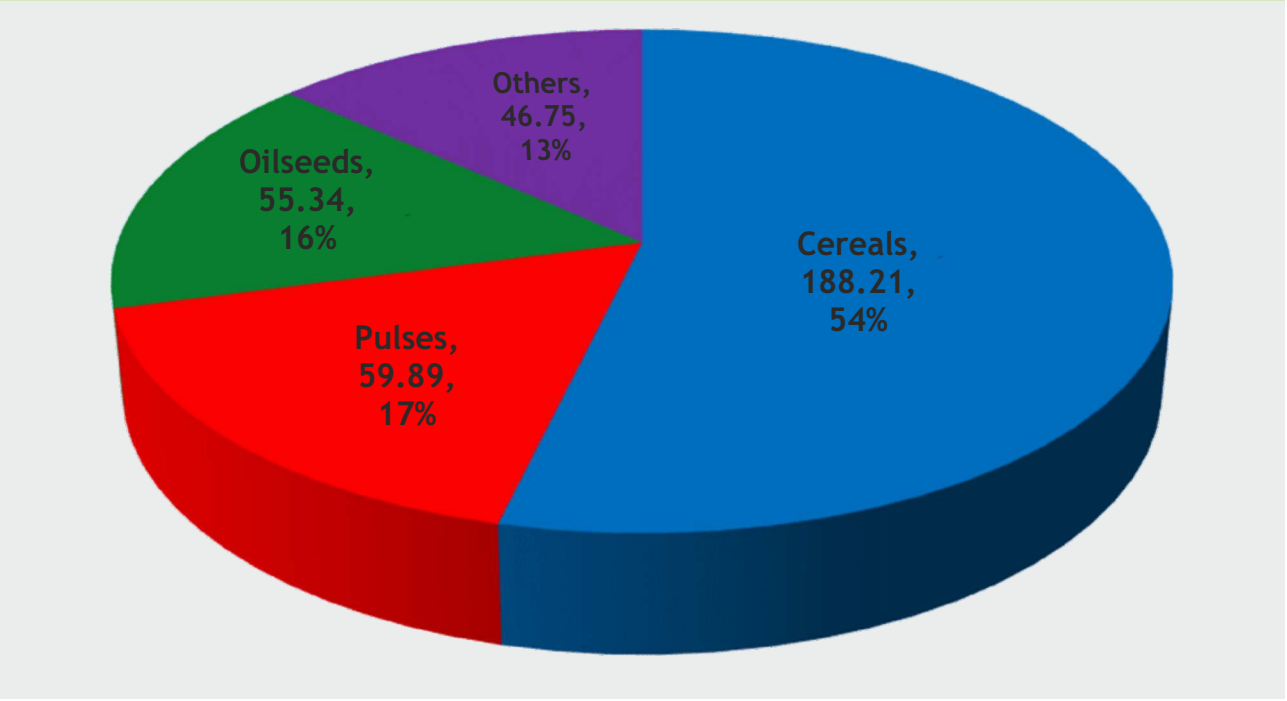


Figure 6: Area covered under different Crop Categories (lakh hectares) (April - June 2025)



Other crops included vegetables and cash crops like Sugarcane, Jute, Tobacco, and Cotton, collectively accounting for 13 per cent of the total cropped area. Among Other crop categories, Cotton dominated with the highest coverage, representing 73 per cent of the area under other crop category and 10 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 like paddy, maize, pulses, oilseeds, sugarcane, and cotton was notably lower in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, and Uttar Pradesh. Severe pest and disease outbreaks were reported only in Karnataka, specifically affecting maize. A few other states namely Bihar, Haryana, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, and Uttarakhand experienced moderate levels of pest and disease incidence, primarily in crops like pulses, oilseeds, maize, and sugarcane. On the other hand, some states reported no significant incidence of major pests and diseases. These include Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, and West Bengal. The incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops cultivated across different states is detailed in Table 1.

5. Farm Output Prices of Major Crops

Farm output prices of major crops across different states show significant variation, influenced by factors such as the type of produce (local or high-yielding variety) and quality, and timing of sale. For example, the price of paddy varied between Rs.1883.33 per quintal in Jharkhand to Rs.4000 per quintal in

Himachal Pradesh. Similarly, maize prices varied from Rs.1720 per quintal in Tripura to Rs.3000 per quintal in Himachal Pradesh. Wheat prices ranged from Rs.2429.33 per quintal in Haryana to Rs.2572 per quintal in Gujarat. In the case of pulses, gram prices

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

States	Incidence of major pest and Diseases			
	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
Andhra Pradesh				Paddy, Maize, Red gram, Groundnut, Cotton
Arunachal Pradesh		Pulses	Paddy, Oilseeds, Maize, Sugarcane	
Assam		Pulses	Paddy, Jute, Maize, Sugarcane	
Bihar		Maize, Pigeon pea	Paddy, Moong	Sunflower
Chhattisgarh				Wheat, Maize, Gram, Pea, Urad
Gujarat			Paddy, Tur, Groundnut, Cotton	Fodder
Haryana		Rapeseed & Mustard	Black Gram, Wheat, Barley	
Himachal Pradesh				Maize, Paddy, Pulses
Jharkhand		Moong	Paddy, Maize, Groundnut, Til	
Karnataka	Maize			Paddy, Red Gram, Groundnut, Cotton
Madhya Pradesh			Moong, Urad, Paddy, Maize, Groundnut	
Maharashtra				Soyabean, Cotton, Maize, Tur, Urad
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			Cotton, Maize, Sugarcane	
Rajasthan				Bajra, Maize, Moong, Soyabean, Guar
Tamil Nadu		Maize, Sugarcane	Paddy, Millets, Pulses, Oilseeds, Cotton	
Tripura		Pulses, Oilseeds	Paddy, Maize, Sugarcane	
Uttarakhand		Mustard, Black Gram, Wheat, Barley	Masoor	Wheat, Barley, Lentil
Uttar Pradesh			Maize, Bajra, Urad, Moong	
West Bengal				Summer Paddy, Mustard, Potato, Sesame, Jute

were highest in Andhra Pradesh at Rs.6822 per quintal, while the lowest price was recorded in Rajasthan at Rs.5258.33 per quintal.

For oilseeds such as groundnut prices varied significantly, ranging from Rs.4859.33 per quintal in Madhya Pradesh to Rs.7300 per quintal in Jharkhand. Likewise, the Price of Cotton ranged from Rs.7636.33 per quintal in Andhra Pradesh to Rs.6361.34 per quintal in Karnataka. Similarly, sugarcane was priced from Rs.310 per quintal in Assam to Rs.296 per quintal in Tripura. Table 2 summarizes the prevailing farm output prices of major crops during the period from April 2025 to June 2025, highlighting the variations across states.

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

States	Paddy	Maize	Wheat	Gram	Groundnut	Cotton	Sugarcane
Andhra Pradesh	2323.00	2228.33		6822.00	6000.00	7636.33	
Arunachal Pradesh	2000.00	1850.00					300.00
Assam	2100.00	1900.00					310.00
Bihar	2223.33	2143.33					
Chhattisgarh		2141.67	2435.00	5543.67			
Gujarat			2572.00		5290.67		
Haryana			2429.33				
Himachal Pradesh	4000.00	3000.00					
Jharkhand	1883.33	1973.33			7300.00		
Karnataka	2195.55	2271.09		6619.41	5058.68	6361.34	
Madhya Pradesh	2515.33	1993.33			4859.33		
Maharashtra		2082.00		6696.67		7447.00	
Manipur	1900.00	1810.00					299.00
Meghalaya	1950.00	1800.00					
Mizoram	1940.00	1820.00					300.00
Nagaland	2000.00	1810.00					298.00
Punjab	3462.50	2143.00	2432.33			7377.50	
Rajasthan			2463.00	5258.33			
Tripura	1920.00	1720.00					296.00
Uttar Pradesh		2300.00					
Uttarakhand			2474.30				
West Bengal	2320.00						

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 April 2025 to June 2025. These prices vary based on factors such as the type of seed (Hybrid or High Yielding Variety - HYV) and the source of purchase (open market or agricultural departments with a subsidy). For instance, the market price of local variety paddy seeds ranged from Rs.20 per kilogram in Gujarat to Rs.70 per kilogram in Himachal Pradesh. In contrast, the price of hybrid variety paddy seeds varied more widely, from Rs.55 per kilogram in Gujarat to Rs.450 per kilogram each in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.

Similarly, the price of local variety maize seeds ranged from Rs.28 per kilogram in Uttar Pradesh to Rs.350 per kilogram in Maharashtra. In contrast, the price of hybrid variety maize seeds varied significantly, ranging from Rs.38 per kilogram in Assam to Rs.900 per kilogram in Maharashtra. For gram seeds, the price of the local variety ranged from Rs.65 per kilogram in Andhra Pradesh to Rs.250 per kilogram in Maharashtra, while the hybrid variety was priced between Rs.130 per kilogram in Gujarat and Rs.400 per kilogram in Maharashtra. Groundnut seed prices also showed variation, with local varieties ranging from Rs.45 per kilogram in Gujarat to Rs.125 per kilogram in Jharkhand, while the hybrid variety was priced between Rs.75 per kilogram in Rajasthan and Rs.300 per kilogram in Gujarat. Similarly, cotton seed prices showed significant variation, with local varieties ranging from Rs.79 per kilogram in Andhra Pradesh to Rs.1200 per kilogram in Maharashtra, while hybrid varieties were priced between Rs.1000 and Rs.2500 per kilogram in Gujarat.

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 states, including Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, 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 Pradesh but a shortage was noted in Haryana. 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

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

States	Paddy		Maize		Gram		Groundnut		Cotton	
	Local Variety	Hybrid Variety	Local Variety	Hybrid Variety	Local Variety	Hybrid Variety	Local Variety	Hybrid Variety	Local Variety	Hybrid Variety
Andhra Pradesh	23				65		62		79	
Arunachal Pradesh	40	140	34	52						
Assam	38.5	136	30	38						
Bihar	35	450	32	400						
Chhattisgarh			60		80					
Gujarat	20 - 35	55 - 320			78 - 100	130 - 300	45 - 80	120 - 300		1000 - 2500
Haryana										
Himachal Pradesh	70	280	45	150						
Jharkhand	40 - 50	100 - 150	30	90-100			125			
Karnataka	42 - 50	262 - 300		127 - 336	135 - 150		85 - 114			
Madhya Pradesh	30 - 35	250 - 450	35 - 40	120 - 135			50			
Maharashtra			350	900	250	400			1200	1800
Manipur	39.5	124	32	44						
Meghalaya	40	100	38	50						
Mizoram	42	127	34	50						
Nagaland	38	120	32	50						
Punjab		56.25 - 125	60	180 - 350						1888 - 2000
Rajasthan				40-100				75 - 120		
Tamil Nadu	42		43	325	123		123		190 - 259	
Tripura	40	98	32	43						
Uttar Pradesh			28	350						
Uttarakhand										
West Bengal		80								

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 Bihar had the highest price for SSP at Rs.41.00 per kilogram. Urea, a nitrogen-based fertilizer, saw prices ranging from Rs.5.50 per kilogram in Maharashtra to Rs.12.00 per kilogram in Nagaland. The price of DAP varied between Rs.23.00 per kilogram in Chhattisgarh and Rs.38.00 per kilogram in Nagaland. SSP prices ranged from Rs.5.95 per kilogram in Madhya Pradesh to Rs.41 per kilogram in Bihar.

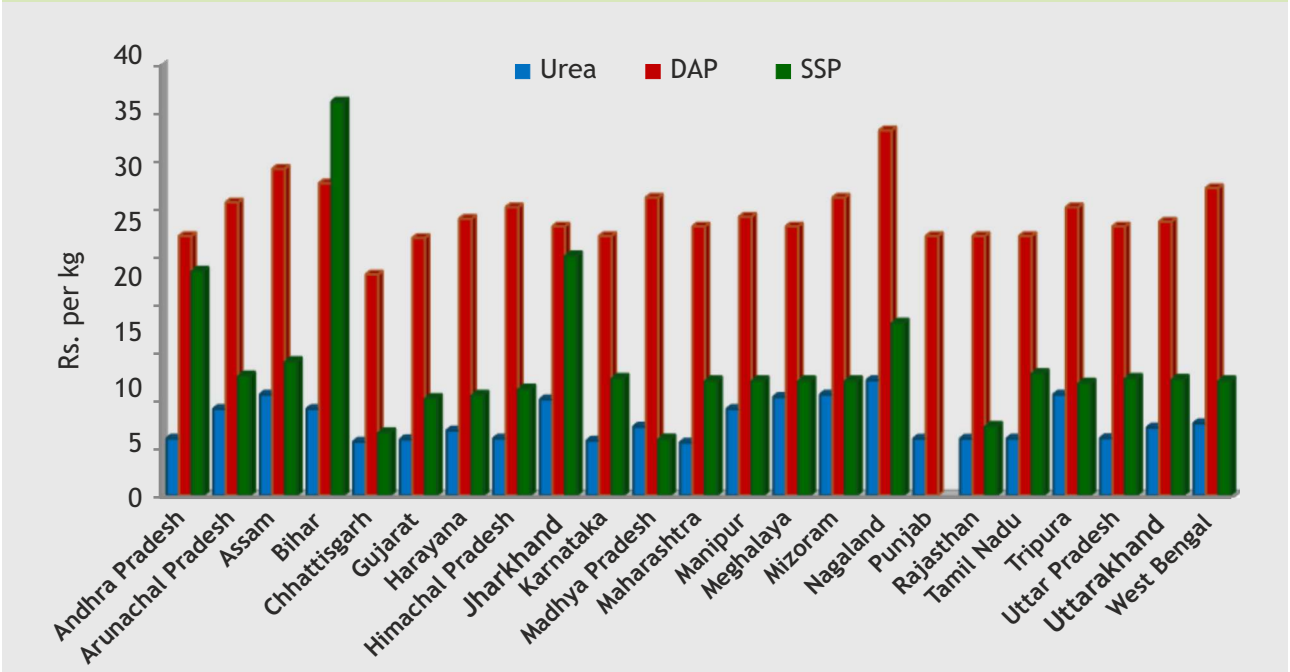
10. Availability of Agricultural Labour

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

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

- **Labour Shortage in Agriculture:** A lack of agricultural workers is evident as many opt for industrial jobs, perceiving agriculture as less financially rewarding.
- **Migration of Labour:** There is a trend of

Figure 7: Prevailing Market Prices of Fertilizers



workers migrating from the agricultural sector to urban and metropolitan areas in India, seeking better livelihood prospects.

- **Low Wage Rates:** Agricultural wages are relatively low, and employment growth in the sector is slower compared to other industries.
- **Overlap with MGNREGA Employment Period:** The 100-day employment period under NREGA frequently coincides with peak agricultural seasons, contributing to labour shortages during critical farming periods.
- **Challenges in Hilly States:** In hilly states, labour shortages are more common due to the limited use of modern machinery, with challenging topography increasing the need for manual labour compared to the plains.
- **Seasonal Nature of Agriculture:** Agriculture, being seasonal and lacking regular employment, prompts workers to shift towards other economic activities.

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

- **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.
- **Annual Revision of Agricultural Wage Rates:** Regularly update wage rates to ensure fair compensation and draw more workers into the agricultural sector.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Provision of Technical Extension Services:** Provide training and technical assistance to farmers to improve productivity and reduce dependence on manual labour.
- **Alignment of MGNREGA with Agricultural Seasons:** MGNREGA work should be scheduled either before or after the sowing and harvesting periods. This will help prevent labour shortages during peak farming seasons and support uninterrupted agricultural activity in rural areas where labour availability is already a challenge.
- **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.
- **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.

11. Prevailing Wage Rates for Casual Labour in Agriculture

Figure 8 presents the prevailing wage rates for casual agricultural labour, highlighting key trends across various states. In Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, and Nagaland, both male and female labourers earned the same wages whereas in most of the other states, wage rates varied widely. Laborers in Nagaland earned Rs.480 per day, followed by Rs.470 per day in Meghalaya, Rs.400 per day in Himachal Pradesh, and Rs.325 per day each in Chhattisgarh and Gujarat. The highest reported daily wage was Rs.670 for males in Tamil Nadu and Rs.500 for females in Haryana. In contrast, the lowest wage rates were observed in Madhya Pradesh at Rs.300 per day for males, and in both Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh at only Rs.250 per day for females. Based on primary data, the wage rates for agricultural labourers in Karnataka show only marginal difference from the Government website figures (https://karmikaspandana.karnataka.gov.in/. While the Government data lists the wage rate as Rs.533.21, the primary data shows a range of Rs.450 to Rs.580 for males and Rs.200 to Rs.400 for females, depending on the specific agricultural activities.

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)**. Karnataka stood first by achieving 104.54 per cent of the institutional credit flow target for agriculture, followed by Punjab with

Figure 8: Prevailing Wage Rates for Agricultural Labour

100.84 per cent achievement. States like Gujarat, West Bengal, and Arunachal Pradesh also performed well, achieving over 83 per cent of their targets. Other states like Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh also achieved above 74 per cent of their targets. However, states like Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan achieved above 41 per cent of the targets. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, and Andhra Pradesh fell significantly short, achieving less than 20 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, Karnataka, and Punjab distributed the highest amount of credit among farmers while Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and Andhra Pradesh were the lowest **(Table 4)**.

The data highlights the significance of reviewing and potentially adapting agricultural credit allocation strategies,

Table 4: Availability of Institutional Credit to Agriculture across States

Sl. No.	State	Institutional Credit (Rs. in crore)		Percent
		Target	Achievement	
1	Karnataka*	192201.00	200933.00	104.54
2	Punjab**	87709.00	88449.00	100.84
3	Gujarat***	137754.05	117356.07	85.19
4	West Bengal@	115852.20	97486.43	84.15
5	Arunachal Pradesh	381.90	319.12	83.56
6	Himachal Pradesh@@	16858.00	12627.00	74.90
7	Madhya Pradesh@@@	80871.85	60146.98	74.37
8	Chhattisgarh	7800.00	4437.43	56.89
9	Rajasthan#	443820.00	185231.00	41.74
10	Uttar Pradesh##	74817.59	14979.88	20.02
11	Bihar	112642.00	16700.00	14.83
12	Jharkhand	23752.00	3500.00	14.74
13	Andhra Pradesh	306000.00	18326.00	5.99

*Note: * Data as of Mar 2025 (169th Meeting), SLBCKarnataka.com*

*** Data pertains to Mar 2025, SLBC, Punjab*

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

@ Data pertains up to Mar 2025; Source: PNB Circle office, Kolkata, West Bengal

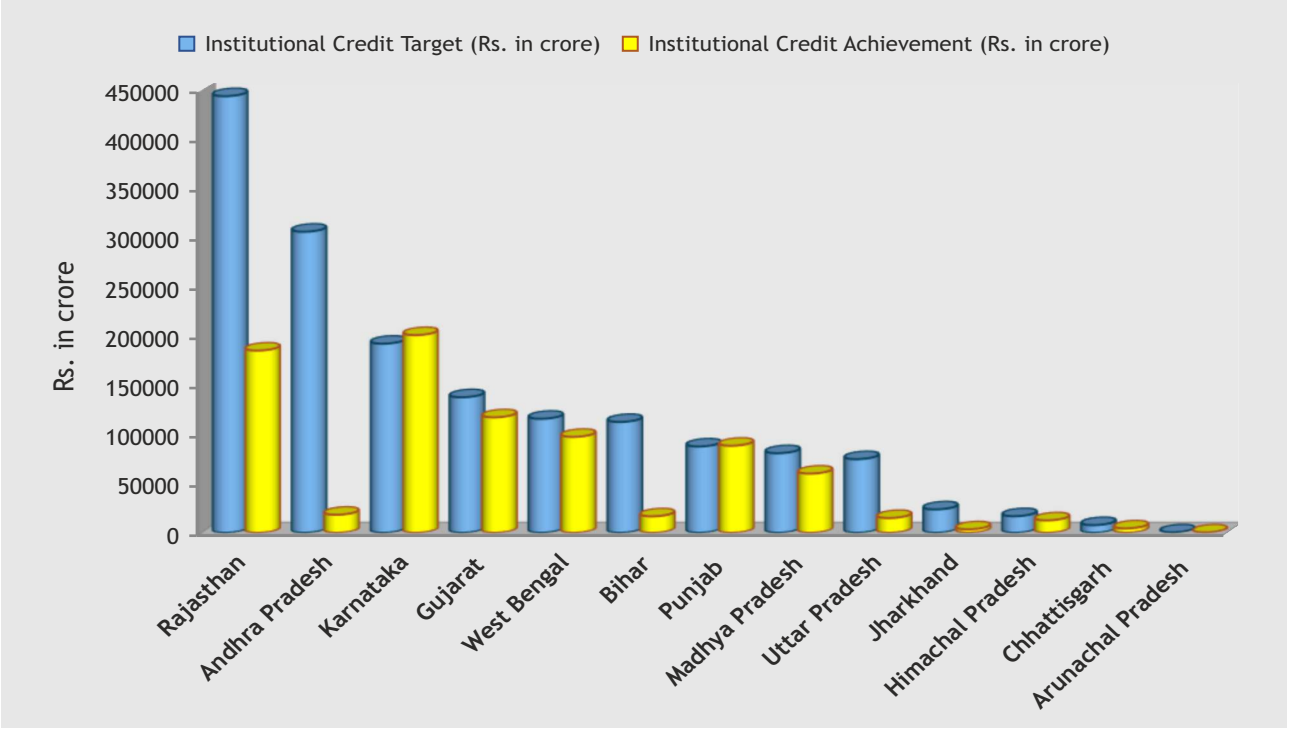
@@ Data pertains to Mar 2025, Agenda papers review data, 176th SLBC Meeting of Shimla, published by UCO bank, Himachal Pradesh

@@@ Source: https://www.slbcmadhyapradesh.in/slbc-meeting.aspx, 192-193 SLBC meeting, Madhya Pradesh

 # Data pertains up to Mar 2024, SLBC, Rajasthan

Data pertains to 30th Jun 2025, Uttar Pradesh

Figure 9: Availability of Institutional Credit to Agriculture across States



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.

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

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

- **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.

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

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

- **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.

- **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.

- **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.

- **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.

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. Tamil Nadu received 18 hours of electricity, while both Haryana and Jharkhand had 17 to 18 hours of availability. Uttarakhand experienced 16 to 17 hours, while Uttar Pradesh received 15 to 16 hours of electricity. Maharashtra had 12 hours of electricity, Bihar accessed 10 to 12 hours, and Madhya Pradesh received 10 hours. Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat each had 8 hours of power supply, Rajasthan consumed 5 to 6 hours, Punjab experienced a variable supply ranging from 4 to 8 hours, whereas Karnataka had the lowest availability, with only 3 to 7 hours of power supply for agricultural use.

On average, irrigation pumps in these 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 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

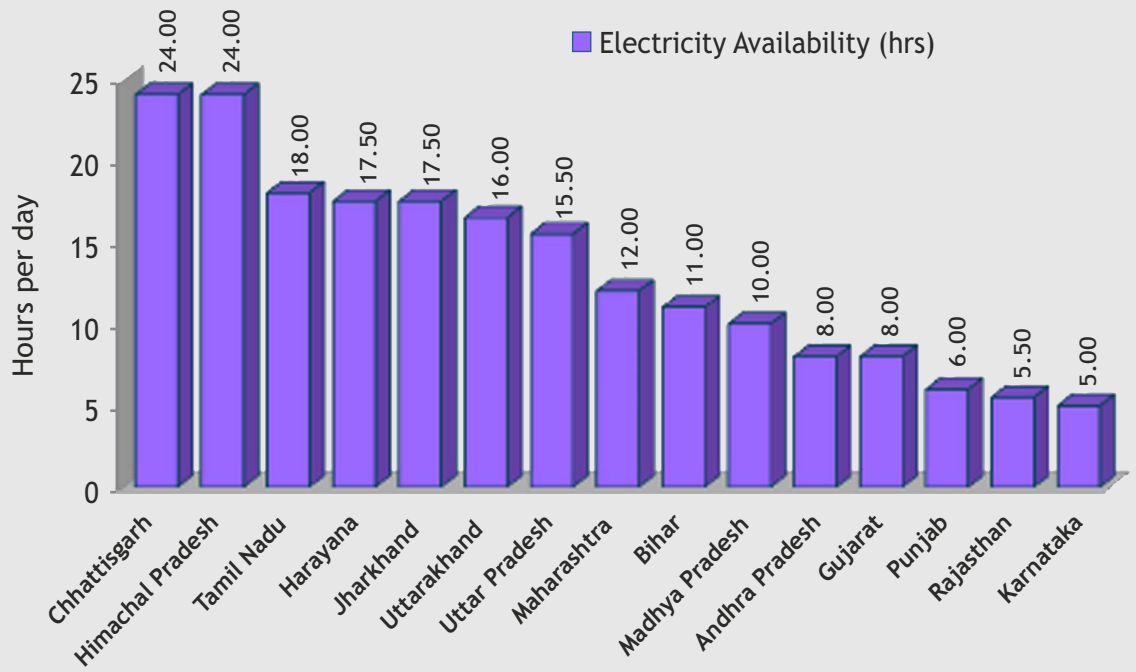
The availability of farm machinery significantly impacts agricultural activities such as timely sowing, harvesting, and other essential operations. Data on farm machinery collected from different AERCs show that it was easily available in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal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

- **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.

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



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

Addressing these challenges requires coordinated efforts from the government and key stakeholders to improve access to agricultural machinery. This involves adopting innovative financing models, developing robust infrastructure for repair and

maintenance, encouraging research and development of machinery suited to smallholders, expanding the reach of custom hiring centers, and implementing proactive strategies to avoid seasonal equipment shortages. These initiatives will empower states to better support their farming communities, enhance agricultural productivity, and promote long-term sustainability in the sector.

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

- **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.
- **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.
- **Promote Sustainable Business Models:** Encourage the formation of farmer cooperatives or machinery sharing networks to collectively invest in and share the use of machinery, ensuring efficient utilization and cost-sharing.
- **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.
- **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.

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

Improving the availability of organic inputs is crucial for promoting sustainable farming practices, enhancing soil health, and reducing reliance on chemical fertilizers. To overcome existing shortages, targeted interventions are

necessary—these include promoting composting and vermicomposting, increasing the production of bio-fertilizers, providing subsidies or incentives for organic farming, and supporting the establishment of organic input production centers or co-operatives.

Reasons for Shortage:

- **Supply-Demand Imbalance:** The high demand for organic inputs combined with low production levels contributes to shortages.
- **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.
- **Lack of Awareness Among Farmers:** Many farmers may not be aware of the benefits and proper usage of vermicompost and bio-fertilizers, leading to low adoption rates.
- **Inadequate Financial and Infrastructure Support:** Insufficient funding and infra-structure, such as composting facilities and bio-fertilizer production units, hinder the availability of organic inputs.
- **Insufficient Policy Initiatives:** Current policies may not be robust enough to meet the demand for organic inputs, lacking adequate government support and incentives.

Suggestions to address the shortage:

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

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: **Apr - Jun 2025**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	138.2	85.2

Source: Indian Meteorological Department (IMD),
Note: The Actual and Normal rainfall is accumulated rainfall from 1 April, 2025 to 30 June, 2025.

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		6	22

Note: 1. 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%
2. No. of districts indicating deficient or large deficient rainfall for June, 2025 3. Deficit rainfall includes deficit, largely deficit and no rain districts.
Source: Indian Meteorological Department (IMD)

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

Note: Top 4 major crops considering Gross cropped area
Normal area (in place of target area) is used here.
*** Area covered under major crops is same as reported in previous quarter.*

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

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

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Apr	May	Jun	
5	Farm output price of major crops	1	Mustard	5909.00	6101.00	5921.00	5977.00
		2	Black Gram	5800.00	-	-	5800.00
		3	Wheat	2425.00	2425.00	2438.00	2429.33
		4	Barley	2006.00	2152.00	2123.00	2093.67

Note: Consider major Producing market
Source: agmarknet.gov.in. Note: The prices reported are state-wise wholesale prices as indicative of farm output prices.

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

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

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

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	1	Mustard	160.00 - 220.00	750.00 - 850.00
		2	Black Gram	100.00 - 120.00	-
		3	Wheat	30.00 - 32.00	65.00 - 70.00
		4	Barley	30.00 - 34.00	42.00 - 55.00

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
Insufficient supply of DAP and NPK, demands are high in sowing season.	*Proper management to fulfill the demand needed.*

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

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea (46%)	**6.00 - 7.50**
		2	DAP (18:46:00)	**27.00 - 30.00**
		3	SSP (16.0)	**8.00 - 13.00**
		4	NPK (12:32:16)	**27.50 - 35.00**

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 and Rs 600 main Season	**Rs. 450 in off Season and Rs 550 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

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

13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	**17 - 18**

Suggestion for improvement of more accuracy in electricity:

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

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

Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage

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 to provide adequate infrastructure, awareness and benefits such as subsidy or price for organic farming.	*Good output price in the market for organic product.*

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

16	Remarks & observations	*Water facility for irrigation is a concerning issue in some part of Haryana.*

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

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

Name of AERC: **Delhi** | State: **Uttrakhand** | Quarter Covered: **Apr - Jun 2025**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	391.0	280.7

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

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

Note:1) 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%
2) The number of districts with deficit rainfall are reported for the latest monsoon month of June, 2025.
3) Deficit rainfall includes deficit, large deficit, and no Rain fall

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
3	Area covered under major crops	1	Mustard	0.15	0.15
		2	Black Gram (Urad)	0.01	0.01
		3	Masoor (Lentil)	0.13	0.13
		4	Wheat	3.01	3.02
		5	Barley	0.29	0.22

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area. Normal area is used here in place of targeted area.
Data for Area under major crops is same as reported in the previous quarter

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

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

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Apr	May	Jun	
5	Farm output price of major crops	1	Mustard	6000.00	-	-	6000.00
		2	Black Gram (Urad)	-	-	6963.00	6963.00
		3	Masoor (Lentil)	6578.00	6563.00	-	6570.50
		4	Wheat	2448.00	2458.00	2517.00	2474.30

Note: Consider major Producing market, The prices reported are state-wise wholesale prices as indicative of farm output prices
Source: agmarknet.gov.in.

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

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

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

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	1	Mustard	120.00 - 150.00	-
		2	Black Gram (Urad)	130.00 - 145.00	150.00 - 165.00
		3	Masoor (Lentil)	130.00 - 140.00	-
		4	Wheat	40.00 - 47.00	70.00 - 80.00
		5	Barley	35.00 - 42.00	65.00 - 74.00

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: 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 (46%)	**6.32 - 7.80**
		2	DAP (18:46:00)	**27.00 - 30.00**
		3	SSP (16.0)	**8.50 - 15.80**
		4	NPK (12:32:16)	**30.00 - 36.00**
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 Uttarakhand			

11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male	Female
		Rs 450 in Off Season and Rs 550 in Main season	**Rs 400 in Off Season and Rs 500 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		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
Source: Telephonic information collected from farmers of various villages of Uttarakhand			

13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	**16 - 17**
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		Suggestions to overcome 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		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
Source: Telephonic information collected from farmers of various villages of Uttarakhand			

16	Remarks & observations	*Cost of cultivation is increasing over the years and crop loss often occurs because of animal attack.*

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: **Apr - Jun 2025**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
1	Average Rainfall (mm) (01.06.2025 to 25.06.2025)	Actual	Normal
		179.8	76.5

Source: https://hydro.imd.gov.in/hydrometweb

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State (01.06.2025 to 25.06.2025)	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		Deficient - 0 Large Deficient - 0	33

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

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area* (lakh ha)
3	Area covered under major crops (as of 30.06.2025)	1	Paddy	0.04	8.75
		2	Tur	0.22	2.30
		3	Groundnut	1.54	1.75
		4	Cotton	1.39	2.53
		5	Fodder	1.79	10.6

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area NA - Not Available
(1): Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area
*(2): *Because of the unavailability of targeted area figures, the average area of the last three years has been taken as the proxy for the Target.*
Source: http://dag.gujarat.gov.in

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

Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Apr	May	Jun	
5	Farm output price of major crops	1	Wheat (Rajkot)	2568.00	2580.00	2568.00	2572.00
		2	Summer Bajra (Dessa)	2648.00	2606.00	2396.00	2550.00
		3	Summer Groundnut (Gondal)	5280.00	5289.00	5303.00	5290.67
		4	Moong (Rajkot)	7759.00	8144.00	7569.00	7824.00
		5	Potato (Ahmedabad)	1356.00	1382.00	1496.00	1411.33

Note: Consider a major producing market Source: http://agmarknet.gov.in

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

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

Source: 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	Paddy	20.00 - 35.00	55.00 - 320.00
		2	Tur	78.00 - 100.00	130.00 - 300.00
		3	Groundnut	45.00 - 80.00	120.00 - 300.00
		4	Cotton	NA	1000.00 - 2500.00
		5	Fodder	45.00 - 60.00	320.00 - 450.00
Remarks: NA- Not Available					
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	5.37 - 6.30
		2	DAP	25.00 - 28.60
		3	SSP	8.30 - 12.00
			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	
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	Target (Rs. in Lakh)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)*
		137754.05	117356.07
Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
*Source: https://www.slbcgujarat.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:		
Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat		

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 (√)	**Adequate**	**Shortage**
		√	
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	

Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat

16	Remarks & observations	

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

Agro-Economic Research Centre, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat

Name of AERC: **VV Nagar** | State: **Rajasthan** | Quarter Covered: **Apr - Jun 2025**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
1	Average Rainfall (mm) (01-06- 2025 to 30-06-2025)	Actual	Normal
		125.3	55.0

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State (01-06- 2025 to 30-06-2025)	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		0	33

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

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
3	Area covered under major crops (As on 30.06.2025 of Directorate of Agriculture, Jaipur, Rajasthan)	1	Bajra	24.97	43.00
		2	Maize	4.43	9.70
		3	Moong	10.80	25.50
		4	Soyabean	4.26	11.40
		5	Guar	5.58	25.00

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

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

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Apr	May	Jun	
5	Farm output price of major crops (As per agmarknet.gov.in website as on date 01.06.2025) (Prices picked up every month 1st - 30/31st)	1	Barley (Ganganagar)	2043.00	2130.00	2082.00	2085.00
		2	Wheat (Kota)	2456.00	2476.00	2457.00	2463.00
		3	Gram (Malpura, Tonk)	5282.00	5282.00	5211.00	5258.33
		4	Mustard Anupgarh, Ganganagar)	5532.00	5784.00	6046.00	5787.33
		5	Cumin (Metricity, Nagaur)	20421.00	19095.00	17871.00	19129.00

Note: Consider major Producing market

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

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

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops (based on GSSCL market portal on dated 02.06.2025)	1	Bajra	-	60.00 - 70.00
		2	Maize	-	40.00 - 100.00
		3	Moong	-	150.00 - 185.00
		4	Soyabean	-	70.00 - 75.00
		5	Guar	-	80.00 - 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		

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer (www.fertiliserindia.com)	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 (March, 2025 as per data of State Level Bankers Committee, Rajasthan on dated 02.06.2025)	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		443820	**185231 (41.74 %)**
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 *Note: Mention the source of information wherever used*		

Agro-Economic Research Centre, Uttar Pradesh

Name of AERC: **Prayagraj** | State: **Uttar Pradesh** | Quarter Covered: **Apr - Jun 2025**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm	103.7	95.0

		No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	09	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 %

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
3	Area covered under major crops	1	Maize	13.95	8.83
		2	Bajra	9.84	11.28
		3	Urad	5.50	4.83
		4	Moong	0.50	0.47

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

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

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Apr	May	Jun	
5	Farm output price of major crops	1	Maize	Not Harvested	Not Harvested	Harvested	2300.00
		2	Bajra	Not Harvested	Not Harvested	Harvested	1900.00
		3	Urad	Not Harvested	Not Harvested	Harvested	9000.00
		4	Moong	Not Harvested	Not Harvested	Harvested	7400.00

Note: Consider major Producing market

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

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

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid* variety
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	1	Maize	28.00	350.00
		2	Bajra	30.00	300.00
		3	Urad	145.00	155.00
		4	Moong	130.00	150.00

*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	**5.92 - 6.00**
		2	DAP	**27.00 - 29.00**
		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 Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		74817.59	**14979.88**
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 - 16**
Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:		

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

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

16	Remarks & observations	1. *Information from Sr. No. 1 to 4 has been collected from Directorate of Agriculture, U.P., Lucknow.* 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 of the 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 30.06.2025* 6. *Electricity availability for irrigations pump sets was very irregular across the state.* 7. *The information of area covered under major crops is up to 30.06 2025.* 8. *Break-up of Number of Districts received deficit rainfall in U.P.* *Above 120 per cent (Excess)-**28**, 80 per cent-120 per cent (Normal)-**16**, 60-80 per cent (Deficient)-**09** districts, 40 per cent - 60 per cent (Highly deficient)-**12** districts, below 40 per cent (Scanty) -**10**, No rain-**0** districts. The concept for deficient rainfall as per the govt. of Uttar Pradesh ranges from 60 to 80 per cent. Therefore, the data pertains to the same classification.*

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

Agro-Economic Research Centre, PAU, Ludhiana

Name of AERC: **PAU, Ludhiana** | State: **Punjab** | Quarter Covered: **Apr - Jun 2025**

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

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State*	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		-	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	Paddy	22.470	29.750
		2	Cotton	1.190	1.150
		3	Maize	0.720	1.000
		4	Sugarcane	0.940	-
		5	Moong, Mash, Arhar	0.002 0.003	- -

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	Cotton			√	
		2	Maize			√	
		3	Sugarcane			√	

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Apr	May	Jun	
		1	Wheat	2425	2427	2445	2432.33
		2	Paddy Basmati	2425 - 4500	-	-	3462.50
		3	Cotton	7225 - 7530	-	-	7377.50
		4	Maize	2427	2427	Local-1400 other 1300-2200	2143.00

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	Paddy	√	
		2	Cotton	√	
		3	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)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Paddy Basmati	-	Pr130 / PR131- 56.25 PR132-125.00 Basmati - 75.00
		2	Cotton (Bt)	-	1888.00 - 2000.00
		3	Maize	60.00	180.00 - 350.00

Remarks:

8	Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (√)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Urea	√	
		2	DAP	√	
		3	MOP	√	
		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	MOP	**19-34 (60% K_2O)**
		4	Others - Zinc	**21% - 46, 33% - 81-100**

10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available	Shortage
			√
Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
Peak season of Paddy Transplantation in second half of June		*Mechanical transplantation of Paddy crop and DSR technique can be encouraged*	

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

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		87709* **	**88449*** **
Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	

13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	**April-May 4 - 6 Hours/ day, Since 10th June 6 - 8 Hours/ day**
Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: *Available as per requirement*		

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

15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate	Shortage
			√
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
Production constraint in case of FYM		*For other organic options production can be increased targeting the demand*	

16	Remarks & observations	-None-

·Information yet to be received from Technical section, IMD, Chandigarh.
*** Provisional estimates*
**** Data pertains to March 2025, Lead Bank, Ludhiana.*
NA implies Not Applicable
Note: Mention the source of information wherever used

Agro-Economic Research Centre, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

Name of AERC: **Shimla** | State: **Himachal Pradesh** | Quarter Covered: **Apr - Jun 2025**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual	Normal
		135.0	101.1

Source: Meteorological Centre Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Apr	May	Jun	
		1	Maize	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00
		2	Paddy	4000.00	4000.00	4000.00	4000.00
		3	Pulses	10000.00	10000.00	10000.00	10000.00

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

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

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

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh

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

Remarks:
Source: Local Markets of Himachal Pradesh

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

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

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

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

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		16858	**12627**
Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
Source: Agenda Papers Review Data March. 2025 (176th SLBC meeting at Shimla) published by UCO Bank.			

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

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

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

16	Remarks & observations	*Himachal Pradesh ranked 17th State in India and 126th in world with a geographical area of 55,673 square kilometers (Sq Km). Out of the total geographical area, 11.49 per cent of the area comes under Net Sown Area and around 24.55 per cent is under forest coverage, Land put to non-agriculture uses is around 7.98 per cent, fallow lands 1.53 per cent, Barren and uncultivable land 16.73 per cent.* *Himachal Pradesh has been no exception as 87 per cent of the farmers in the hill state are small land holders and 81 per cent 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 per cent of farmers do not have any permanent source of irrigation. Remaining 15 per cent of farmers have permanent source of irrigation (like wells, ponds, hand pumps etc). The dependence of farmers on rain water lowers the crop yield.* *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.*

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

Agro-Economic Research Center, ADRTC, Bengaluru

Name of AERC: **ADRTC** | State: **Karnataka** | Quarter Covered: **Apr - Jun 2025**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	478	305

		No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	0	31

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

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
3	Area covered under major crops	1	Paddy	0.82	10.63
		2	Maize	12.62	15.50
		3	Tur	7.41	16.80
		4	Groundnut	0.93	3.06
		5	Cotton	4.68	7.89

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

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

Source: Data from Department of Agriculture, GOK

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Apr	May	Jun	
5	Farm output price of major crops	1	Paddy	2213.16	2123.81	2249.68	2195.55
		2	Maize	2268.21	2271.16	2273.89	2271.09
		3	Red Gram	6687.56	6551.25	-	6619.40
		4	Groundnut	5326.54	4835.08	5014.43	5058.68
		5	Cotton	6325.60	6456.43	6302.00	6361.34

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

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

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	42.00 - 50.00	262.00 - 300.00
		2	Maize	-	127.00 - 336.00
		3	Ragi	65.00	-
		4	Redgram	135.00 - 150.00	-
		5	Groundnut	85.00 - 114.00	
		6	Sunflower	590.00 - 940.00	-
		7	Soyabean	70.00 - 81.00	-
Source: Data from Department of Agriculture, GOK					

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

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	5.70
		2	DAP	27.00
		3	SSP	12.25
		4	Others	-
Source: Data from Department of Agriculture, GOK				

10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available	Shortage
			√
Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
They prefer to move to urban areas for jobs to get a better income.		*Increase the wage rates for agriculture works.*	

11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male	Female
		525	275
Source: Primary data			

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		192201	200933
Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
Note: - Data pertains up to March 2025 *Source: SLBC Karnataka.com, SLBC 169th meeting*			

13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	3 to 7
Suggestions for improvement of more accuracy in electricity:		
Source: Primary data		

14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available	Shortage
		√	
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
Source: Data from Department of Agriculture, GOK			

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

16	Remarks & observations	

Agro-Economic Research Centre, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam

Name of AERC: **Visakhapatnam** | State: **Andhra Pradesh** | Quarter Covered: **Apr - Jun 2025**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	81.2	61.3

		No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	0	26

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

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
3	Area covered under major crops	1	Paddy	0.96	15.55
		2	Maize	0.16	1.45
		3	Redgram	0.08	3.29
		4	Groundnut	0.25	5.72
		5	Cotton	1.26	5.64

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

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

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Apr	May	Jun	
5	Farm output price of major crops	1	Paddy	2300.00	2300.00	2369.00	2323.00
		2	Maize	2168.00	2117.00	2400.00	2228.33
		3	Redgram	7550.00	6519.00	6397.00	6822.00
		4	Groundnut	5697.00	6387.00	5916.00	6000.00
		5	Cotton	7521.00	7489.00	7899.00	7636.33

Note: Consider major Producing market

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

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

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

Remarks:

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

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea (45 kg by)	**266.50**
		2	DAP (50 kg)	**1350.00**
		3	SSP (50 kg)	**470.00 - 700.00**
		4	Others NPK (50 kg)	**1110.00 - 1900.00**
		5	MOP (50 kg)	**1500.00**

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

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

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		3,06,000	**18,326**
Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	

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

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

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

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

Agro-Economic Research Center, Madras University, Tamil Nadu

Name of AERC: **Chennai** | State: **Tamil Nadu** | Quarter Covered: **Apr - Jun 2025**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual	Normal
		258.8	155.9

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%

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
3	Area covered under major crops	1	Paddy	2.58	20.30
		2	Total Millets	0.45	10.00
		3	Total Pulses	0.45	10.00
		4	Total Oil Seeds	0.76	5.80
		5	Cotton	0.03	1.78
		6	Sugar Cane	0.08	1.75

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

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

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Apr	May	Jun	
5	Farm output price of major crops	1	Paddy	NIL			
		2	Total Millets				
		3	Total Pulses				
		4	Total Oil Seeds				
		5	Cotton				

Note: Consider major Producing market

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Seed availability (MT)		Adequate / Shortage
				Govt	PVT	
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops as on 01.10.2024	1	**Paddy**	1937.00	10183.86	Adequate
		2	Sorghum	38.00	0.87	
		3	Cumbu	48.00	31.96	
		4	Ragi	61.00	1.60	
		5	Maize	0.00	549.14	
		6	Samai	1.00	0.00	
		7	Thenai	0.00	0.00	
		8	Kudiraivali	34.00	0.00	
		9	Varagu	0.00	0.00	
			Total Millet	182.00	583.57	

6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops as on 01.10.2024	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Seed availability (MT)		Adequate / Shortage
				Govt	PVT	
		10	Blackgram	285.00	45.49	Adequate
		11	Greengram	68.00	3.65	
		12	Cowpea	47.00	1.72	
		13	Horsegram	2.00	0.00	
		14	Bengalgram	0.00	0.00	
		15	Redgram	6.00	0.49	
			Total Pulses	408.00	51.35	
		16	Groundnut	982.00	0.00	Adequate
		17	Gingelly	8.00	3.60	
		18	Castor	0.00	0.79	
		19	Sunflower	0.00	0.32	
		20	Soybean	0.00	0.00	
			Total Oilseeds	990.00	4.74	
		21	**Cotton**	2.00	1.64	Adequate
			Grand Total	3519.00	10825.16	

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops 2024-25	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
			Paddy		
		1	Super Fine	44.00	
		2	Fine & Medium	43.00	
		3	Coarse	39.00	
			Millets		
		4	Sorghum	70.00	
		5	Cumbu	56.00	
		6	Ragi	51.00	
		7	Maize	43.00	325.00
		8	Kuiraivali	71.00	
		9	Varagu and Other Millets	71.00	
		10	Samai, Tenai	75.00	
			Pulses		
		11	Redgram	123.00	
		12	Blackgram	128.00	
		13	Greengram	129.00	
		14	Cowpea	126.00	
		15	Horsegram	84.00	
		16	Bengalgram (Brown)	117.00	
		17	Bengalgram (Kabuli)	134.00	
		18	Mothbean	109.00	
			Oil seeds		
		19	Groundnut	123.00	
		20	Gingelly	194.00	
		21	Castor Variety	96.00	320.00
		22	Sunflower Variety	112.00	520.00
		23	Soyabean	70.00	
		24	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	NPK Complex	√	
Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage		

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per Bag)	Per Kg.
		1	UREA (45 Kg)	**266.50**	**5.92**
		2	DAP (50 Kg)	**1350.00**	**27.00**
		3	SSP (50 Kg)	**575.00 to 700.00**	**11.50 to 14.00**
		4	MOP (50 Kg)	**1525.00 to 1800.00**	**30.50 to 36.00**
		5	NPK Complex (50 Kg)	**1250.00 to 1900.00**	**25.00 to 38.00**

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
		670.00	**346.00**

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

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

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

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

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

Agro-Economic Research Center, JNKVV, Jabalpur, MP

Name of AERC: **Jabalpur** | State: **Madhya Pradesh** | Quarter Covered: **Apr - Jun 2025**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	189.1	123.7

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		01	52

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

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
3	Area covered under major crops	1	Moong	10.21	11.59
		2	Urad	0.91	0.95
		3	Paddy	0.55	0.45
		4	Maize	0.12	0.28
		5	Groundnut	0.15	0.19

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

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

				Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Apr	May	Jun	
5	Farm output price of major crops	1	Moong	-	-	6853.00	6853.00
		2	Urad	6818.00	6660.00	6360.00	6612.67
		3	Paddy	2759.00	2511.00	2276.00	2515.33
		4	Maize	1932.00	1988.00	2060.00	1993.33
		5	Groundnut	4685.00	4869.00	5024.00	4859.33

Note: Consider major Producing market (- Not Available)
https://agmarknet.gov.in/PriceTrends/SA_Pri_MonthRep.aspx

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

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

				Price (Rs. per kg)	
		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Local variety	Hybrid variety
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	1	Moong	82.00	.
		2	Urad	140.00 - 170.00	-
		3	Paddy	30.00 - 35.00	250.00 - 450.00
		4	Maize	35.00 - 40.00	120.00 - 135.00
		5	Groundnut	50.00	-

Remarks:

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

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	**5.30 - 9.00**
		2	DAP	**24.00 - 38.00**
		3	SSP	**5.00 - 6.90**
		4	Others	**24.00 - 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
		300	**250**

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State (*Updates not Available)	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		80871.85	**60146.98**
Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
Note: https://www.slbcmadhyapradesh.in/slbc-meeting.aspx, 192-193 SLBC Meeting			

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

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

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

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

Agro-Economic Research Center, JNKVV, Jabalpur, MP

Name of AERC: **Jabalpur** | State: **Chhattisgarh** | Quarter Covered: **Apr - Jun 2025**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	142.4	177.3

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

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

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
3	Area covered under major crops	1	Wheat	2.85	2.83
		2	Maize	1.34	1.30
		3	Gram	3.70	3.84
		4	Pea	0.55	0.55
		5	Urd	0.24	0.29

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

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

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Apr	May	Jun	
5	Farm output price of major crops	1	Wheat	2430.00	2425.00	2450.00	2435.00
		2	Maize	2230.00	2000.00	2195.00	2141.67
		3	Gram	5666.00	5555.00	5410.00	5543.67
		4	Pea	4000.00	4000.00	3877.00	3959.00
		5	Urd	5500.00	6000.00	5729.00	5743.00

Note: Consider major Producing market

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

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

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	1	Wheat	35.00	
		2	Maize	60.00	
		3	Gram	80.00	
		4	Pea	60.00	
		5	Urd	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	NPK	√	
Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage		

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	**5.59**
		2	DAP	**23.00**
		3	MOP	**18.38**
		4	SSP	**6.59**
		5	NPK (Other)	**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 : 7800.00	**4437.43**
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**
Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:		

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

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

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

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

Name of AERC: **Bhagalpur** | State: **BIHAR** | Quarter Covered: **Apr - Jun 2025**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	148.6 (-38.42%)	241.3

		No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	26	38

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

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
3	Area covered under major crops	1	Paddy (Summer)	0.70	1.35
		2	Maize	1.75	2.50
		3	Moong	1.40	1.75
		4	Pigeon pea	0.13	0.20
		5	Sunflower	0.05	0.10

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√)	1	Paddy (Summer)			√	
		2	Maize		√		
		3	Moong			√	
		4	Pigeon pea		√		
		5	Sunflower				√

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Apr	May	Jun	
5	Farm output price of major crops	1	Paddy (Summer)	2210.00	2220.00	2240.00	2223.33
		2	Maize	2120.00	2150.00	2160.00	2143.33
		3	Moong	7300.00	7350.00	7400.00	7350.00
		4	Pigeon pea	7900.00	8000.00	8050.00	7983.33
		5	Sunflower	7050.00	7100.00	7100.00	7083.33

Note: Consider major Producing market

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	1	Paddy (Summer)	√	
		2	Maize	√	
		3	Moong	√	
		4	Pigeon pea	√	
		5	Sunflower	√	

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

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	1	Paddy (Summer)	35.00	450.00
		2	Maize	32.00	400.00
		3	Moong	90.00	110.00
		4	Pigeon pea	105.00	140.00
		5	Sunflower	130.00	470.00

Remarks:

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

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

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	**8.00 - 10.00**
		2	DAP	**30.00 - 35.00**
		3	SSP	**40.00 - 42.00**
		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
Migration of labours to other states of the country in search of work.	*Government of Bihar should ensure rural employment during off season of agriculture.*

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

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		112642 (Annual)	**16700 (Approx)**

Reason for less achievement against the target	Suggestions to overcome the shortage
Reluctancy of Farmers and bank officials	*Camp mode distribution may be made at regular interval.*

13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	**10 - 12**

Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:

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

Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage

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

Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage
No shortage rather least application	*To increase use, awareness programme is needed.*

16	Remarks & observations	*Farmers are not aware about the application of Organic manure and its benefits.*

NA implies Not Available
Local Market at Bhagalpur Local Newspaper.

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

Name of AERC: **Bhagalpur** | State: **Jharkhand** | Quarter Covered: **Apr - Jun 2025**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual	Normal
		408.8 (+72%)	238.3

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		03	24

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

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
3	Area covered under major crops	1	Paddy (Garma)	0.1200	0.1500
		2	Maize (Garma)	0.0100	0.0200
		3	Moong (Garma)	0.1000	0.3000
		4	Ground Nut	0.0005	0.0006
		5	Till	0.0006	0.0007

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√)	1	Paddy (Garma)			√	
		2	Maize (Garma)			√	
		3	Moong (Garma)		√		
		4	Ground Nut			√	
		5	Till			√	

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Apr	May	Jun	
5	Farm output price of major crops	1	Paddy (Garma)	1900.00	1900.00	1850.00	1883.33
		2	Maize (Garma)	2000.00	1960.00	1960.00	1973.33
		3	Moong (Garma)	8000.00	8500.00	9000.00	8500.00
		4	Ground Nut	6900.00	7500.00	7500.00	7300.00
		5	Till	12000.00	11500.00	11500.00	11666.67

Note: Consider major Producing market

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	1	Paddy (Garma)	√	
		2	Maize (Garma)	√	
		3	Moong (Garma)	√	
		4	Ground Nut	√	
		5	Till	√	

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

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	1	Paddy (Garma)	40.00 - 50.00	100.00 - 150.00
		2	Maize (Garma)	30.00	90.00 - 100.00
		3	Moong (Garma)	90.00 - 100.00	150.00
		4	Ground Nut	125.00	---
		5	Till	90.00 - 100.00	150.00

Remarks:

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

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	**10.00**
		2	DAP	**28.00**
		3	SSP	**24.00 to 26.00**
		4	Others	-

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 - 400	**250**

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		23752 (Annual)	**3500 (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)	**17 - 18**
Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: *Required Separate feeder for agriculture.*		

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	
Less demand and low quality/unreliable production in local market		*Awareness programme required on regular basis and quality production.*	

16	Remarks & observations	
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: **Assam** | Quarter Covered: **Apr - Jun 2025**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual	Normal
		742.9	884.7

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

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

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

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

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Apr	May	Jun	
5	Farm output price of major crops	1	Paddy	2100.00	2100.00	2100.00	2100.00
		2	Jute	4200.00	4200.00	4200.00	4200.00
		3	Pulses	6100.00	6100.00	6120.00	6106.67
		4	Maize	1900.00	1900.00	1900.00	1900.00
		5	Sugarcane	310.00	310.00	310.00	310.00

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

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

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	1	Paddy	38.50	136.00
		2	Jute	62.00	70.00
		3	Pulses	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	√	

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	**10.50**
		2	DAP	**34.00**
		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
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.*	*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**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Name of AERC: **Jorhat** | State: **Arunachal Pradesh** | Quarter Covered: **Apr - Jun 2025**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual	Normal
		740.6	1001.2

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		12	16

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

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

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

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

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Apr	May	Jun	
5	Farm output price of major crops	1	Paddy	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00
		2	Oilseeds	4900.00	4900.00	4950.00	4916.67
		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

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

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

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	1	Paddy	40.00	140.00
		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	√	

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	**Sl.No.**	**Fertilizers**	**Price (Rs. per kg)**
		1	Urea	**9.00**
		2	DAP	**30.50**
		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 (Annual- FY 2024-25, up to 31-03-2025) agriculture in the State	**Target (Rs. in Crore)**	**Achievement (Rs. in Crore)**
		381.90	**319.12**
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
Bank officials are reluctant to disburse credit because repayment is not satisfactory		*Arrange awareness camp among the farmers about guidelines and benefits of agricultural credit system*	

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	
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*	

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: **Apr - Jun 2025**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual	Normal
		1365.8	1358.6

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		4	11

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

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

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

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

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Apr	May	Jun	
5	Farm output price of major crops	1	Paddy	1950.00	1950.00	1950.00	1950.00
		2	Maize	1800.00	1800.00	1800.00	1800.00
		3	Jute	3900.00	3950.00	3950.00	3933.33
		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

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

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	1	Paddy	40.00	100.00
		2	Maize	38.00	50.00
		3	Jute	70.00	110.00
		4	Oilseeds	80.50	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	**10.25**
		2	DAP	**28.00**
		3	SSP	**12.00**
		4	Others	**10.00 - 30.00**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Name of AERC: **Jorhat** | State: **Mizoram** | Quarter Covered: **Apr - Jun 2025**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual	Normal
		827.9	920.9

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%

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

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

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

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Apr	May	Jun	
5	Farm output price of major crops	1	Paddy	1940.00	1940.00	1940.00	1940.00
		2	Oilseeds	5250.00	5250.00	5250.00	5250.00
		3	Maize	1820.00	1820.00	1820.00	1820.00
		4	Pulses	5900.00	5900.00	5900.00	5900.00
		5	Sugarcane	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00

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

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

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	1	Paddy	42.00	127.00
		2	Oilseeds	78.00	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	
Agriculture in the state is mostly a seasonal venture for which the agricultural labours prefer to shift to other economic activities		*Govt. can take initiatives for popularization of multiple cropping/farming systems and may consider raising of labour wage.*	

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

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

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

14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available	Shortage
			√
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
A small and marginal group of farmers cannot afford to purchase all the modern costly machinery		*1. Govt. should supply farm machinery to the farmers at subsidized rate.* *2. Establishment of customs hiring centres may be encouraged.*	

15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate	Shortage
			√
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
Present policy initiatives are not sufficient enough to meet the demand and hence shortage persists		*Adoption of new policy measures to ensure availability of organic manure and bio-fertilizer through promoting private entrepreneurship*	

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

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

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

Name of AERC: **Jorhat** | State: **Manipur** | Quarter Covered: **Apr - Jun 2025**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual	Normal
		618.4	600.0

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

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

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

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

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

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Apr	May	Jun	
5	Farm output price of major crops	1	Paddy	1900.00	1900.00	1900.00	1900.00
		2	Oilseeds	5150.00	5150.00	5150.00	5150.00
		3	Maize	1810.00	1810.00	1810.00	1810.00
		4	Pulses	5500.00	5500.00	5500.00	5500.00
		5	Sugarcane	299.00	299.00	299.00	299.00

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

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

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	1	Paddy	39.50	124.00
		2	Oilseeds	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	**9.00**
		2	DAP	**29.00**
		3	SSP	**12.00**
		4	Others	**15.00 - 50.00**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage
Small and marginal farmers cannot afford to purchase the modern machinery with higher price tag	*1. 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.* *2. Custom hiring service facilities may also be created in selected locations.*

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

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

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

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

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

Name of AERC: **Jorhat** | State: **Nagaland** | Quarter Covered: **Apr - Jun 2025**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual	Normal
		556	554.9

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%

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

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

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

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Apr	May	Jun	
5	Farm output price of major crops	1	Paddy	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00
		2	Oilseeds	5150.00	5150.00	5150.00	5150.00
		3	Pulses	5800.00	5800.00	5800.00	5800.00
		4	Maize	1810.00	1810.00	1810.00	1810.00
		5	Sugarcane	298.00	298.00	298.00	298.00

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

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

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	1	Paddy	38.00	120.00
		2	Oilseeds	70.00	130.00
		3	Pulses	80.00	150.00
		4	Maize	32.00	50.00
		5	Sugarcane	32.00	

Remarks:

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

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

10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	**Easily available**	**Shortage**
			√
Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
There is a shortage of agricultural labour because of migration and low wage rate		*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 custom hiring centre*	

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

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

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

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

Name of AERC: **Jorhat** | State: **Tripura** | Quarter Covered: **Apr - Jun 2025**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual	Normal
		865.6	1024.1

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%

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

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

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

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Apr	May	Jun	
5	Farm output price of major crops	1	Paddy	1920.00	1920.00	1920.00	1920.00
		2	Maize	1720.00	1720.00	1720.00	1720.00
		3	Pulses	5600.00	5600.00	5600.00	5600.00
		4	Oilseeds	5125.00	5125.00	5125.00	5125.00
		5	Sugarcane	296.00	296.00	296.00	296.00

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

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

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	1	Paddy	40.00	98.00
		2	Maize	32.00	43.00
		3	Pulses	80.00	140.00
		4	Oilseeds	70.00	120.00
		5	Sugarcane	34.00	

Remarks:

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

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	**10.50**
		2	DAP	**30.00**
		3	SSP	**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
Migration of labour from rural to urban areas	*To reduce the migration problem, Govt. may adopt some basic policy initiatives by creating alternative livelihood options in rural areas*

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

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

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

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

Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage
Small and marginal farmers cannot afford to purchase all the modern costly machinery.	*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
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.*	*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	***Clause wise observations are given above***

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

Agro-Economic research Centre, Santiniketan, West Bengal

Name of AERC: **Santiniketan** | State: **West Bengal** | Quarter Covered: **Apr - Jun 2025**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
1	Average Rainfall (mm) (01.04.25 - 30.05.25)	Actual	Normal
		613.2	570.70
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
		0	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 Paddy	12.96	13.21
		2	Mustard	6.12	5.90
		3	Potato	4.90	4.89
		4	Sesame	2.56	2.75
		5	Jute	4.75	4.31
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 Paddy				√
		2	Mustard				√
		3	Potato				√
		4	Sesame				√
		5	Jute				√
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
				Apr	May	Jun	
		1	Summer Paddy	2320.00	2320.00	2320.00	2320.00
		2	Mustard	5900.00	6000.00	6100.00	6000.00
		3	Potato	1100.00	1150.50	1200.00	1150.17
		4	Sesame	6000.00	5900.00	5900.00	5933.33
		5	Jute	5500.00	5800.00	6000.00	5766.67
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 Paddy	√	
		2	Mustard	√	
		3	Potato	√	
		4	Sesame	√	
		5	Jute	√	
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 Paddy		**80.00**
		2	Mustard		**250.00**
		3	Potato		**55.00**
		4	Sesame		**450.00**
		5	Jute		**280.00**
Remarks:					
Source: Local Market					

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

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	**7.50**
		2	DAP	**32.00**
		3	SSP	**12.00**
		4	10:26:26	**34.00**
		5	Potash	**30.50**
		6	Others	**15.00**
Source: Local Market				

10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available	Shortage
			√
Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
Due to co-inside of 100 days work with Agril. work		*Steps should be taken to implement NREGA before or after sowing and harvesting work.*	
Source: Local Market			

11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male	Female
		350.00	**320.00**
Source: Local Market			

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State (2024-25)	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		115852.20	**97486.43**
Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
**Yearly Target under ACP, 2024-25* ***Disbursement up to the end of the quarter, March 2025* *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 (√)	**Easily available**	**Shortage**
		√	
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
Availability is less and requirement is much at a time.		*Steps should be taken to increase the supply of farm machinery to the farmers.*	
Source: Local Market			

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

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

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

Name of AERC: **Pune** | State: **Maharashtra** | Quarter Covered: **Apr - Jun 2025**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual	Normal
		221.2	207.7

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

Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to - 59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%
Source: https://maharain.maharashtra.gov.in/test/maharain/current_year_rain.php

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
3	Area covered under major crops	1	Soyabean	29.60	30.77
		2	Cotton	25.57	27.64
		3	Maize	8.18	5.87
		4	Tur	6.59	6.68
		5	Urad	2.39	2.09

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

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

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Pune, Maharashtra.

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Apr	May	Jun	
5	Farm output price of major crops	1	Soyabean	4224.00	4142.00	4156.00	4174.00
		2	Cotton	7420.00	7403.00	7518.00	7447.00
		3	Maize	2109.00	2082.00	2055.00	2082.00
		4	Tur	6986.00	6731.00	6373.00	6696.67
		5	Urad	8821.00	7505.00	7080.00	7802.00

Note: Major Producing markets considered Source:1. https://agmarknet.gov.in/

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

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

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Pune, Maharashtra

		Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	1	Soyabean	100.00	175.00
		2	Cotton	1200.00	1800.00
		3	Maize	350.00	900.00
		4	Tur	250.00	400.00
		5	Urad	200.00	300.00

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	**5.50**
		2	DAP	**28.00**
		3	SSP	**12.00**
		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		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
Source: Agriculture Department, Government of Maharashtra			

11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male	Female
		350 - 550	**250 - 400**

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

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

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

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

16	Remarks & observations	*The sky was cloudy across most parts of the state during the reporting period. Out of 355 blocks of the Maharashtra state, it is interesting to note that 154 blocks have recorded more than 100 Per cent of rainfall, which is followed by 88 blocks (75 to 100 per cent rainfall), 76 blocks (50 to 75 per cent rainfall) and the remaining 37 blocks have found only 25 to 50 per cent of rainfall. This indicates that the state has recorded light to moderate rain in the few blocks and excess rain in most of the blocks. But 0 to 25 per cent has not been recorded in a single block. Thus, the sky is cloudy in most areas of the state, which has recorded light to moderate and moderate to heavy rainfall in the state.* *Major crops such as rice, jowar, maize, soybean, bajra, groundnut, moong, urad, sunflower, and cotton are currently under the sowing stages and few of them are under germination stages. Further, work is underway to prepare the nursery for crops such as rice and ragi.* *As of 1st July 2025, the average area of kharif crops in the state was 157.48 lakh hectares, out of which 78.55 lakh hectares (49.87 per cent) were sown. It is observed in the report, due to lack of rainfall in Nagpur division, sowing has been delayed. In Yavatmal district (Amaravati Division) there is a possibility of resowing of the crops such as cotton (1000 ha), Soyabean (800 ha) and other crops (100 ha) has shown i.e. total 1900 ha of land, which is due to heavy rainfall.* *According to the preliminary monitoring report dated 1st July 2025, a total of 61527 hectares of land (including both agricultural and horticultural crops) were affected by stormy winds during the kharif season. Furthermore, no significant pest or disease outbreaks were reported across the state during this period.*

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

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