

# Quarterly Report on **INDICATORS OF AGRICULTURE**

**January - March 2026**

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. Twelve 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 ADRTC Centre, ISEC, for assigning this task.

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## AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS

**A**griculture 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. Agriculture and allied activities contribute nearly one-fifth of India's national income at current prices, but account for 46.1 per cent of the country's workforce. 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 last five years, the average annual growth rate in the agriculture and allied sector has been around 4.4 per cent at constant prices. In the second quarter of FY-2025-26, the agriculture sector registered a growth rate of 3.5 per cent. The decadal growth of 4.45 per cent (FY2016 - FY2025), the highest in comparison to previous decades, has primarily resulted from the strong performance in livestock (7.1 per cent) and fishing and aquaculture (8.8 per cent), followed by the crop sector at 3.5 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<sup>1</sup>.

India's foodgrains production has witnessed a steady increase, despite certain challenges. Foodgrain production is estimated to have reached 357.73 million tonnes in the Agriculture Year 2024-25, marking an increase of 25.43 million tonnes compared to the previous year. This growth has been driven by higher output of rice, wheat, maize and coarse cereals (Shree Anna). While food grain

production has continued to expand, the horticulture sector, which accounts for approximately 33 per cent of agricultural GVA, has emerged as a bright spot in the country's agricultural growth trajectory. In 2024-25, horticulture production reached 362.08 million tonnes. This underscores a gradual diversification of agricultural output towards high value crops<sup>1</sup>. India also ranks second worldwide in the production of vegetables, fruits, and potatoes, accounting for around 12-13 per cent of global output in each category. These achievements underscore India's strong presence in horticulture, its growing role in meeting global food demand, and the opportunities in high-value crop production.

Agriculture sector growth can be attained either through expansion of the cultivated area or by enhancing productivity. 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) 2016<sup>2</sup>, which identified strategies to increase crop and livestock productivity, enhancing cropping intensity, diversifying high-value agriculture and provide remunerative prices on farmers' produce as highlighted in the Economic Survey of 2025-26. Reflecting these priorities, several interventions have been undertaken through input, technology, income support, market access and insurance support.

The agriculture and allied sectors contributed around 16 to 17 per cent of India's Gross Value Added, (GVA) at current prices during 2025-26. As per second advance estimates for 2025-26,

<sup>1</sup> Ministry of Finance. (2026). *Economic Survey 2025-26*. Government of India. Retrieved from <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/economicsurvey>

<sup>2</sup> Dalwai, A. (Chair). (2016). *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>

total foodgrain production in the country is estimated at 348.65 million tonnes which is lower by 9.07 million tonnes than the production of foodgrains of 357.73 million tonnes achieved during 2024-25. Further, the production during 2025-26 is higher by 19.44 million tonnes compared to average production of foodgrains during last five years. Total production of Rice during 2025-26 is estimated at 140.65 million tonnes. It is lower by 9.64 million tonnes than previous year's Rice production of 150.18 million tonnes and higher by 5.13 million tonnes than the last five years' average production of 135.52 million tonnes. Production of wheat during 2025-26 is estimated at a record 120.21 million tonnes. It is 2.26 million tonnes higher than the previous year's wheat production of 117.95 million tonnes. Production of nutri / coarse cereals during 2025-26 is estimated at 63.93 million tonnes, which is similar to the production of 63.92 million tonnes achieved during 2024-25. Further, it is higher by 7.81 million tonnes than the average production. Total pulses production during 2025-26 is estimated at 23.87 million tonnes which is lower by 1.88 million tonnes than the last five years' average pulses production of 25.75 million tonnes. Total oilseeds production in the country during 2025-26 is estimated at 41 million tonnes which is lower by 2 million tonnes than the oilseed production during 2024-25. Further, the production of oilseeds during 2025-26 is higher by 1.41 million tonnes than the average oilseeds production of 39.58 million tonnes. Production of cotton is estimated at 29.09 million bales and is lower by 0.63 million bales than the previous year's cotton production<sup>3</sup>.

The National Institution for Transforming India (NITI), under the Government of India, has commissioned the Agricultural Development

and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC) at the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru to conduct a study on "Indicators of Agriculture" on a quarterly basis. This report compiles data provided by Agro-Economic Research Centers (AERCs) situated across India. The data presented in this report focuses on agricultural indicators for the period from January to March 2026.

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

The study covers fifteen indicators related to agriculture, including:

1. Average Rainfall
2. Number of deficit-rainfall districts
3. Area covered under major crops
4. Incidence of major pests and diseases in principal crops
5. Farm output prices of major crops
6. Seed availability in the local markets for major crops
7. Prevailing market prices of major crop seeds
8. Chemical fertilizers (NPK) availability in the local markets
9. Prevailing market prices of fertilizers
10. Availability of agricultural labour
11. Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture
12. Availability of institutional credit for agriculture

<sup>3</sup> Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare. (2025-26). *Second Advances Estimates of Production of Crops for the year 2025-26*. Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India. Retrieved from <https://www.agriwelfare.gov.in/en/AgricultureEstimates>

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, vermi-compost and bio-fertilizers.

## 1. Average Rainfall

During the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2025-26, the overall rainfall patterns across 23 states indicated that 10 states recorded above-normal rainfall, while the remaining 13 states experienced below-normal rainfall. 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 218.52 per cent, with rainfall rising to 2.87 mm compared to the average of 0.90 mm. Karnataka followed with a 96.76 per cent increase, receiving 28.33 mm instead of the usual 14.40 mm. West Bengal witnessed a 77.43 per cent increase, recording 91.20 mm compared to the usual 51.40 mm. Meghalaya saw an 49.43 per cent increase, with rainfall reaching 56.53 mm compared to 37.83 mm. Assam recorded a 46.15 per cent increase in rainfall, receiving 56.37 mm as against the normal 38.57 mm. Tamil Nadu also reported 40.54 per cent increase in rainfall, reaching 20.80 mm against the normal 14.80 mm. Other states including Rajasthan, Nagaland, Mizoram, and Manipur, experienced increases of 10.62 per cent, 8.46 per cent, 3.17 per cent and 1.25 per cent respectively.

It is noteworthy that Tamil Nadu received above-normal rainfall not only during this quarter but also during the same period in the previous year (2025). Meanwhile, thirteen

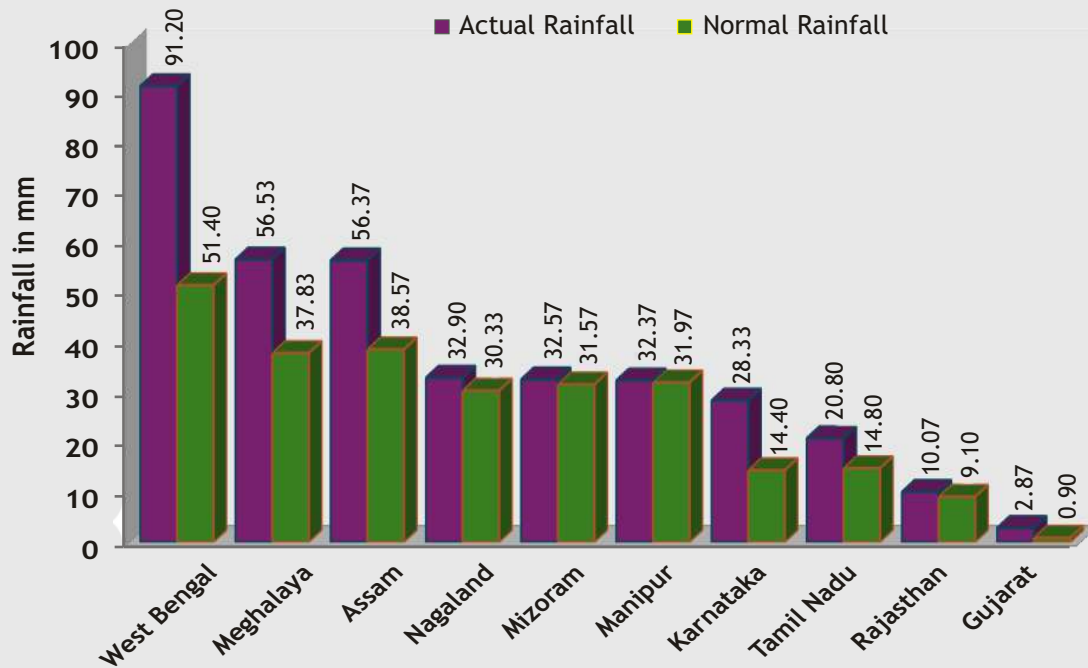
states experienced below normal rainfall. The reduction in rainfall for these states ranged from 5.75 per cent to as high as 75.91 per cent. During the fourth quarter of 2025-26, several states experienced below-normal rainfall. Tripura recorded a decline of 5.75 per cent, Bihar 7.19 per cent, Haryana 18.71 per cent, Punjab 24.31 per cent, Himachal Pradesh 31.23 Per cent, Uttarakhand 31.46 per cent, Arunachal Pradesh 33.61 per cent, Andhra Pradesh 35.05 per cent, Uttar Pradesh 42.60 per cent, Jharkhand 45.23 per cent, Madhya Pradesh 55.99 per cent, Maharashtra 66.96 per cent and Chhattisgarh registered the highest deficit at 75.91 per cent. All northeastern states experienced above normal rainfall except Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura, and southern states also received above normal rainfall except Andhra Pradesh. Overall, 43 per cent of the states recorded rainfall levels exceeding the seasonal average.

## 2. Percentage of Deficit Rainfall Districts

Deficit rainfall data was gathered from 20 states covering 498 districts. Approximately 32 per cent of these districts experienced inadequate rainfall and have been classified as deficit rainfall districts. This represents a decrease compared to the same quarter in the previous year (2025), when 50 per cent of districts faced a rainfall deficit.

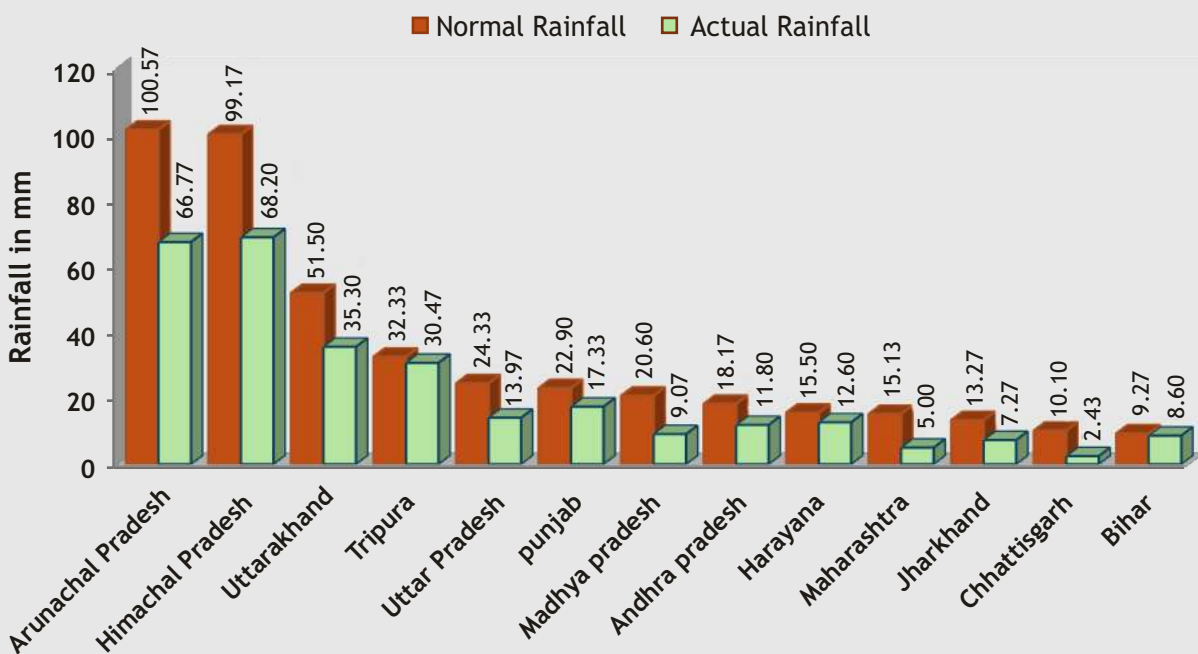
The distribution of districts experiencing deficit rainfall showed considerable variation across the 20 states assessed. Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, and Arunachal Pradesh emerged as the most affected states (**Figure 3**). Notably, Karnataka state did not report any districts with rainfall deficits. Maharashtra was the worst hit, with all 36 districts experiencing a deficit, followed by 22 districts in Uttar Pradesh, 19 districts in Andhra Pradesh, 17 districts in Jharkhand, and 10

Figure 1: State-wise Rainfall distribution - States which have recorded Above - Normal Rainfall (January - March 2026)



Source: Indiatat.com

Figure 2: State-wise Rainfall distribution - States which have recorded Below - Normal Rainfall (January - March 2026)



Source: Indiatat.com

districts in Arunachal Pradesh. Rajasthan reported nine districts with rainfall deficits, while Tamil Nadu and West Bengal had six districts each with deficit. Assam recorded five districts with deficit. Bihar, Haryana and Manipur reported four districts each, whereas Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Tripura had three districts each affected by deficit rainfall. Uttarakhand recorded two districts and Nagaland had one district with deficit rainfall.

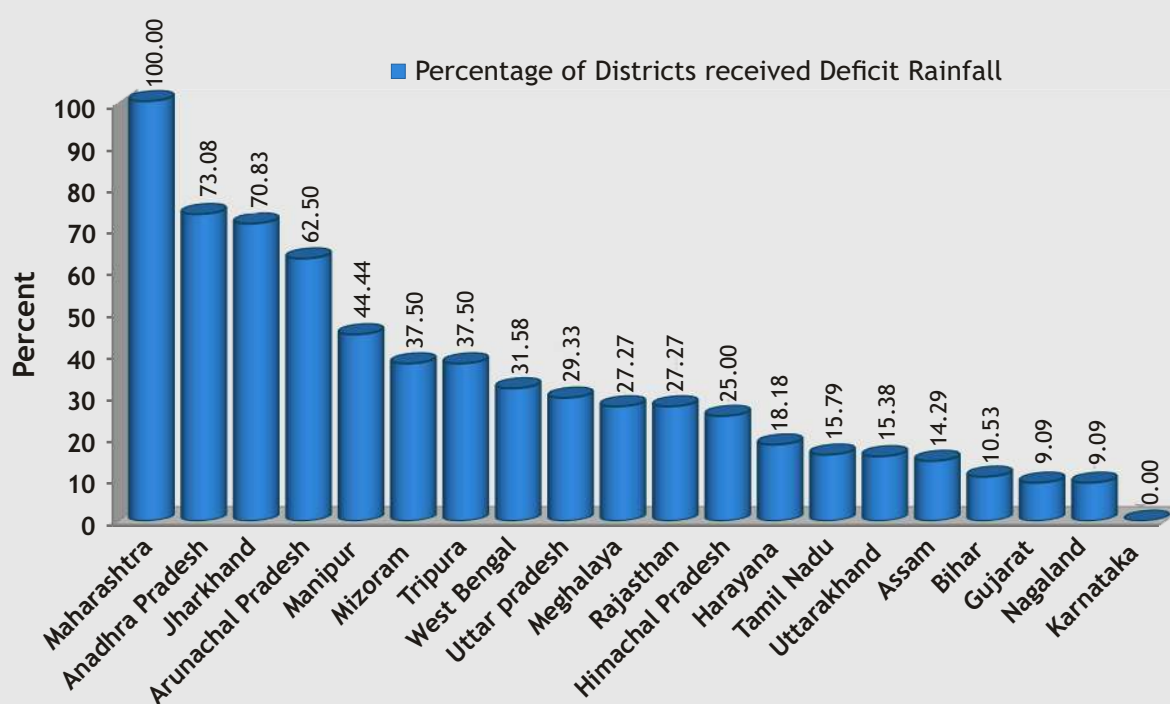
Although the average rainfall in Gujarat, West Bengal, Meghalaya, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Manipur, and Mizoram recorded above normal rainfall, some districts within these states experienced deficit rainfall. Specifically, less than 45 per cent of districts in Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, and Nagaland reported

rainfall deficits. **Figure 3** shows the percentage of districts with deficit rainfall relative to the total number of districts in each of the 20 states, ranked in descending order.

### 3. Area Covered Under Major Crops

The performance of each state in terms of crop area coverage is assessed by comparing the actual area cultivated with the targeted area for various crops. Data from 23 states indicates that 48 million hectares have been brought under cultivation, compared to a target of 52 million hectares. This represents an achievement of 92.86 per cent of the targeted area for major crops. However, it is noteworthy that this figure is nearly the same as the 92.69 per cent recorded during the corresponding quarter of the previous year (2024-25), as shown in **Figure 4**.

Figure 3: Deficit Rainfall Districts as per cent to the Total Districts of States (January - March 2026)



Note: Gujarat data pertains from 1<sup>st</sup> Mar 2026 to 3<sup>rd</sup> Apr 2026; Rajasthan data pertains from 1<sup>st</sup> Mar 2026 to 5<sup>th</sup> Apr 2026

Figure 4: Comparison of Area covered under Major Crops in 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2012 - 2025-26 as per cent to the Targeted Area (January - March 2026)

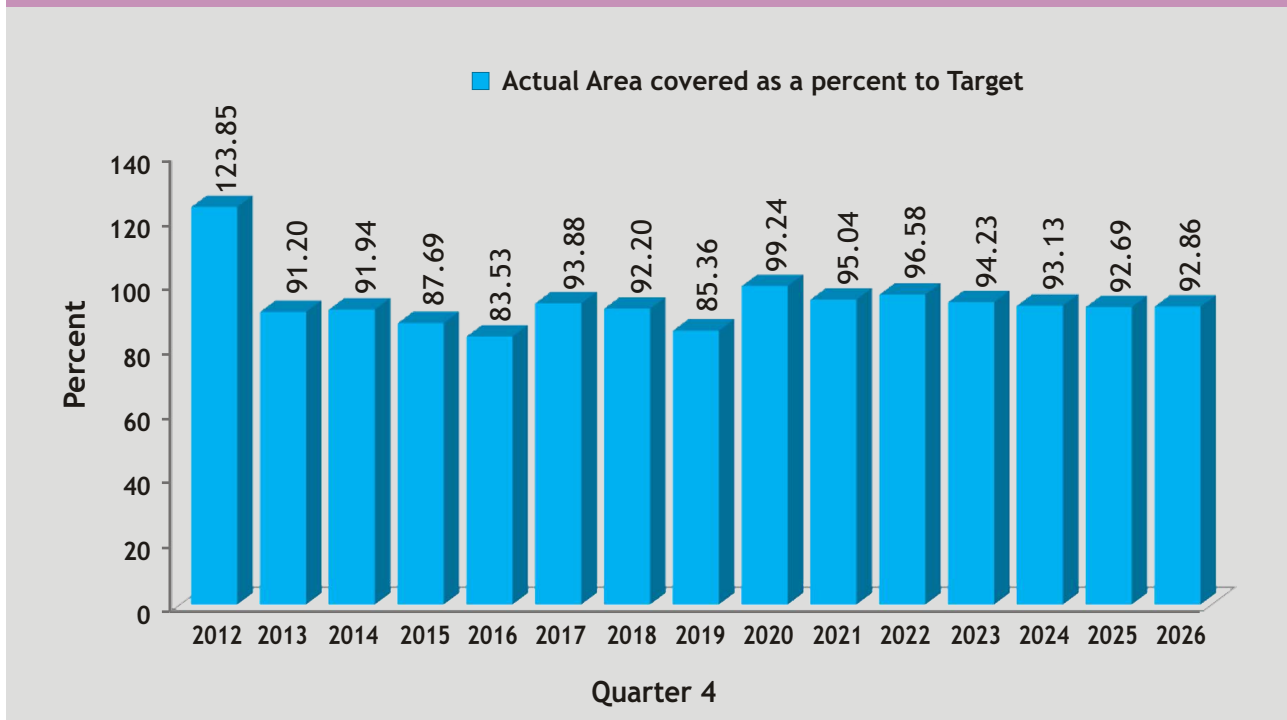
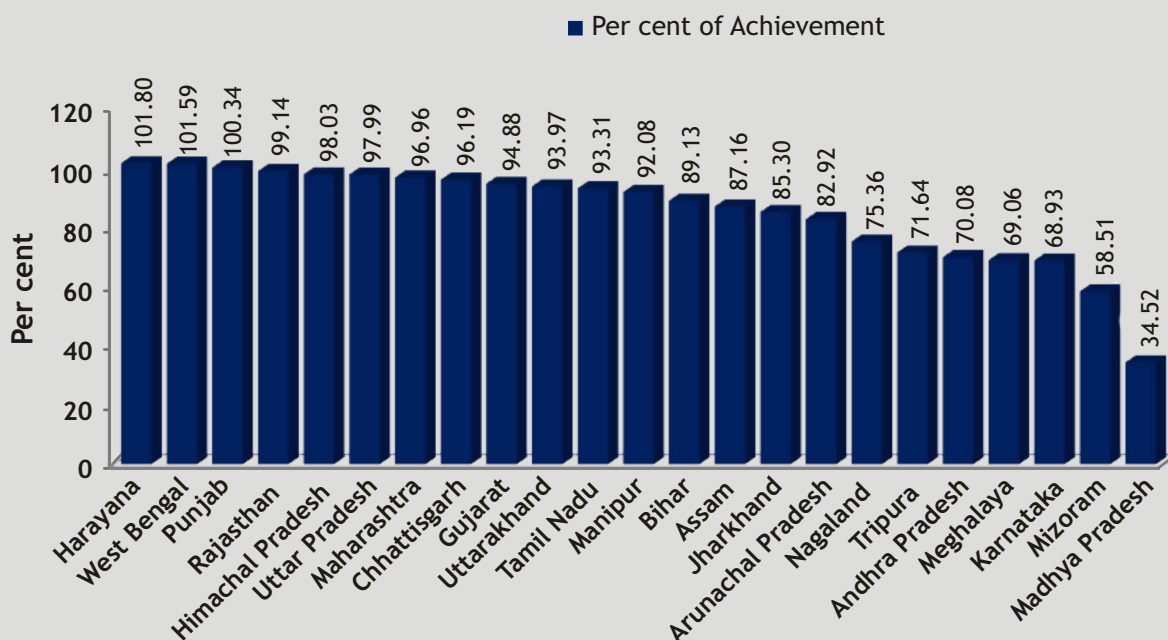


Figure 5 illustrates the performance of states in achieving the targeted area under cultivation during this quarter. Notably, states like Haryana (101.80 per cent), West Bengal (101.59 per cent), and Punjab (100.34 per cent) have surpassed their targets, demonstrating exceptional performance. Close behind, Rajasthan (99.14 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (98.03 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (97.99 per cent), Maharashtra (96.96 per cent), Chhattisgarh (96.19 per cent), Gujarat (94.88 per cent), Uttarakhand (93.97 per cent), Tamil Nadu (93.31 per cent), and Manipur (92.08 per cent) have achieved above 90 per cent of the targeted area, reflecting strong performance. Additionally, Bihar, Assam, Jharkhand and Arunachal Pradesh have surpassed above 80 per cent of their targets, indicating commendable progress and States like Nagaland, Tripura, and Andhra Pradesh have achieved over 70 per cent of the targeted area, showcasing significant advancements. Meanwhile, Meghalaya and Karnataka had achieved above 68 per cent of the targeted

area, followed by Mizoram at 59 per cent and Madhya Pradesh at 35 per cent. 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 80 per cent.

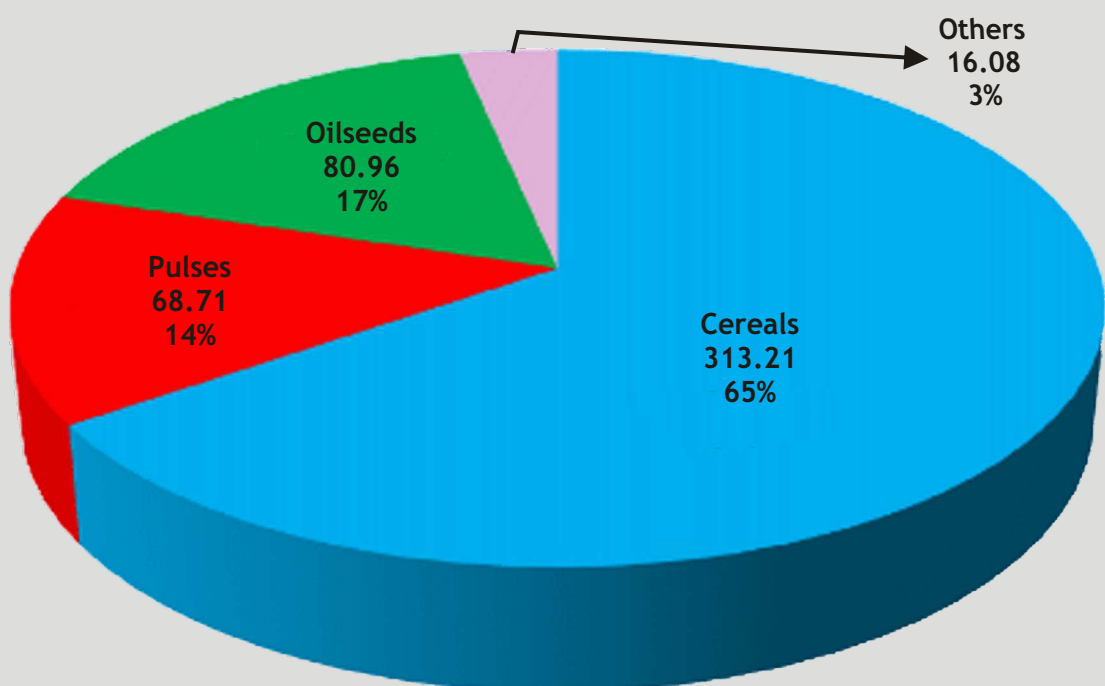
During January to March 2025-26, cereals accounted for a substantial share of the total crop area, comprising 65 per cent of the total area. Among cereals, Wheat dominated with the highest coverage, representing 73 per cent of the area under cereals and 48 per cent of the total area under major crops. Paddy followed as the next major cereal crop, covering 19 per cent of the area under cereals and 13 per cent of the total area under major crops. Additionally, Maize contributes to the cereal category, covering five per cent of the area under cereals and three 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.

Figure 5: State-wise Area covered under Major Crops as per cent of the Targeted Area (January - March 2026)



Note: Andhra Pradesh data as on 30<sup>th</sup> Mar 2026; Gujarat data as on 2<sup>nd</sup> Apr 2026; Rajasthan data as on 2<sup>nd</sup> Jan 2026

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



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, Safflower, Soyabean, and Rapeseed & Mustard. Pulses and oilseeds constituted 14 per cent and 17 per cent of the total area covered under major crops respectively.

Among pulses, Gram accounted for the largest area coverage during this quarter, representing 57 per cent of the area covered and eight per cent of the total area under major crops. Similarly, among oilseeds, Rapeseed & Mustard led in terms of area coverage during the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter, contributing 86 per cent of the area covered and 14 per cent of the total area covered under major crops. Other crops included vegetables and cash crops like Sugarcane, Jute, Tobacco, and Cotton, collectively accounting for three per cent of the total cropped area. Among Other crop categories, sugarcane covered seven per cent of the area under other crop category and 0.23 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, Wheat, Barley, Gram, Pulses, Oilseeds, Groundnut, Rapeseed & Mustard, Sugarcane, and Cotton was notably lower in Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. Severe pest and disease outbreaks were not reported in a single state. All northeastern states experienced moderate levels of pest and disease incidence, mainly affecting crops such as Maize, Pulses, Oilseeds. On the other hand, some states reported no significant incidence of major pests and diseases, these include Chhattisgarh,

Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan. 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.1592 per quintal in Madhya Pradesh to Rs.5207 per quintal in Maharashtra. Similarly, maize prices varied from Rs.1639 per quintal in Maharashtra to Rs.3643.33 per quintal in Madhya Pradesh. Likewise, Wheat prices varied from Rs.2423.33 per quintal in Chhattisgarh to Rs.4000 per quintal in Himachal Pradesh. In the case of pulses, gram prices were highest in Jharkhand at Rs.7833.33 per quintal, while the lowest price was recorded in Chhattisgarh at Rs.4333.33 per quintal.

For oilseeds such as Rapeseed & Mustard prices varied significantly, ranging from Rs.5200 per quintal in Uttar Pradesh to Rs.6637.14 per quintal in Karnataka. Likewise, the Price of Sugarcane ranged from Rs.310 per quintal in Assam to Rs.300 per quintal each in Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. **Table 2** summarizes the prevailing farm output prices of major crops during the period from January 2026 to March 2026, highlighting the variations across states.

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

Seed availability for major crops was reported to be adequate across all states, indicating a generally well-prepared supply chain ahead of the cropping season. States such as Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, and

**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, Tobacco, Groundnut, Cotton	
Arunachal Pradesh		Pulses	Paddy, Oilseeds, Maize, Sugarcane	
Assam		Pulses	Paddy, Rapeseed & Mustard, Maize, Sugarcane	
Bihar			Wheat, Lentil, Gram	Maize, Mustard
Chhattisgarh				Wheat, Maize, Gram, Pea, Urad
Gujarat		Moong	Bajra, Paddy, Sesamum	Vegetables
Haryana			Rapeseed & Mustard	Wheat, Gram, Barley
Himachal Pradesh			Wheat, Barley, Pulses	
Jharkhand			Gram, Pea	Wheat, Rapeseed & Mustard, Lentil
Karnataka				Paddy, Maize, Groundnut, Sunflower, Sugarcane
Madhya Pradesh				Maize, Paddy, Groundnut, Black Gram, Green Gram
Maharashtra				Paddy, Maize, Groundnut, Bajra, Jowar
Manipur		Oilseeds, Pulses	Paddy, Maize, Sugarcane	
Meghalaya		Pulses	Paddy, Maize, Jute, Oilseeds	
Mizoram		Oilseeds, Pulses	Paddy, Maize, Sugarcane	
Nagaland		Pulses, Maize	Paddy, Oilseeds, Sugarcane	
Punjab			Wheat, Oilseeds, Pulses, Sugarcane	
Rajasthan				Wheat, Barley, Gram, Rapeseed & Mustard, Taramira
Tamil Nadu			Paddy, Maize, Millets, Pulses, Oilseeds, Cotton, Sugarcane	
Tripura		Pulses, Oilseeds	Paddy, Maize, Sugarcane	
Uttarakhand			Rapeseed & Mustard, Lentil, Field Pea	Wheat, Barley
Uttar Pradesh			Wheat, Gram, Masoor, Pea, Mustard	
West Bengal			Potato	Paddy, Mustard, Jute, Sesame

Haryana confirmed smooth distribution of certified and hybrid seeds through both government channels and private outlets. Similarly, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra reported no shortages, with stocks sufficiently meeting the anticipated farmer demand. Northeastern states including Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya,

Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura reported stable seed availability. Seed depots and local markets remained adequately stocked, ensuring timely access for farmers despite existing logistical challenges. Furthermore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal registered adequate seed supply levels, reflecting coordinated efforts by agricultural

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

States	Paddy	Maize	Wheat	Gram	Rapeseed & Mustard	Sugarcane
Andhra Pradesh	2369.00	2400.00				
Arunachal Pradesh	2100.00	1900.00				305.00
Assam	2080.00	2000.00			5400.00	310.00
Bihar	2256.67	2176.67	2800.00	6766.67		
Chhattisgarh		2255.33	2423.00	4333.33		
Gujarat			2560.33	6130.33	6103.33	
Haryana			2500.51		6221.27	
Himachal Pradesh			4000.00			
Jharkhand	1886.67		2733.33	7833.33	6166.67	
Karnataka	2355.51	1820.99	2938.11	6981.60	6637.14	
Madhya Pradesh	1592.00	3643.33				
Maharashtra	5207.00	1639.00				
Manipur	1950.00	1860.00				305.00
Meghalaya	2150.00	1850.00				
Mizoram	2000.00	1900.00				300.00
Nagaland	2000.00	1800.00				300.00
Punjab						
Rajasthan			2470.33	5297.00	6284.33	
Tripura	2000.00	1850.00				300.00
Uttar Pradesh			2500.00	7000.00	5200.00	
Uttarakhand			2520.72		6113.67	
West Bengal	2389.00				6100.00	

departments and market agencies. Overall, the consistent availability of seeds across all states underscores effective planning and distribution mechanisms for the current agricultural season.

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

**Table 3** details the prevailing market prices of seeds for major crops during the period from January 2026 to March 2026. These prices vary based on factors such as the type of seed (Hybrid or High Yielding Variety - HYV) and the source of purchase (open market or agricultural departments with a subsidy). For instance, the market price of local variety paddy seeds ranged from Rs.28 per kilogram in Madhya Pradesh to Rs.100 per kilogram in Gujarat. In contrast, the price of hybrid variety paddy seeds varied more widely, from Rs.60 per kilogram in Maharashtra to Rs.300 per kilogram in Gujarat. Similarly, the price of local variety maize seeds ranged from Rs.31 per kilogram in Madhya Pradesh to Rs.85 per kilogram in Maharashtra. In contrast, the price of hybrid variety maize seeds varied significantly, ranging from Rs.58 per kilogram each in Meghalaya and Mizoram to Rs.500 per kilogram in Andhra Pradesh. The market price of local variety wheat seeds ranged from Rs.32 per kilogram in Uttarakhand to Rs.52 per kilogram in Bihar. In contrast, the price of hybrid variety wheat seeds varied more widely, from Rs.55 per kilogram each in Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand to Rs.200 per kilogram in Jharkhand.

For gram seeds, the price of the local variety ranged from Rs.60 per kilogram each in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand to Rs.200 per kilogram in Haryana, while the hybrid variety was priced between Rs.100 per kilogram in Uttar Pradesh and Rs.170 per kilogram in Bihar.

Rapeseed & Mustard seed prices also showed variation, with local varieties ranging from Rs.60 per kilogram each in Assam and Chhattisgarh to Rs.290 per kilogram in Haryana, while the hybrid variety was priced between Rs.140 per kilogram in Uttar Pradesh and Rs.1050 per kilogram in Bihar. Similarly, Sugarcane seeds, the price of the local variety ranged from Rs.30 per kilogram in Nagaland to Rs.37 per kilogram in Tripura.

## 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 two states, including Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal, whereas DAP was available as per the demand in Himachal Pradesh. It is significant to note that the urea deficit was not reported due to the efficient functioning of the Central Government's mandatory policy of distribution of Neem Coated Urea (NCU) to farmers.

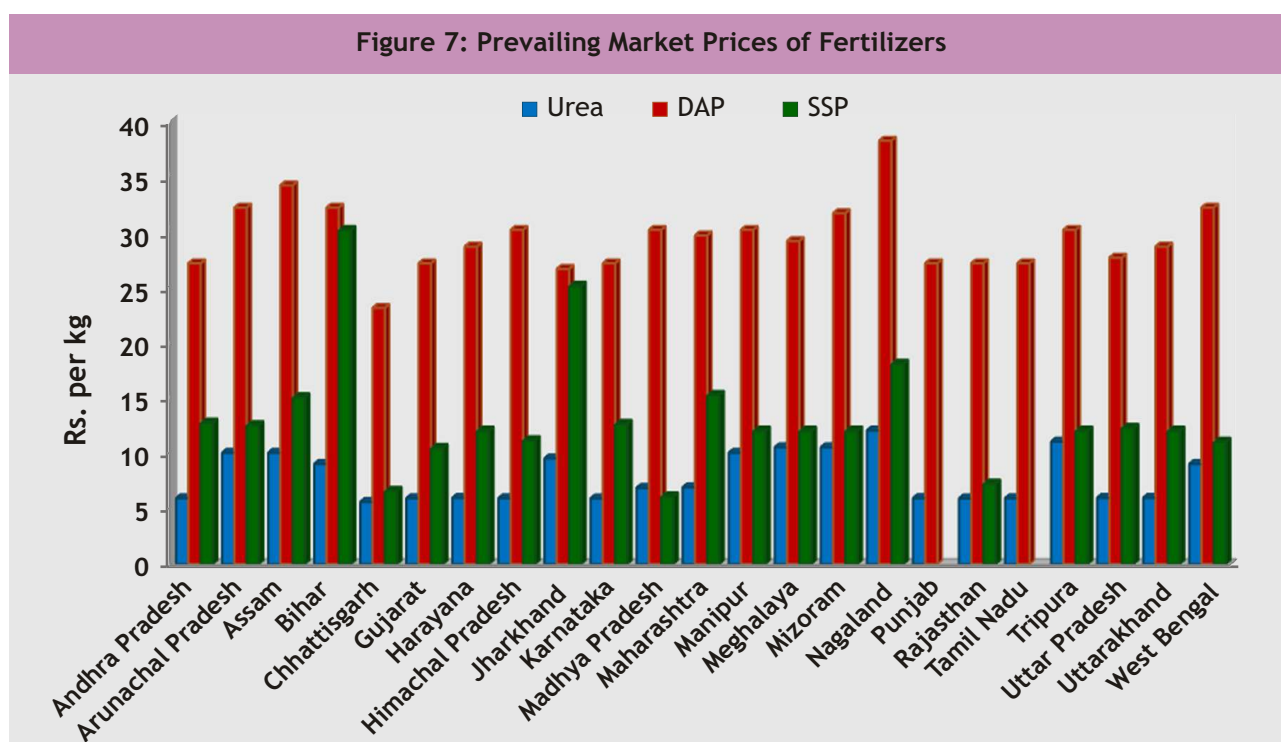
In Uttarakhand, the transition from conventional urea to nano urea requires adequate time, for awareness generation, farmer training and adoption at the field level. Therefore, it is essential to ensure a consistent and adequate supply of conventional urea until the adoption of nano urea reaches a satisfactory level.

## 9. Prevailing Market Prices of Fertilizers

**Figure 7** highlights the prevailing market prices of fertilizers across various states.

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

States	Paddy		Maize		Wheat		Gram		Rapeseed & Mustard		Sugarcane	
	Local Variety	Hybrid Variety	Local Variety	Hybrid Variety	Local Variety	Hybrid Variety	Local Variety	Hybrid Variety	Local Variety	Hybrid Variety	Local Variety	Hybrid Variety
Andhra Pradesh				500								
Arunachal Pradesh	39	145	42	60							34	
Assam	40	150	40						60		32	
Bihar			40-42	400-450	48-52	90-95	88-92	168-170	235-250	710-1050		
Chhattisgarh					35		60		60			
Gujarat	60-100	160-300										
Haryana					35-40	58-75	120-200		270-290	700-980		
Himachal Pradesh					45	55						
Jharkhand					35-50	60-200	60-80		90-100	500-900		
Karnataka	46	281		231	33		142.5					
Madhya Pradesh	28-30		31-33									
Maharashtra	55-80	60-90	50-85	70-120								
Manipur	41	120	45	60							34	
Meghalaya	41	125	42	58								
Mizoram	40	120	40	58							36	
Nagaland	38	120	40	60							30	
Punjab												
Rajasthan												
Tamil Nadu	43-46		52	327			123					
Tripura	40	125	45	62							37	
Uttar Pradesh						65-85		100-110		140-150		
Uttarakhand					32-38	55-80			150-250	450-850		
West Bengal		90								250		



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.30 per kilogram. Urea, a nitrogen-based fertilizer, recorded prices varied between Rs.5.59 per kilogram in Chhattisgarh and Rs.12.00 per kilogram in Nagaland. The price of DAP ranging from Rs.23.00 per kilogram in Chhattisgarh to Rs.38.00 per kilogram in Nagaland. SSP prices varied between Rs.6.10 per kilogram in Madhya Pradesh and Rs.30 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, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal. Conversely, labour availability was found to be insufficient in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat,

Karnataka, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura.

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

- **Migration of Labour:** There is a trend of workers migrating from the agricultural sector to urban and metropolitan areas in India, seeking better livelihood prospects.
- **Seasonal Nature of Agriculture:** Agriculture, being seasonal and lacking regular employment, prompts workers to shift towards other economic activities.
- **Challenges in Hilly States:** In hilly states, labour shortages are more common due to the limited use of modern machinery, with challenging topography increasing the need for manual labour compared to the plains.
- **Labour Shortage in Agriculture:** A lack of agricultural workers is evident as many opt for industrial jobs, perceiving agriculture as less financially rewarding.

- **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.

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

- **Inner Line Permit (ILP) Requirement:** The ILP requirement discourages labour migration from neighbouring states, impacting the availability of agricultural workers.
- **Annual Revision of Agricultural Wage Rates:** Regularly update wage rates to ensure fair compensation and draw more workers into the agricultural sector.
- **Creation of Alternative Livelihoods:** Launch government initiatives to develop alternative livelihoods in rural areas, helping to retain labour within agriculture and reduce migration to urban centres.
- **Adoption of Mechanization:** Introduce machinery for tasks traditionally done manually, reducing the need for human labour and boosting agricultural efficiency.
- **Promotion of Diversified Cropping Patterns:** Encourage the adoption of diverse cropping patterns and the use of labour-intensive machinery to generate more job opportunities and address seasonal labour shortages.
- **Reliable Irrigation Supply:** Ensure consistent irrigation throughout the year to support continuous agricultural activities, potentially increasing labour demand by allowing for double or triple cropping.

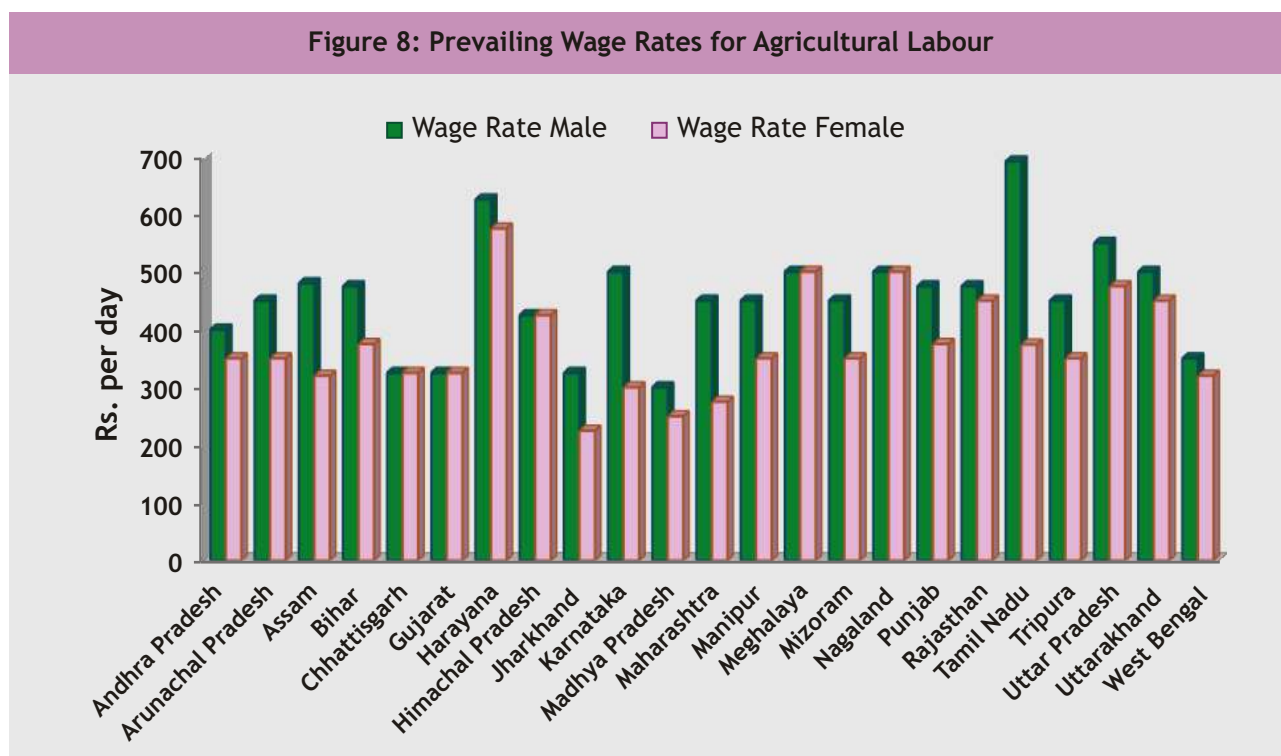
- **Provision of Technical Extension Services:** Provide training and technical assistance to farmers to improve productivity and reduce dependence on manual labour.
- **Alignment of MGNREGA with Agricultural Seasons:** MGNREGA work should be scheduled either before or after the sowing and harvesting 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.
- **Enhancement of Agro-Infrastructure:** Improve infrastructure such as irrigation systems, online marketing platforms, and access to institutional credit to make agricultural work more efficient and attractive.

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

**Figure 8** presents the prevailing wage rates for casual agricultural labour, highlighting key trends across various states. In Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, and Nagaland both male and female labourers earned the same wages whereas in most of the other states, wage rates varied widely. Labourers in Meghalaya and Nagaland earned Rs.500 per day each, followed by Rs.425 per day in Himachal Pradesh and Rs.325 per day each in Chhattisgarh and Gujarat.

The highest daily wage rates were reported in Tamil Nadu at Rs.691 for male workers and in Haryana at Rs.575 for female workers. In comparison, the lowest wage rates were recorded in Madhya Pradesh, where male

Figure 8: Prevailing Wage Rates for Agricultural Labour



labourers earned Rs.300 per day, and in Jharkhand where female labourers received Rs.225 per day.

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

Annual credit disbursement targets for India's agricultural sector were tracked across thirteen states, with each state reporting its performance relative to the set targets (Table 4). Chhattisgarh stood first by achieving 88.49 per cent of the institutional credit flow target for agriculture, followed by Punjab with 87.11 per cent achievement. Gujarat achieved 83.51 per cent, Karnataka reached 80.32 per cent, West Bengal achieved 72 per cent and Madhya Pradesh reached 68 per cent of their targets. However, states like Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Nagaland achieved above 38 per cent of the targets. Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar fell significantly short, achieving less than 27

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, Chhattisgarh, Punjab, Gujarat, Karnataka, West Bengal, and Madhya Pradesh distributed the highest amount of credit among farmers while, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Nagaland, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar were the lowest (Table 4).

The data highlights the significance of reviewing and potentially adapting agricultural credit allocation strategies, especially in states where targets are consistently not met. It emphasizes the importance of thorough evaluation and proactive actions by state governments to tackle this issue and promote a more equitable and efficient distribution of institutional agricultural credit.

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

Sl. No.	State	Institutional Credit (Rs. in crore)		Percent
		Target	Achievement	
1.	Chhattisgarh	9000.00	7964.01	88.49
2.	Punjab*	93756.00	81674.12	87.11
3.	Gujarat**	161163.00	134595.00	83.51
4.	Karnataka ***	222203.34	178468.50	80.32
5.	West Bengal@	115855.00	83375.98	71.97
6.	Madhya Pradesh@@	87570.34	59496.07	67.94
7.	Arunachal Pradesh@@@	490.87	222.79	45.39
8.	Himachal Pradesh#	24600.00	10274.00	41.76
9.	Rajasthan##	492016.00	191622.00	38.95
10.	Nagaland###	1179.99	453.81	38.46
11.	Jharkhand	32222.34	8700.00	27.00
12.	Andhra Pradesh&	306000.00	43705.00	14.28
13.	Bihar	112365.00	9200.00	8.19

Note: \* Data pertains to 31<sup>st</sup> Dec 2025, SLBC, Punjab

\*\* Source: <https://www.slbcgujarat.com>, SLBC, Annual credit plan for the quarter ended Dec 2025, Gujarat

\*\*\* Data pertains to Oct to Dec 2025 (174<sup>th</sup> Meeting), SLBCKarnataka.com

@ Data pertains up to Dec 2025; SLBC, PNB Circle Office, Kolkata, West Bengal

@@ Source: <https://www.slbcmadhyapradesh.in/slbc-meeting.aspx>, 197<sup>th</sup> SLBC, Madhya Pradesh

@@@ Data pertains up to 31<sup>st</sup> Dec 2025, Annual FY 2025-26, Arunachal Pradesh

# Data pertains to Dec 2025, Agenda papers review data, 179<sup>th</sup> SLBC Meeting of Shimla, published by UCO bank, Himachal Pradesh

## Data pertains up to Dec 2026, SLBC, Rajasthan

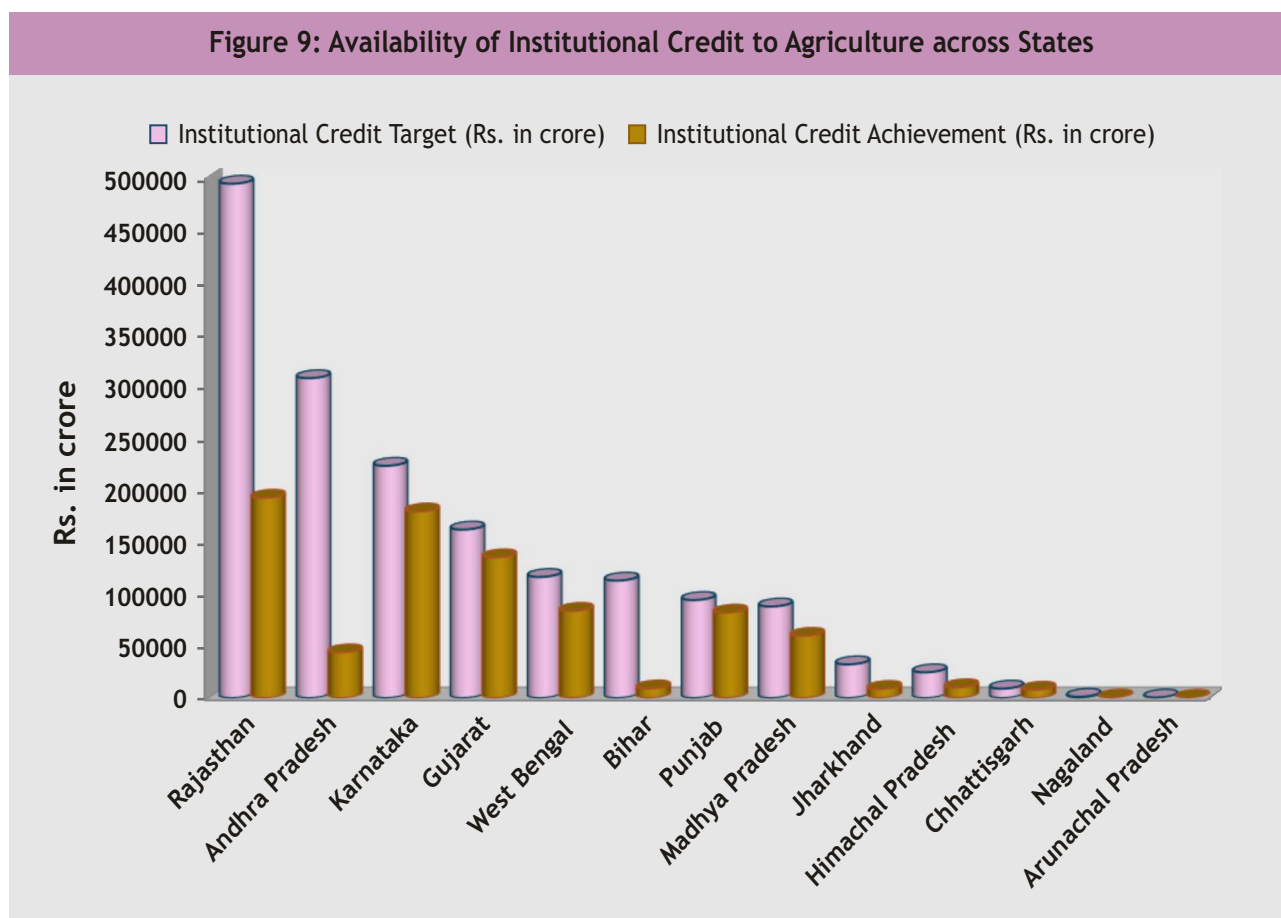
### Data pertains up to 31<sup>st</sup> Dec 2025, Annual FY 2025-26 Nagaland

& Data pertains to Oct to Dec 2025, Andhra Pradesh

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.
- **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.
- **Procedural Complexities:** The procedural

Figure 9: Availability of Institutional Credit to Agriculture across States



complexities involved in accessing credit may deter farmers from seeking loans. These complexities could include paperwork, collateral requirements, and other administrative hurdles that farmers may find daunting or time-consuming.

- **Low Disbursement under AIF Despite Approvals:** While numerous proposals under the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) received approval, the actual disbursement rate remained low. Banks largely concentrated on traditional agricultural loans, limiting investments in infrastructure and ancillary sectors critical to long-term agricultural development.
- **Preference for Larger Farmers:** Financial institutions may prioritize lending to larger farmers who have a relatively

higher repayment capacity, potentially overlooking smaller or marginalized farmers who may have greater need but lower repayment capabilities.

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

To overcome the challenges and improve the

achievement of targets in credit disbursement to the agricultural sector, the following suggestions can be considered:

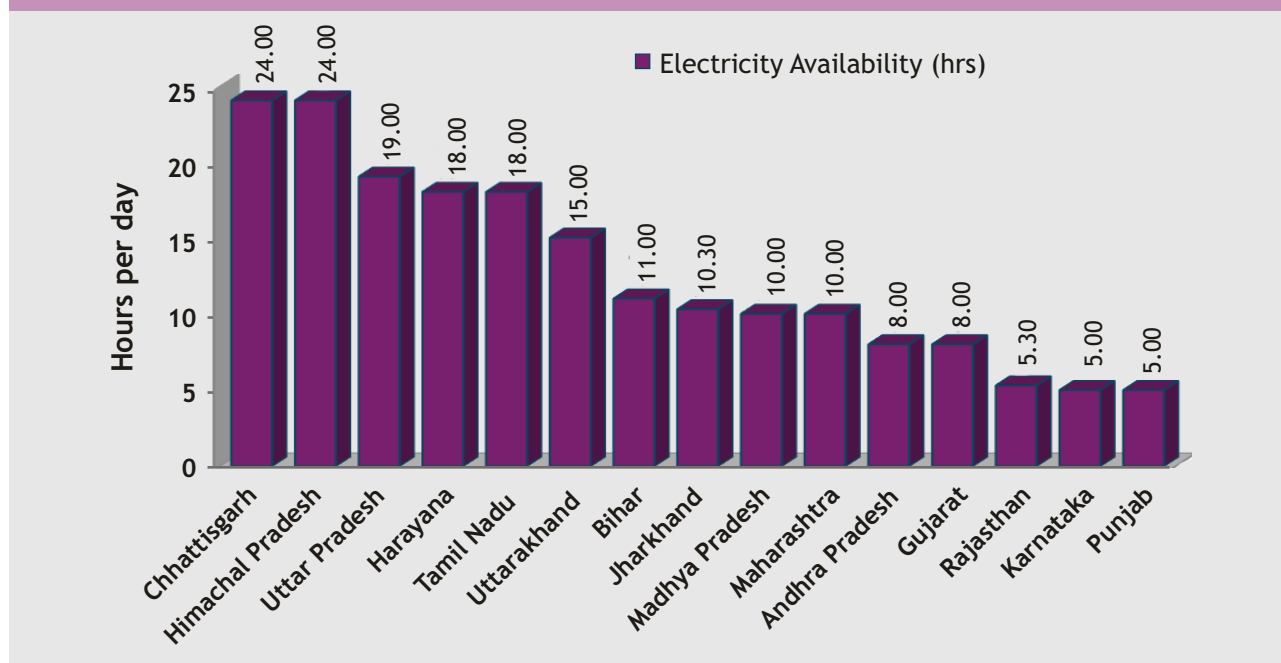
- **Awareness Camps:** Conducting awareness camps among farmers to educate them about the guidelines and benefits of the institutional credit system. This can help in increasing understanding and uptake of credit facilities among farmers.
- **Minimizing Administrative Difficulties:** Efforts should be 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. 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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Simplified Mechanisms for Loan Disbursement:** Developing simplified mechanisms for the disbursement of loans can make credit flow more efficient and hassle-free. This may involve digitization of processes, reduce documentation requirements, and streamline approval procedures.

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. Uttar Pradesh received 18 to 20 hours of electricity, while Haryana had 17 to 19 hours of availability. Tamil Nadu received 18 hours, Uttarakhand experienced 14 to 16 hours, while Bihar had 10 to 12 hours of electricity. Jharkhand accessed 10 to 11 hours, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra received 10 hours each. Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat each had 8 hours of power supply, Rajasthan experienced a variable supply ranging from 5 to 6 hours,

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



whereas Karnataka and Punjab had the lowest availability, consuming 3 to 7 hours and 4 to 6 hours of power supply for agricultural use respectively.

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, Tamil Nadu, 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, 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.
- **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.
- **Financial Constraints of Marginal and Small Farmers:** Marginal and small farmers often lack the capital necessary to invest in high-cost machinery and equipment. This financial constraint deters them from acquiring the necessary farm machinery, impacting on their ability to carry out agricultural operations efficiently.
- **Lack of Small-Farm-oriented Machinery:** Existing farm machinery may not be designed or suitable for small-scale farm operations, which are common among

marginal and small farmers. The absence of appropriately sized or scaled machinery further exacerbates the shortage.

- **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:

- **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.

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

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

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

Adequate availability of organic manure, farmyard manure, vermicompost, and bio-fertilizers was reported in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh,

Maharashtra, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. Conversely, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, 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 vermi-composting, increasing the production of bio-fertilizers, providing subsidies or incentives for organic farming, and supporting the establishment of organic input production centers or cooperatives.

Reasons for Shortage:

- **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 vermi-compost and bio-fertilizers, leading to low adoption rates.
- **Insufficient Policy Initiatives:** Current policies may not be robust enough to meet the demand for organic inputs, lacking adequate government support and incentives.
- **Inadequate Financial and Infrastructure Support:** Insufficient funding and infrastructure, such as composting facilities and bio-fertilizer production units, hinder the availability of organic inputs.

- **Supply-Demand Imbalance:** The high demand for organic inputs combined with low production levels contributes to shortages.

Suggestions to address the shortage

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



# Filled-in Questionnaires Of AERCs for Different States

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

Name of AERC: Delhi

State: Haryana

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2026

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual	Normal
		12.60	15.50

Source: *Indiastat.com*

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		4	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 1<sup>st</sup> Jan. 2026 to 5<sup>th</sup> April, 2026

Source: *Indian Meteorological Department (IMD)*

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Wheat	24.48	23.79
2	Rapeseed & Mustard	6.72	7.05		
3	Gram	0.31	0.15		
4	Barley	0.18	0.14		

Note: Top 4 major crops considering Gross cropped area; Normal area is used in place of Targeted area. Average of 2023-24 and 2024-25 is used to report normal area.

Source: *UPAg*, 2026 for actual figures.

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

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
1	Wheat	2522.73	2400.00	2578.79	2500.51		
2	Rapeseed & Mustard	6484.01	5996.92	6182.87	6221.27		
3	Barley	-	-	2096.34	2096.34		

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

Source: *agmarknet.gov.in*

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

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

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

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
1	Wheat	35.00 - 40.00	58.00 - 75.00		
2	Rapeseed & Mustard	270.00 - 290.00	700.00 - 980.00		
3	Gram	120.00 - 200.00	-		
4	Barley	45.00 - 60.00	60.00 - 120.00		

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

8	Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (✓)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Urea	✓	
		2	DAP	✓	
		3	SSP	✓	
		4	NPK	✓	
Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
Source: Telephonic information collected from farmers of various villages of Haryana.					

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea (46%)	5.92 - 6.00
		2	DAP (18:46:00)	27.00 - 30.00
		3	SSP (16.0)	8.00 - 16.00
		4	NPK (12:32:16)	34.00 - 37.00
Source: inputs from various markets. Note: prices of various fertilizers vary 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.550 in Off Season & Rs.700 in main season	Rs.500 in off Season & Rs.650 in Main Season
Source: Telephonic information collected from farmers of various villages of Haryana.			

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

13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	17 - 19
Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: Electricity supply should be at least 20 hours for irrigation.		
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	
Lack of awareness and more expensive.		Running awareness program and providing organic manure at subsidized rates can be very helpful for farmers.	

16	Remarks & observations	The declining soil quality necessitates an increased focus on the adoption of organic farming practices.
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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: Uttarakhand

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2026

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	35.30	51.50

Source: Indiatstat.com

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	2	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. No. of districts indicating deficient or large deficient rainfall for 1<sup>st</sup> Jan. 2026 to 5<sup>th</sup> April, 2026

Source: Indian Meteorological Department (IMD).

Sl.No.	Indicators	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area	Targeted area
				(lakh ha)	(lakh ha)
3	Area covered under major crops	1	Wheat	2.55	2.63
		2	Barley	0.14	0.16
		3	Rapeseed & Mustard	0.14	0.21
		4	Lentil	0.07	0.09
		5	Field Pea	0.06	0.06

Note:1. Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area.

2. Since the actual area data for field pea was not available, the actual area from last year was used.

Note: Normal area is used in place of Targeted area. Average of 2023-24 and 2024-25 is used to report normal area. Source: UPAg, (2026) for actual figures.

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

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

Sl.No.	Indicators	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
5	Farm output price of major crops	1	Wheat	2589.03	2474.86	2498.28	2520.72
		2	Rapeseed & Mustard	5990.00	6400.00	5951.02	6113.67
		3	Field Pea	1401.61	1421.70	1377.31	1400.21

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

Reason for the shortage of seeds in the local market

Suggestions to overcome the shortage

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

Sl.No.	Indicators	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	1	Wheat	32.00 - 38.00	55.00 - 80.00
		2	Barley	45.00 - 60.00	60.00 - 120.00
		3	Rapeseed & Mustard	150.00 - 250.00	450.00 - 850.00
		4	Lentil	100.00 - 140.00	150.00 - 180.00
		5	Field Pea	55.00 - 72.00	-

Note: price of agriculture-seed varies by firm

Source: input from various markets

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%)	5.92 - 6.00
		2	DAP (18:46:00)	27.00 - 30.00
		3	SSP (16.0)	8.00 - 16.00
		4	NPK (12:32:16)	34.00 - 37.00
Source: inputs from various markets. Note: price of agriculture-seed varies by firm.				

10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	Easily available	Shortage
		✓	
		Reason for shortage of agricultural labour	
Source: Telephonic information collected from farmers of various villages of Uttarakhand.			

11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male	Female
		Rs.450 in off Season & Rs.500 in Main Season	Rs.400 in off Season & Rs.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	

13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	NA
Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:		
Source: Telephonic information collected from farmers of various villages of Uttarakhand.		

14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (✓)	Easily available	Shortage
		✓	
		Reason for the shortage	
Source: Telephonic information collected from farmers of various villages of Uttarakhand.			

15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	Adequate	Shortage
		✓	
		Reason for the shortage	
Source: Telephonic information collected from farmers of various villages of Uttarakhand.			

16	Remarks & observations	The incidence of crop loss caused by animal attacks has been on the rise. Additionally, there is a pressing need to develop and enhance irrigation facilities in hilly regions.
NA implies Not Available Note: Mention the source of information wherever used		

Agro-Economic Research Centre, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat

Name of AERC: Vallabh Vidyanagar

State: Gujarat

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2026

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual	Normal
		2.87	0.90

Source: [Indiastat.com](http://indiastat.com)

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State (01.03.2026 to 03.04.2026)	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		Large Excess - 22 Normal - 02 No Rain - 06 Deficit - 03	33

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

3	Area covered under major crops (as on 02/04/2026)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area* (lakh ha)
		1	Summer Bajra	3.01	3.18
2	Summer Paddy	1.30	1.01		
3	Summer Moong	0.48	0.50		
4	Summer Sesamum	1.18	1.20		
5	Vegetables	0.93	1.06		
6	Fodder	3.10	3.59		

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

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

Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
1	Wheat (Rajkot)	2667.00	2611.00	2403.00	2560.33		
2	Gram (Rajkot)	6937.00	5649.00	5805.00	6130.33		
3	Mustard (Dhanera)	6298.00	5859.00	6153.00	6103.33		
4	Cumin (Unjha)	21690.00	21252.00	20434.00	21125.33		
5	Potato (Surat)	1199.00	839.00	847.00	961.67		

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

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

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

Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Summer Bajra	40.00 - 90.00	200.00 - 270.00
		2	Summer Paddy	60.00 - 100.00	160.00 - 300.00
		3	Summer Moong	60.00 - 80.00	180.00 - 300.00
		4	Summer Sesamum	NA	130.00 - 400.00
		5	Vegetables	NA	NA
		6	Fodder	30.00 - 80.00	200.00 - 350.00

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
		2	DAP	27.00
		3	SSP	10.45
		4	MOP	30.00
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	
Most of the laborers prefer to work in factories (Industrial sector) rather than agricultural labour because the wages are lower in agricultural work.		To encourage farmers to use farm machinery and adopt new technology in farming.	
Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat			

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

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State (year 2025-26)	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement* (Rs. in Crore)
		161163	134595
Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
Source: <a href="https://www.sbcguzarat.com/">https://www.sbcguzarat.com/</a> Note: *Annual Credit Plan (ACP) for The Quarter Ended December 2025 - Priority Sector			

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

14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (✓)	Easily available	Shortage
		✓	
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat			

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

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

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

Name of AERC: VV Nagar

State: Rajasthan

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2026

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	10.07	9.10

Source: Indiatat.com

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State (01-03- 2026 to 05-04-2026)	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		09	33

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

3	Area covered under major crops (As on 02.01.2026 of Directorate of Agriculture, Jaipur, Rajasthan)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Wheat	35.55	36.00
		2	Barley	4.49	3.80
		3	Gram	22.40	21.50
		4	Rapeseed & Mustard	34.91	36.00
		5	Taramira	1.39	2.30

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

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

5	Farm output price of major crops (As per agmarknet.gov.in website as on date 07.04.2026) (Prices picked up every month 1 <sup>st</sup> - 28/31 <sup>st</sup> )	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Barley (S. Karanpur, S. Ganganagar)	-	-	1879.00	1879.00
		2	Wheat (Baran, Baran)	2532.00	2406.00	2473.00	2470.33
		3	Gram (Malpura, Tonk)	5399.00	5321.00	5171.00	5297.00
		4	Mustard (Rawla, S.Ganganagar)	6519.00	6191.00	6143.00	6284.33
5	Cumin (Jodhpur)	24516.00	20678.00	20813.00	22002.33		

Note: Consider major Producing market

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

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

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops (based on GSSCL market portal dated 07.04.2026)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Moong	-	90.00 - 155.00
		2	Bajra	-	90.00 - 95.00
		3	Groundnut	-	115.00 - 155.00
		4	Guar	-	80.00 - 100.00
5	Cotton	-	500.00 - 800.00		

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

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	5.90
		2	DAP	27.00
		3	SSP	7.25
		4	Others	18.90

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

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

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State (December, 2025 as per data of State Level Bankers Committee, Rajasthan dated 06.04.2026)	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		492016	191622 (34.94 %)
		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
<p>NA implies Not Available                  Note: Mention the source of information wherever used                  Note: # Urea output falls to 18 lakh tonnes amid West Asia crisis                  Read more at: <a href="https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/industry/indl-goods/svs/chem-/fertilisers/urea-output-falls-to-18-lakh-tonnes-amid-west-asia-crisis/articleshow/129924425.cms?utm_source=contentofinterest&amp;utm_medium=text&amp;utm_campaign=cppst">https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/industry/indl-goods/svs/chem-/fertilisers/urea-output-falls-to-18-lakh-tonnes-amid-west-asia-crisis/articleshow/129924425.cms?utm_source=contentofinterest&amp;utm_medium=text&amp;utm_campaign=cppst</a></p>	

**Agro-Economic Research Centre, Uttar Pradesh**

Name of AERC: Prayagraj

State: Uttar Pradesh

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2026

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	13.97	24.33

Source: Indiatat.com

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		22	75

Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%  
Remarks: the concept for deficient rainfall as per the govt. of Uttar Pradesh ranges from 60 to 80 %.

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Wheat	98.19	96.36
		2	Gram	6.90	6.86
		3	Masoor	6.64	6.60
		4	Pea	4.00	3.78
		5	Mustard	13.23	18.01

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

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

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Wheat	Not Harvested	Not Harvested	Harvested	2500.00
		2	Gram	Not Harvested	Not Harvested	Harvested	7000.00
		3	Masoor	Not Harvested	Not Harvested	Harvested	6500.00
		4	Pea	Not Harvested	Not Harvested	Harvested	5500.00
5	Mustard	Not Harvested	Not Harvested	Harvested	5200.00		

Note: Consider major Producing market

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

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

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid* variety
		1	Wheat	-	65.00 - 85.00
		2	Gram	-	100.00 - 110.00
		3	Masoor	-	100.00 - 120.00
		4	Pea	-	90.00 - 95.00
		5	Mustard	-	140.00 - 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 - 28.00
		3	SSP (powder)	12.00 - 12.50
		4	Others (NPK)	31.00 - 32.00

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

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

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Lakh)	Achievement (Rs. in Lakh)
		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)	18 - 20
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
<p>NA implies Not Available                  Note: Mention the source of information wherever used</p>	

 Agro-Economic Research Centre, PAU, Ludhiana

Name of AERC: Ludhiana

State: Punjab

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2026

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual	Normal
		17.33	22.90

Source: Indiatat.com

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%

Source: IMD, Chandigarh

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Wheat	35.120	35.000
2	Barley	0.046	-		
3	Oilseeds	0.534	-		
4	Rabi Pulses	0.057	-		
5	Spring Maize	0.615	-		

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

Source: Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Punjab.

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

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
1	Cotton	7375.00	7383.00	7175.00	7311.00		
2	Sugarcane	416.00	416.00	416.00	416.00		
3	Wheat	2495.00	2535.00	2470.00	2500.00		
4	Paddy (Basmati)	3850.00	3925.00	-	3887.50		
5	Maize	1760.00	2145.00	2012.00	1972.33		

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

6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Spring Maize	✓	

Reason for the shortage of seeds in the local market

Suggestions to overcome the shortage

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
1	Spring Maize	60.00 - 80.00	450.00 - 650.00		

Remarks:

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

Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market

Suggestions to overcome the shortage

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	5.93
		2	DAP	27.00
		3	NPK (12:32:16)	29.40
		4	Zinc	125.00 (33%)
10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	Easily available		Shortage
		✓		
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female
		450 - 500		350 - 400
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		93756		81674.12
	Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	<i>To avoid over financing in agriculture</i>		-	
13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)			4 - 6
	Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: <i>Available as per requirement</i>			
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (✓)	Easily available		Shortage
		✓		
	Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	Adequate		Shortage
				✓
	Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	<i>Production constraints in case of FYM</i>		<i>For other organic options, production can be increased targeting the demand</i>	
16	Remarks & observations			
<p><b>**Data pertains to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025, SLBC, Punjab.</b>  <b>NA implies Not Available</b>  <b>Note: Mention the source of information wherever used</b></p>				

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

Name of AERC: Shimla

State: Himachal Pradesh

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2026

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual	Normal
		68.20	99.17

Source: *Indiastat.com*

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		3	12

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

Source: *Meteorological Centre Shimla, Himachal Pradesh*

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Wheat	3.19	3.24
		2	Barley	0.17	0.19
		3	Pulses	0.13	0.13

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

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

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

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

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Wheat	4000.00	4000.00	4000.00	4000.00
		2	Barley	5000.00	5000.00	5000.00	5000.00
3	Pulses	10000.00	10000.00	10000.00	10000.00		

Note: Consider major Producing market

Source: *Local Markets of Himachal Pradesh*

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

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

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

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Wheat	45.00	55.00
		2	Barley	55.00	70.00
3	Pulses	120.00	250.00		

Remarks:

Source: *Local Markets of Himachal Pradesh*

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

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

10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	Easily available	Shortage
		✓	
		Reason for shortage of agricultural labour	
		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
		425.00	425.00
Source: Economic Survey Report 2025-26, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh			

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Annual Target 2025-26 (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement Dec. 2025 (Rs. in Crore)
		24600	10274
Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
Source: Agenda Papers Review Data Dec. 2025 (179 <sup>th</sup> 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	<p><i>Agriculture and allied sectors contribute 13.73 per cent of GSVa and provide livelihood to 53.95 per cent of workers, making it central to rural development and food security.</i></p> <p><i>88.86 per cent farmers are small and marginal, with average landholding of 0.95 hectare, limiting mechanization and expansion.</i></p> <p><i>Agriculture and allied sector GSVa grew 45 per cent (Rs. 22,428 crore → Rs. 32,415 crore) between FY22-FY26; FY2025-26 constant price growth estimated at 8.3 per cent.</i></p> <p><i>Crop subsector contributes 57.12 per cent of agriculture GVA; sharp growth of 11.9 per cent expected in FY2025-26. Vegetables, wheat, pulses show positive trends; maize slightly declines.</i></p> <p><i>80 per cent of cultivated land is rainfed, making farming vulnerable to monsoon variability; 2025 monsoon rainfall was 39 per cent above normal, with district-wise variations.</i></p> <p><i>Total production in FY2025-26 targeted at 3,699.11 thousand MT; food grains form 43.26 per cent, commercial crops 56.74 per cent. Ginger and maize show marginal decline.</i></p> <p><i>Major schemes include MMKSY, MKUSY (fencing), JICA HPCDP, PKKKY (natural farming), PMKSY, ATMA, and PMFBY, aiming at productivity, irrigation, mechanization, insurance and diversification.</i></p> <p><i>26 markets integrated with e-NAM; 65.01 lakh quintals fruits/vegetables traded in APMCs (2025 up to December). Universal apple carton introduced to ensure transparent payments.</i></p> <p><i>Horticulture covers 2.37 lakh ha (26 per cent of agri area). Apple remains key crop with 77.58 per cent of fruit production; 7.33 lakh tonnes fruit produced in 2025 (till December).</i></p> <p><i>Major issues: land fragmentation, climate variability, wildlife crop damage, input constraints, post-harvest losses and low value addition; labour shortages and market volatility persist as hurdles.</i></p>
<p><i>NA implies Not Available</i>  <i>Note: Mention the source of information wherever used</i></p>		

Agro-Economic Research Center, ADRTC, Bengaluru

Name of AERC: ADRTC

State: Karnataka

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2026

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual	Normal
		28.33	14.40

Source: [Indiastat.com](http://indiastat.com)

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

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Paddy	2.34	3.80
		2	Maize	0.53	0.50
		3	Groundnut	0.79	1.22
		4	Sunflower	0.03	0.05
		5	Sugarcane	0.48	0.48

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

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

Source: Data from Department of Agriculture, GOK

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Paddy	2366.76	2331.41	2368.36	2355.51
		2	Maize	1897.18	1794.14	1771.65	1820.99
		3	Wheat	2765.33	3037.15	3011.86	2938.11
		4	Red Gram	6905.73	7166.35	6872.73	6981.60
		5	Rapeseed & Mustard	7405.90	6061.44	6444.09	6636.88
		6	Groundnut	7089.00	7693.95	6753.67	7178.81
7	Sunflower	6839.54	6724.27	6514.79	6692.87		

Note: Consider major producing market, Source: [Agmarknet.gov.in](http://Agmarknet.gov.in)

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

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

Source: Primary data

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
				1	Paddy
2	Maize	-	231.00		
3	Wheat	33.00			
4	Red Gram	142.50			
5	Groundnut	88.50			
6	Sunflower		765.00		

Source: Data from Department of Agriculture, GOK

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

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	5.91
		2	DAP	27.00
		3	SSP	12.60
		4	Others	-
Source: Data from Department of Agriculture, GOK				

10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	Easily available	Shortage
			✓
		Reason for shortage of agricultural labour	
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
		500.00	300.00
Source: Primary data			

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		222203	178469
		Reason for less achievement against the target	
Note: - Data pertains up to December 2025 Source: SLBC Karnataka.com, SLBC 174 <sup>th</sup> meeting			

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

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

15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (J)	<b>Adequate</b>	<b>Shortage</b>
		J	
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
<i>Source: Data from Department of Agriculture, GOK</i>			

16	Remarks & observations	
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**Agro-Economic Research Centre, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam**

Name of AERC: Visakhapatnam

State: Andhra Pradesh

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2026

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual	Normal
		11.80	18.17

Source: *Indiastat.com*

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		19	26

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

3	Area covered under major crops during Rabi 2023-24	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Paddy	9.18	6.93
2	Maize	5.02	1.87		
3	Bengalgram	4.12	3.22		
4	Blackgram	3.34	3.01		
5	Tobacco	1.17	0.97		

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop	Name of the pest incidence	Incidence	Name of the Disease Incidence
		1	Paddy			Rice leaf folder
				Panicle mite	Low	Sheath blight
				Brown plant hopper	Low	
				Rice Yellow Stem Borer	Low	
2	Maize			Fall Army Worm	Low	
				Pink Stem Borer	Low	
3	Tobacco			Tobacco Aphids	Low	
4	Cotton			Thrips	Low	
5	Groundnut				Low	Tikka leaf spot

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Paddy	2369.00	2369.00	2369.00	2369.00
		2	Maize	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00
		3	Bengalgram	5650.00	5650.00	5650.00	5650.00
		4	Blackgram	7800.00	7800.00	7800.00	7800.00
		5	Groundnut	7263.00	7263.00	7263.00	7263.00

Note: Consider major Producing market

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

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

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local / HYV variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Bengal gram	78.00	
		2	Black gram	43.00	
		3	Groundnut	96.00	
		4	Maize		500.00
		5	Jowar		250.00
Remarks:					

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

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	266.50 (45 kg ) Bag
		2	DAP	1350.00
		3	SSP	572.00 - 700.00
		4	Others	1300.00 - 2000.00
		5	MoP	1525.00 - 1850.00

10	Availability of agricultural labour (J)	Easily available	Shortage
		J	
		Reason for shortage of agricultural labour	
NA		NA	

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

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		3,06,000	43,705 (Oct to Dec 2025)
		Reason for less achievement against the target	

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 (J)	Easily available	Shortage
		J	
		Reason for the shortage	

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

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

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

Name of AERC: Chennai

State: Tamil Nadu

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2026

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual	Normal
		20.80	14.80

Source: Indiatat.com

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		6	38

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

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Paddy	3.20	2.23
2	Total Millets	0.70	0.43		
3	Total Pulses	1.79	2.99		
4	Total Oil Seeds	1.10	1.24		
5	Cotton	0.27	0.49		
6	Sugar Cane	0.19	0.39		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7.26</b>	<b>7.76</b>		

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

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

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
1	-					N.A	

Note: Consider major Producing market

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	
1	Paddy	2974.77	3599.00	Adequate		
2	Sorghum	256.23	64.10			
3	Cumbu	67.58	59.20			
4	Ragi	191.73	14.75			
5	Maize	10.98	90.99			
6	Samai	0.68	0.00			
7	Thenai	0.45	0.00			
8	Kudiraivali	17.77	0.00			
9	Varagu	24.22	0.55			
	<b>Total Millet</b>	<b>569.64</b>	<b>229.59</b>			

Sl.No.	Crop Name	Seed availability (MT)		Adequate / Shortage
		Govt	PVT	
10	Blackgram	1388.30	851.89	Adequate
11	Greengram	242.68	81.57	
12	Cowpea	41.04	0.00	
13	Horsegram	17.13	0.00	
14	Bengalgram	61.68	35.26	
15	Redgram	22.98	57.01	
	<b>Total Pulses</b>	<b>1773.79</b>	<b>1025.73</b>	
16	Groundnut	3778.96	839.49	Adequate
17	Gingelly	115.17	84.37	
18	Castor	0.68	1.02	
19	Sunflower	4.93	19.63	
20	Soybean	0.07	0.00	
	<b>Total Oilseeds</b>	<b>3899.80</b>	<b>944.51</b>	
21	Cotton	24.02	125.59	Adequate
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>9242.03</b>	<b>5924.43</b>	

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

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

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	5.92
		2	DAP	27.00
		3	MOP	36.00
		4	Complex	26.00 to 38.00

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

11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male	Female
		691.00	374.00
Source: Season and Crop Report 2024-2025.			

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

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

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

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

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

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

Name of AERC: Jabalpur

State: Madhya Pradesh

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2026

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	9.07	20.60

Source: Indiatstat.com

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

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

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Maize	0.05	0.19
		2	Paddy	0.40	0.46
		3	Groundnut	0.13	0.30
		4	Black Gram	0.66	1.75
		5	Green Gram	3.59	11.29

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

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

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Maize	1601.00	1537.00	1638.00	1592.00
		2	Paddy	3611.00	3747.00	3572.00	3643.33
		3	Groundnut	6201.00	6590.00	6579.00	6456.67
		4	Black Gram	7058.00	7723.00	8171.00	7650.67
5	Green Gram	6766.00	6660.00	6908.00	6778.00		

Note: Consider major Producing market

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

Reason for the shortage of seeds in the local market	Suggestions to overcome the shortage
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7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Maize	31.00 - 33.00	
		2	Paddy	28.00 - 30.00	
		3	Groundnut	50.00 - 52.00	
		4	Black Gram	64.00	
5	Green Gram	82.00 - 84.00			

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	5.20 - 8.50
		2	DAP	24.00 - 36.00
		3	SSP	5.30 - 6.90
		4	Others	24.00 - 28.00

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

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

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State ( <a href="https://www.slbcmadhyaprad.esh.in/slbc-meeting.aspx">https://www.slbcmadhyaprad.esh.in/slbc-meeting.aspx</a> )	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		87570.34	59496.07
		Reason for less achievement against the target	

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

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

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

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

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

Name of AERC: Jabalpur

State: Chhattisgarh

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2026

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	2.43	10.10

Source: Indiatstat.com

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

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.	Indicators	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Wheat	2.88	2.86
		2	Maize	1.38	1.48
		3	Gram	3.68	3.96
		4	Pea	0.60	0.57
		5	Urad	0.29	0.31

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

Sl.No.	Indicators	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Wheat				✓
		2	Maize				✓
		3	Gram				✓
		4	Pea				✓
		5	Urad				✓

Sl.No.	Indicators	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Wheat	2350.00	2430.00	2489.00	2423.00
		2	Maize	2200.00	2266.00	2300.00	2255.33
		3	Pea	3500.00	3137.00	3000.00	3212.33
		4	Gram	4000.00	5000.00	4000.00	4333.33
5	Urad	6000.00	5682.00	5514.00	5732.00		

Note: Consider major Producing market

Sl.No.	Indicators	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Wheat	✓	
		2	Maize	✓	
		3	Gram	✓	
		4	Pea	✓	
		5	Mustard	✓	

Reason for the shortage of seeds in the local market	Suggestions to overcome the shortage
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Sl.No.	Indicators	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Wheat	35.00	
		2	Gram	60.00	
		3	Pea	80.00	
		4	Mustard	60.00	
5	Lathyrus	55.00			

Remarks:

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

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	5.59
		2	DAP	23.00
		3	MOP	18.38
		4	SSP	6.59
		5	Others	23.00

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

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

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		Kharif - 7800.00	Kharif - 6938.10
		Rabi - 1200.00	Rabi - 1025.91
Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	

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

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

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

17	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: Jan - Mar 2026

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	8.60	9.27

Source: Indiatstat.com

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		04	38

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

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Wheat	24.10	26.25
		2	Maize	6.85	8.20
		3	Pulses	4.70	5.45
		4	Oilseed	2.05	2.40

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

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

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Paddy	2260.00	2260.00	2250.00	2256.67
		2	Wheat	3000.00	2800.00	2600.00	2800.00
		3	Maize	2200.00	2180.00	2150.00	2176.67
		4	Lentil	7100.00	6900.00	6500.00	6833.33
5	Gram	6800.00	6800.00	6700.00	6766.67		

Note: Consider major Producing market

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

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

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Wheat	48.00 - 52.00	90.00 - 95.00
		2	Maize	40.00 - 42.00	400.00 - 450.00
		3	Lentil	85.00 - 90.00	---
		4	Gram	88.00 - 92.00	168.00 - 170.00
5	Mustard	235.00 - 250.00	710.00 - 1050.00		

Remarks:

8	Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (✓)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage	
		1	Urea	✓		
		2	DAP	✓		
		3	SSP	✓		
		4	Others	✓		
Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)		
		1	Urea	8.00 - 10.00		
		2	DAP	32.00		
		3	SSP	30.00		
		4	MoP	22.00 - 25.00		
10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	Easily available		Shortage		
				✓		
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	<i>Migration of labour due to lack of work for whole years.</i>		<i>Govt. should make a plan to engage them specially during off season of agriculture.</i>			
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female		
		450.00 - 500.00		350.00 - 400.00		
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)		
		112365 (Annual)		9200 (Approx)		
	Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	10-12 hours on an average				
Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:						
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (✓)	Easily available		Shortage		
		✓				
	Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	Adequate		Shortage		
		✓				
	Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
16	Remarks & observations	<i>Practices of organic manure are not very well. Need to spread awareness about benefits from organic manure.</i>				
<i>NA implies Not Available</i>						
<i>Note: Local Market at Bhagalpur</i>						

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

Name of AERC: Bhagalpur

State: Jharkhand

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2026

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	7.27	13.27

Source: Indiatstat.com

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

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.	Indicators	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
				1	Wheat
		2	Maize	0.10	0.35
		3	Gram	2.83	3.43
		4	Lentil	0.82	1.10
		5	Mustard/Rapeseed	5.02	5.48

Note :Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

Sl.No.	Indicators	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
				1	Wheat		
		2	Mustard/Rapeseed				✓
		3	Gram			✓	
		4	Lentil				✓
		5	Pea			✓	

Sl.No.	Indicators	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Paddy	1800.00	1930.00	1930.00	1886.67
		2	Wheat	2800.00	2800.00	2600.00	2733.33
		3	Mustard/Rapeseed	6500.00	6000.00	6000.00	6166.67
		4	Gram	8000.00	8000.00	7500.00	7833.33
5	Lentil	7200.00	7200.00	7000.00	7133.33		

Note: Consider major Producing market, Source: Local Mandi Price.

Sl.No.	Indicators	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage
				1	Wheat
		2	Mustard/Rapeseed	✓	
		3	Gram	✓	
		4	Lentil	✓	
		5	Pea	✓	

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

Sl.No.	Indicators	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Wheat	35.00 - 50.00	60.00 - 200.00
		2	Mustard/Rapeseed	90.00 - 100.00	500.00 - 900.00
		3	Gram	60.00 - 80.00	-
		4	Lentil	70.00 - 80.00	-
5	Pea	40.00 - 60.00	50.00 - 70.00		

Remarks:

8	Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (✓)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Urea	✓	
		2	DAP	✓	
		3	SSP	✓	
		4	MoP	-	
Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
-			-		
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)	
		1	Urea	9.00 - 10.00	
		2	DAP	25.00 - 28.00	
		3	SSP	24.00 - 26.00	
		4	MoP	-	
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	
		250.00 - 400.00		200.00 - 250.00	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)	
		32222.34		8700 (approx)	
		Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
-		-			
13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	10 - 11			
Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: <i>Required separate Agriculture Feeder with Upgraded transformer for better farming in Jharkhand.</i>					
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (✓)	Easily available		Shortage	
		✓			
		Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
-		-			
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	Adequate		Shortage	
				✓	
		Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
<i>Lack of less production at farm level and unreliable production in local market.</i>		<i>Need awareness programme among the consumers and the producers for their benefit's.</i>			
16	Remarks & observations				
<i>NA implies Not Available</i> <i>Note: Mention the source of information wherever used</i> <i>Source: Local farmers, local market and SLBC portal of Jharkhand.</i>					

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

Name of AERC: Jorhat

State: Assam

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2026

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual	Normal
		56.37	38.57

Source: Indiatat.com

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		5	35

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

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Paddy	22.96	24.37
		2	Rapeseed & Mustard	3.20	3.96
		3	Pulses	1.48	2.67
		4	Maize	1.04	1.80
		5	Sugarcane	0.30	0.45

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

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

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Paddy	2080.00	2080.00	2080.00	2080.00
		2	Rapeseed & Mustard	5400.00	5400.00	5400.00	5400.00
		3	Pulses	6150.00	6150.00	6150.00	6150.00
		4	Maize	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00
5	Sugarcane	310.00	310.00	310.00	310.00		

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

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

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Paddy	40.00	150.00
		2	Rapeseed & Mustard	60.00	-
		3	Pulses	80.00	152.00
		4	Maize	40.00	
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	10.00	
		2	DAP	34.00	
		3	SSP	15.00	
		4	Others	20.00 - 70.00	
10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	Easily available		Shortage	
				✓	
		Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
<p>1. Migration of labour from agriculture sector to other economic activities</p> <p>2. Low wage rates</p> <p>3. Due to seasonal unemployment in agriculture, particularly in mono cropped area.</p>		<p>1. Adoption of machines against some selected activities can be an option to mitigate the shortage of labour</p> <p>2. Increase in the wage rates for agricultural workers</p> <p>3. Govt. should promote multiple cropping system in agriculture with assured irrigation.</p>			
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female	
		480.00		320.00	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)	
		NA		NA	
13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	NA			
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (✓)	Easily available		Shortage	
				✓	
		Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
<p>Lack of machinery of optimum size, lack of facilities for repair &amp; maintenance and absence of trained personnel etc. are the main reasons.</p>		<p>1. Establishment of farm machinery dealers (Sales &amp; Service) under the supervision of the State Govt.</p> <p>2. Establishment of Custom Hiring Centres.</p> <p>3. Increased subsidy for agricultural machinery for the small and marginal farmers.</p>			
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	Adequate		Shortage	
				✓	
		Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
<p>1. Lack of commercial unit</p> <p>2. Inadequate, inconsistent and seasonal nature of demand for it.</p>		<p>1. Encourage private enterprise</p> <p>2. Educate the farmers</p>			
16	Remarks & observations	Clause wise observations are given above			
<p>NA implies Not Available</p> <p>Note: Mention the source of information wherever used*</p>					

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

Name of AERC: Jorhat

State: Arunachal Pradesh

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2026

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual	Normal
		66.77	100.57

Source: Indiatat.com

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		10	16

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

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

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

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

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
1	Paddy	2100.00	2100.00	2100.00	2100.00		
2	Oilseeds	5000.00	5020.00	5020.00	5013.33		
3	Pulses	6000.00	6000.00	6000.00	6000.00		
4	Maize	1900.00	1900.00	1900.00	1900.00		
5	Sugarcane	305.00	305.00	305.00	305.00		

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

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

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
1	Paddy	39.00	145.00		
2	Oilseeds	70.00	140.00		
3	Pulses	76.00	162.00		
4	Maize	42.00	60.00		
5	Sugarcane	34.00	-		

Remarks:

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

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	10.00
		2	DAP	32.00
		3	SSP	12.50
		4	Others	15.00 - 50.00

10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	Easily available		Shortage
				✓
		Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage
1. Migration of labour from rural to urban areas 2. Low labour wage		1. Agricultural labourers must get reasonable amount of wage		

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

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State (Annual- FY 2025-26, up to 31-12-2025) agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		490.87	222.79
		Reason for less achievement against the target	
1. It is because of poor repayment records of the beneficiary farmers 2. Selection procedure of the beneficiaries is too clumsy		1. Arrange awareness camp among the farmers to educate them about the guidelines and benefits of agricultural credit system 2. Credit flow should be made simple & hassle free	

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

14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (✓)	Easily available		Shortage
				✓
		Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage
Lack of purchasing power of small and marginal groups of farmers.		1. Govt. can introduce different programmes for supply of farm machinery to the farmers at subsidized rate. 2. Encouraging custom hiring centre		

15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	Adequate		Shortage
				✓
		Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage
Low production of organic manure, farm-yard manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer etc.		Govt. may encourage local entrepreneurs to ensure availability of organic manure & bio-fertilizer		

16	Remarks & observations	Clause wise observations are given above
NA implies Not Available Note: Mention the source of information wherever used*		

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

Name of AERC: Jorhat

State: Meghalaya

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2026

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	56.53	37.83

Source: Indiatat.com

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		3	11

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

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

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

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

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Paddy	2150.00	2150.00	2150.00	2150.00
		2	Maize	1850.00	1850.00	1850.00	1850.00
		3	Jute	3970.00	3970.00	3970.00	3970.00
		4	Oilseeds	5000.00	5000.00	5000.00	5000.00
5	Pulses	5500.00	5500.00	5500.00	5500.00		

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

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

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Paddy	41.00	125.00
		2	Maize	42.00	58.00
		3	Jute	70.00	115.00
		4	Oilseeds	78.00	150.00
5	Pulses	65.00	135.00		

Remarks:

8	Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (J)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage	
		1	Urea	J		
		2	DAP	J		
		3	SSP	J		
		4	Others	J		
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)		
		1	Urea	10.50		
		2	DAP	29.00		
		3	SSP	12.00		
		4	Others	10.00 - 45.00		
10	Availability of agricultural labour (J)	Easily available		Shortage		
				J		
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	<i>In hilly state, demand of manual labour is very high as compared to a plain state in all agricultural operations</i>		<i>Mechanization of some selected activities can mitigate the shortage of labour</i>			
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female		
		500.00		500.00		
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 (J)	Easily available		Shortage		
				J		
	Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level of mechanization in the state is in nascent stage and shortages are faced during peak season operations.</li> <li>Farmers are not willing to purchase the highly priced farm machinery</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Central and State Govt. can come forward to provide implements and machinery at subsidized rate.</li> <li>Creation of Custom Hiring facility may be yet another viable alternative.</li> </ol>			
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (J)	Adequate		Shortage		
				J		
	Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farmers' lack of interest and awareness towards use of vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer etc.</li> <li>On farm production of organic manure is not taking place in the farmers' field.</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Massive awareness campaign</li> <li>Govt. can encourage the interested farmers to take up some programmes for production of organic manure and bio-fertilizers.</li> </ol>				
16	Remarks & observations	Clause wise observations are given above				
NA implies Not Available Note: Mention the source of information wherever used*						

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

Name of AERC: Jorhat

State: Mizoram

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2026

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual	Normal
		32.57	31.57

Source: Indiatat.com

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

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

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

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

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

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Paddy	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00
		2	Oilseeds	5250.00	5250.00	5250.00	5250.00
		3	Maize	1900.00	1900.00	1900.00	1900.00
		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

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

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Paddy	40.00	120.00
		2	Oilseeds	70.00	140.00
		3	Maize	40.00	58.00
		4	Pulses	80.00	160.00
5	Sugarcane	36.00	-		

Remarks:

8	Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (✓)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage	
		1	Urea	✓		
		2	DAP	✓		
		3	SSP	✓		
		4	Others	✓		
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)		
		1	Urea	10.50		
		2	DAP	31.50		
		3	SSP	12.00		
		4	Others	12.00 - 50.00		
10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	Easily available		Shortage		
				✓		
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	<i>Agriculture in the state is mostly a seasonal venture for which the agricultural labours prefer to shift to other economic activities</i>		<i>Govt. can take initiatives for popularization of multiple cropping/ farming systems and may consider raising of labour wage.</i>			
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female		
		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			
	<i>Small and marginal group of farmers cannot afford to purchase all the modern costly machinery</i>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Govt. should supply farm machinery to the farmers at subsidized rate.</i></li> <li><i>Establishment of custom hiring centre may be encouraged.</i></li> </ol>			
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	Adequate		Shortage		
				✓		
	Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	<i>Present policy initiatives are not sufficient enough to meet the demand and hence shortage persists</i>		<i>Adoption of new policy measures to ensure availability of organic manure and bio-fertilizer through promoting private entrepreneurship</i>			
16	Remarks & observations	<i>Clause wise observations are given above</i>				
<i>NA implies Not Available</i> <i>Note: Mention the source of information wherever used*</i>						

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

Name of AERC: Jorhat

State: Manipur

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2026

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual	Normal
		32.37	31.97

Source: Indiatstat.com

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		4	9

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

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

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

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

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Paddy	1950.00	1950.00	1950.00	1950.00
		2	Oilseeds	5150.00	5150.00	5150.00	5150.00
		3	Maize	1860.00	1860.00	1860.00	1860.00
		4	Pulses	5500.00	5500.00	5500.00	5500.00
5	Sugarcane	305.00	305.00	305.00	305.00		

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

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

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Paddy	41.00	120.00
		2	Oilseeds	67.00	150.00
		3	Maize	45.00	60.00
		4	Pulses	76.00	130.00
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	10.00		
		2	DAP	30.00		
		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			
	<i>At present agricultural workers prefer to work in another economic sector</i>		<i>It is required to advocate mechanization in agriculture especially for some selective operations with a boost in labour wages</i>			
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female		
		450.00		350.00		
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)		
		NA		NA		
13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	NA				
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (✓)	Easily available		Shortage		
				✓		
	Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	<i>Small and marginal farmers cannot afford to purchase the modern machinery with higher price tag</i>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The use of farm machinery is possible for large areas, for which the practice of cooperative farming, contract farming, etc., are to be resorted to.</i></li> <li><i>Custom hiring service facilities may also be created in selected locations.</i></li> </ol>			
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	Adequate		Shortage		
				✓		
	Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
<i>Lack of awareness among the farmers towards use of organic manure, farm-yard manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer etc.</i>		<i>The State Government may take up some programmes for production of organic manure and bio- fertilizers, involving NGO, SHG &amp; young entrepreneurs Awareness campaign may also be launched among the farmers</i>				
16	Remarks & observations	<i>Clause wise observations are given above</i>				
<i>NA implies Not Available</i> <i>Note: Mention the source of information wherever used*</i>						

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

Name of AERC: Jorhat

State: Nagaland

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2026

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual	Normal
		32.90	30.33

Source: Indiatat.com

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

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

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

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

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

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
1	Paddy	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	1800.00	1800.00	1800.00	1800.00		
5	Sugarcane	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00		

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

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

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
1	Paddy	38.00	120.00		
2	Oilseeds	60.00	115.00		
3	Pulses	80.00	160.00		
4	Maize	40.00	60.00		
5	Sugarcane	30.00			

Remarks:

8	Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (✓)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage	
		1	Urea	✓		
		2	DAP	✓		
		3	SSP	✓		
		4	Others			
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)		
		1	Urea	12.00		
		2	DAP	38.00		
		3	SSP	18.00		
		4	Others	-		
10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	Easily available		Shortage		
				✓		
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	<i>There is a shortage of agricultural labour because of migration and low wage rate</i>		1. Agricultural labourers should get reasonable wages 2. Requirement of Inner Line Permit (ILP) deters migration of labour from neighbouring states			
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female		
		500.00		500.00		
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State (Annual- FY 2025-26, up to 31-12-2025)	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)		
		1179.99		453.81		
	Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	<i>Heavy procedural formalities involved in the process of granting credit</i>		<i>Develop simplified mechanism for disbursement of loans</i>			
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		
		✓				
16	Remarks & observations	<i>Clause wise observations are given above</i>				
<i>NA implies Not Available</i> <i>Note: Mention the source of information wherever used*</i>						

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

Name of AERC: Jorhat

State: Tripura

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2026

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	30.47	32.33

Source: Indiatstat.com

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

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

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

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

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

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Paddy	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00
		2	Maize	1850.00	1850.00	1850.00	1850.00
		3	Pulses	5600.00	5600.00	5600.00	5600.00
		4	Oilseeds	5150.00	5150.00	5150.00	5150.00
5	Sugarcane	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00		

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

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

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Paddy	40.00	125.00
		2	Maize	45.00	62.00
		3	Pulses	72.00	140.00
		4	Oilseeds	70.00	160.00
5	Sugarcane	37.00			

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	11.00		
		2	DAP	30.00		
		3	SSP	12.00		
		4	Others	15.00 - 60.00		
10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	Easily available		Shortage		
				✓		
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	<i>Migration of labour from rural to urban areas</i>		<i>To reduce the migration problem, Govt. may adopt some basic policy initiatives by creating alternative livelihood options in rural areas</i>			
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female		
		450.00		350.00		
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State (Annual FY 2023-24, up to 31-12-2023)	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			
<i>Small and marginal farmers cannot afford to purchase all the modern costly machinery.</i>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Govt. should supply farm machinery to the small &amp; marginal farmers at subsidized rate.</li> <li>2. Also, custom hiring facility may be created through entrepreneurship development.</li> </ol>				
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	Adequate		Shortage		
				✓		
	Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Present policy initiatives are not adequate to meet the demand and hence shortage persists.</li> <li>2. Lack of awareness of bio-fertilizer is also another important reason.</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The existing Bio- fertilizer production centre should increase their production capacity for reducing the shortage.</li> <li>2. Also, awareness campaign may be launched by the Govt. Department to educate the farmers.</li> </ol>				

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

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

Name of AERC: Santiniketan

State: West Bengal

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2026

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
1	Average Rainfall (mm) (01.01.25 - 31.03.25)	Actual	Normal
		91.20	51.40

Source: Indiatat.com

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		6	19

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

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of West Bengal

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Summer Rice	12.96	13.20
2	Mustard	6.12	5.52		
3	Potato	4.90	5.03		
4	Jute	4.75	4.31		
5	Sesame (Summer)	2.56	2.74		

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of West Bengal

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

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of West Bengal

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Summer Rice	2389.00	2389.00	2389.00	2389.00
		2	Mustard	6000.00	6100.00	6200.00	6100.00
		3	Potato	1000.00	800.00	600.00	800.00
		4	Jute	9000.00	9500.00	10000.00	9500.00
		5	Sesame (Summer)	6700.00	6600.00	6500.00	6600.00

Note: Consider major producing market

Source: Agmarknet 2.0 website

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

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

Source: Local Market

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Summer Rice		90.00
		2	Mustard		250.00
		3	Potato		50.00
		4	Jute		450.00
		5	Sesame (Summer)		420.00
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	9.00
		2	DAP	32.00
		3	SSP	11.00
		4	10:26:26	43.00
		5	Potash	35.00
		6	Others	18.00
Source: Local Market				

10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	Easily available	Shortage
		✓	
		Reason for shortage of agricultural labour	
Source: Local Market			

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

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State (2025-26)	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		115855.00	83375.98
		Reason for less achievement against the target	
NA		NA	
*Yearly Target under ACP, 2025-26 **Disbursement upto the end of the quarter, December 2025 Source: PNB Circle Office Kolkata			

13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	NA
Suggestion for improvement of access to quality and quantity of electricity:		

14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (J)	Easily available	Shortage
		J	
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
Availability is less and requirement is much at a time.		Steps should be taken to increase supply of farm machinery to the farmers.	
Source: Local Market			

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

16	Remarks & observations	Due to the high potato production, farmers are getting very low prices and incurring losses.	
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: Jan - Mar 2026

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	5.00	15.13

Source: [Indiastat.com](http://indiastat.com)

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		36	36

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: Rainfall Statistics of India, IMD.  
The number of districts with deficit rainfall is based on rainfall figures recorded during the period from October to December 2025.

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Rice	1.65	1.58
		2	Groundnut	0.82	0.84
		3	Maize	0.75	0.90
		4	Bajra	0.29	0.29
		5	Jowar	0.32	0.34

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area  
Source: Crop Sowing Report, Agriculture Department, Govt. of Maharashtra

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

Source: Crop Sowing Report, Agriculture Department, Govt. of Maharashtra

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Rice	5067.00	5262.00	5292.00	5207.00
		2	Maize	1682.00	1605.00	1630.00	1639.00
		3	Groundnut	6086.00	6459.00	6604.00	6383.00
		4	Bajra	3499.00	3349.00	3113.00	3320.33
5	Jowar	4149.00	4224.00	3906.00	4093.00		

Source: [agmarknet.gov.in](http://agmarknet.gov.in)

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

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

Source: Various Krushi Seva Kendras

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
				1	Rice
2	Maize	50.00 - 85.00	70.00 - 120.00		
3	Groundnut	90.00 - 130.00	110.00 - 170.00		
4	Bajra	50.00 - 80.00	100.00 - 150.00		
5	Jowar	60.00 - 90.00	100.00 - 130.00		

Source: Various Krushi 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: Various Krushi Seva Kendras

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	6.90
		2	DAP	29.50
		3	SSP	15.20
		4	Others	-

Source: Various Krushi Seva Kendras

10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	Easily available	Shortage
		✓	
		Reason for shortage of agricultural labour	
-		-	

11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male	Female
		350 - 550	200 - 350

Source: Discussion with Agriculture Officers

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	
-		-	

Source: Deputy Registrar, Agricultural Credit Section, Maharashtra State

Note: Yet to be received

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

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

Source: Discussion with Agriculture Officers

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

16	Remarks & observations	<p>As per the preliminary assessment report dated 13<sup>th</sup> April 2026, unseasonal rainfall, strong winds, and hailstorms during April 2026 have affected 92,037 hectares of agricultural and horticultural crops in the State. Additionally, no significant pest or disease outbreaks were reported across the state during this period. During the Rabi season 2025-26, total sowing recorded 67.54 lakh hectares (as of March 24, 2026), and harvesting of major crops such as wheat, gram, sorghum, maize, safflower, sunflower, and sesame is at the final stage. For the Summer season 2025-26, sowing has been completed over 4.30 lakh hectares (as of April 13, 2026). Summer Rice at the tillering to flowering stage. Maize and Sorghum at the vegetative stage. Furthermore Bajra, Moong, Urad, and Sesame at the flowering stage. Looking at the Groundnut, it is found at flowering to pod formation stage.</p>
Source: Crop Sowing Report of Maharashtra State		





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