

# Quarterly Report on **INDICATORS OF AGRICULTURE**

**October - December 2025**

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



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

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

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

2. 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>

The agriculture and allied sectors contributed approximately 17.7 per cent of India's Gross Value Added, (GVA) at current prices during 2023-24. As per Final Estimates for 2023-24, total foodgrain production in the country is estimated at record 332.30 million tonnes which is higher by 2.61 million tonnes than the production of foodgrains of 329.69 million tonnes achieved during 2022-23. Further, the production during 2023-24 is higher by 24.55 million tonnes compared to average production of foodgrains during last five years. Total production of Rice during 2023-24 is estimated at record 137.83 million tonnes. It is higher by 2.07 million tonnes than previous year's Rice production of 135.76 million tonnes and by 12.84 million tonnes than the last five years' average production of 124.99 million tonnes. Production of wheat during 2023-24 is estimated at a record 113.29 million tonnes. It is higher by 2.74 million tonnes than the previous year's wheat production of 110.55 million tonnes. Production of nutri / coarse cereals estimated at 56.94 million tonnes, which is similar to the production of 57.32 million tonnes achieved during 2022-23. Further, it is higher by 6.83 million tonnes than the average production. Total pulses production during 2023-24 is estimated at 24.25 million tonnes which is lower by 0.54 million tonnes than the last five years' average pulses production of 24.79 million tonnes. Total oilseeds production in the country during 2023-24 is estimated at a record 39.67 million tonnes which is lower by 1.69 million tonnes than the oilseed production during 2022-23. Further, the production of oilseeds during 2023-24 is higher by 3.67 million tonnes than the average oilseeds production of 36.00 million tonnes. Production of cotton is estimated at 32.52 million bales (of 170 kg each) and is lower by 1.14 million bales than the previous year's cotton production<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 October to December 2025.

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

The study covers fifteen indicators related to agriculture, including:

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

3. Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare. (2025). Annual Report 2024-25. Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India. Retrieved from <https://agricoop.gov.in/sites/default/files/Final%20Annual%20Report%20English.pdf> [https://agriwelfare.gov.in/Documents/AR\\_Eng\\_2024\\_25.pdf](https://agriwelfare.gov.in/Documents/AR_Eng_2024_25.pdf)

12. Availability of institutional credit for agriculture
13. Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets
14. Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations
15. Availability of organic manure, farmyard manure, vermicompost and bio-fertilizers.

## 1. Average Rainfall

During the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2025, the overall rainfall patterns across 21 states indicated that 8 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 **Figure 1** and **Figure 2**.

Among the states that experienced rainfall, Rajasthan recorded a significant increase of approximately 222.53 per cent, with rainfall rising to 58.7 mm compared to the average of 18.2 mm. Gujarat followed with a 219.08 per cent increase, receiving 97.0 mm instead of the usual 30.4 mm. Bihar witnessed a 175.19 per cent increase, recording 179.7 mm compared to the usual 65.3 mm. Madhya Pradesh saw an 80.33 per cent increase, with rainfall reaching 33.0 mm compared to 18.3 mm. Haryana also reported 64.62 per cent increase in rainfall, reaching 10.7 mm against the normal 6.5 mm. Other states including West Bengal, Jharkhand, and Andhra Pradesh, experienced increases of 49.78 per cent, 22.97 per cent, and 20.57 per cent respectively.

It is noteworthy that Gujarat and West Bengal received above-normal rainfall not only during this quarter but also during the same period in the previous year (2024). Meanwhile, thirteen states experienced below normal rainfall. The reduction in rainfall for these states ranged from 2.05 per cent to as high as 60.93 per cent. During the third quarter of 2025, several states

experienced below-normal rainfall: Chhattisgarh recorded a decline of 2.05 per cent, Tamil Nadu 3.15 per cent, Tripura 6.56 per cent, Maharashtra 7.47 per cent, Nagaland 7.81 per cent, Assam 13.81 per cent, Himachal Pradesh 15.92 Per cent, Karnataka 18.13 per cent, Uttarakhand 22.28 per cent, Mizoram 25.37 per cent, Meghalaya 36.56 per cent, Arunachal Pradesh 38.34 per cent, and Manipur registered the highest deficit at 60.93 per cent. All northeastern states experienced below normal rainfall, and southern states also received below normal rainfall except Andhra Pradesh. Overall, only 38 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 474 districts. Approximately 27 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 (2024), when 34 per cent of districts faced a rainfall deficit.

The distribution of districts experiencing deficit rainfall showed considerable variation across the 20 states assessed. Maharashtra, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Meghalaya and Uttarakhand emerged as the most affected states (**Figure 3**). Notably, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, and Tamil Nadu did not report any districts with rainfall deficits. Maharashtra was the worst hit, with all 34 districts experiencing a deficit, followed by 18 districts in Karnataka, 14 districts in Assam, and 10 districts in Arunachal Pradesh. Manipur reported eight districts with rainfall deficits, while Uttarakhand had seven. Meghalaya recorded six districts with deficit. Haryana and Madhya Pradesh reported four districts each, whereas Mizoram, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar had three districts each affected by deficit rainfall. Nagaland, West

State-wise Rainfall distribution - States which have recorded Above - Normal Rainfall (October - December 2025)

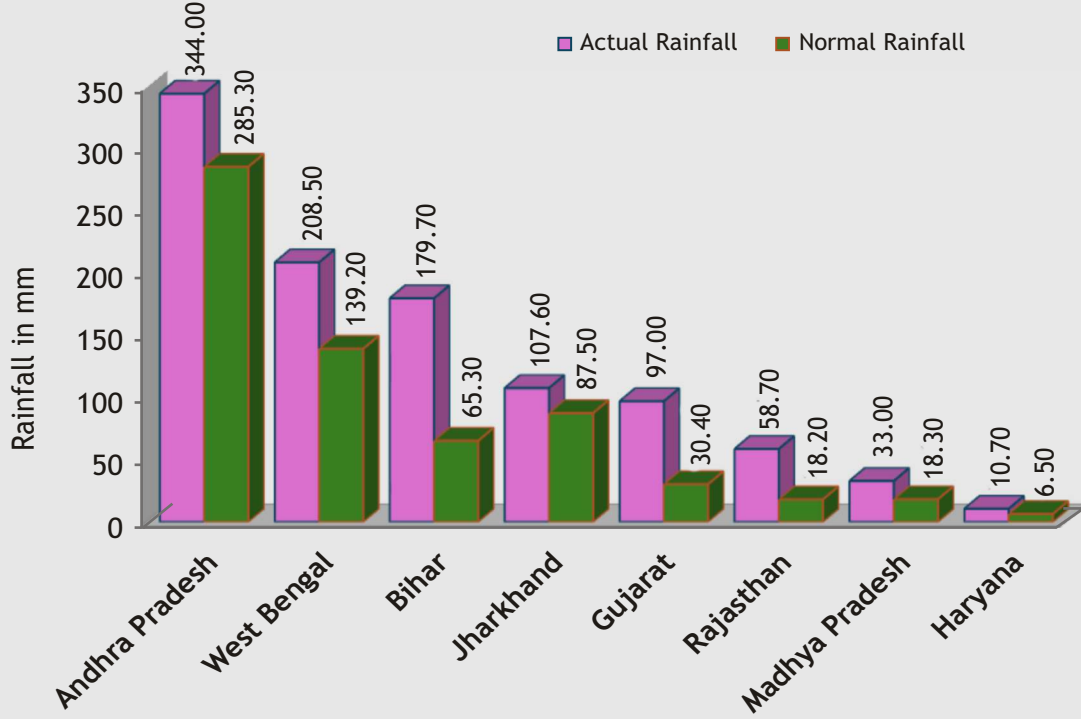
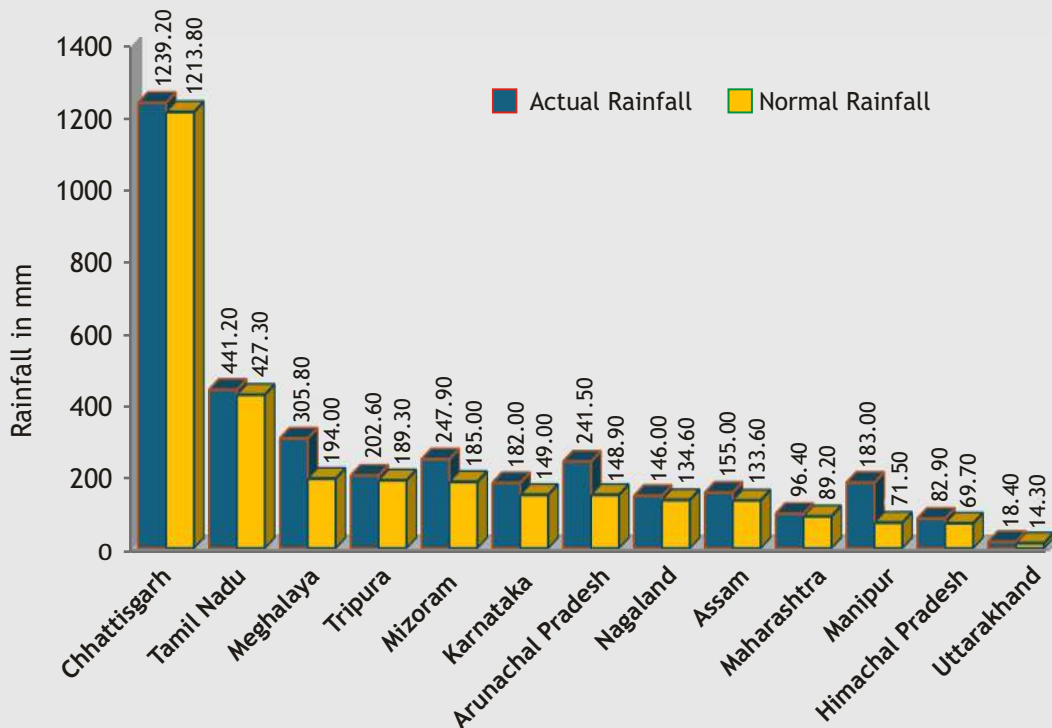


Figure 2: State-wise Rainfall distribution - States which have recorded Below - Normal Rainfall (October - December 2025)



Bengal and Jharkhand recorded two districts each with deficit rainfall. Specifically, less than 40 per cent of districts in Assam, Mizoram, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Haryana, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh reported rainfall deficits. **Figure 3** shows the percentage of districts with deficit rainfall relative to the total number of districts in each of the 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 21 states indicates that 68 million hectares have been brought under cultivation, compared to a target of 70 million hectares. This reflects an achievement of 96.62 per cent of the targeted area for major crops. However, it is worth noting that

this percentage is slightly higher than 95.59 per cent in the same quarter of the previous year (2024), as shown in **Figure 4**.

**Figure 5** illustrates the performance of states in achieving the targeted area under cultivation during this quarter. Notably, states like West Bengal (111.55 per cent), Gujarat (102.75 per cent), Karnataka (102.46 per cent), and Maharashtra (101.40 per cent) have surpassed their targets, demonstrating exceptional performance. Close behind, Punjab (99.58 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (99.51 per cent), Rajasthan (99.08 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (98.03 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (97.57 per cent), Tamil Nadu (97.39 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

Figure 3: Deficit Rainfall Districts as per cent to the Total Districts of States

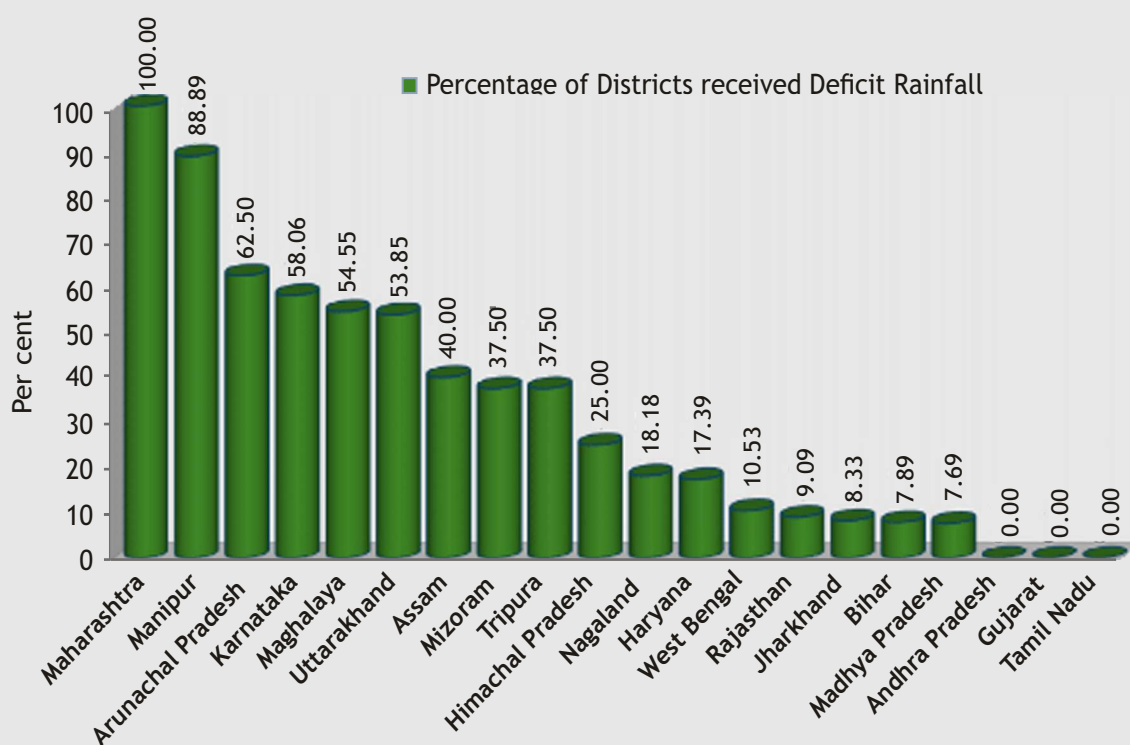


Figure 4: Comparison of Area covered under Major Crops in 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter 2012 - 2025 as per cent to the Targeted Area (October - December 2025)

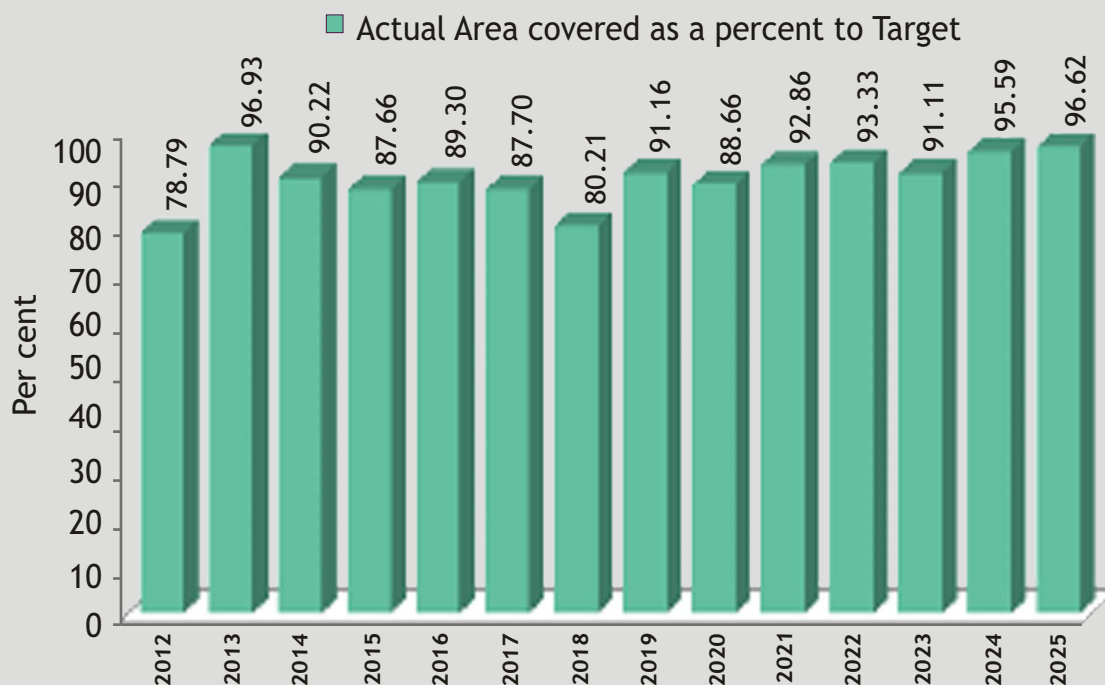
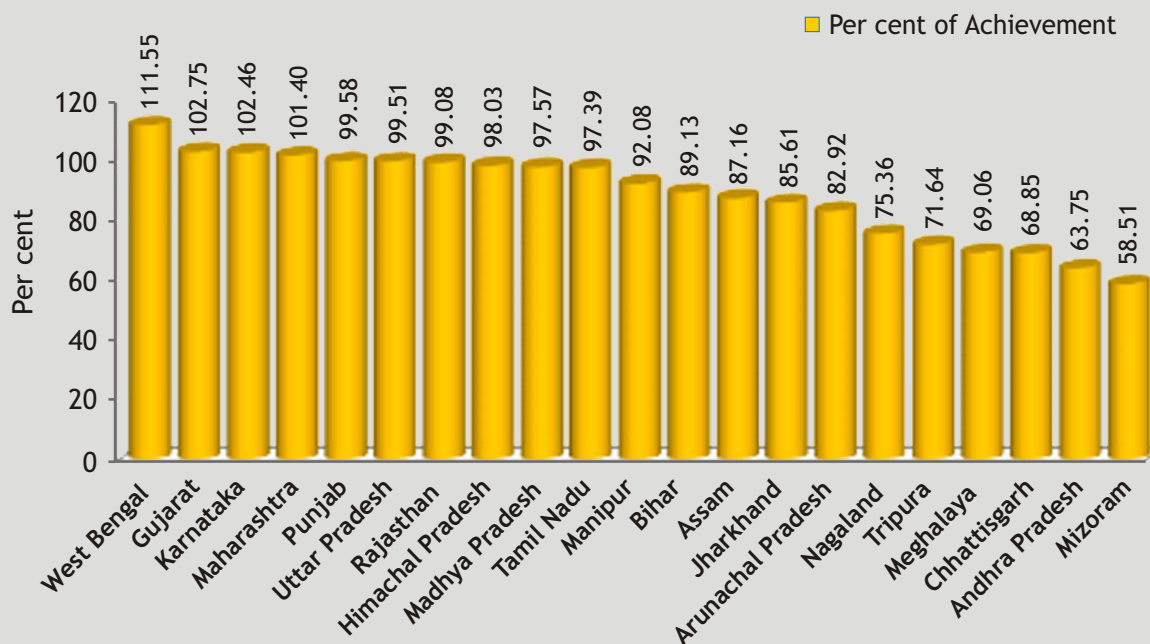


Figure 5: State-wise Area covered under Major Crops as per cent of the Targeted Area (October - December 2025)



Nagaland and Tripura have achieved over 70 per cent of the targeted area, showcasing significant advancements. Meanwhile, Meghalaya, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh had achieved above 63 per cent of the targeted area, followed by Mizoram at 59 per cent. Overall, several states have shown commendable progress in crop area coverage, with four states surpassing 100 per cent of their targets and many others achieving above 70 per cent.

During October to December 2025, cereals accounted for a substantial share of the total crop area, comprising 64 per cent of the total area. Among cereals, Wheat dominated with the highest coverage, representing 75 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 14 per cent of the area under cereals and nine 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,

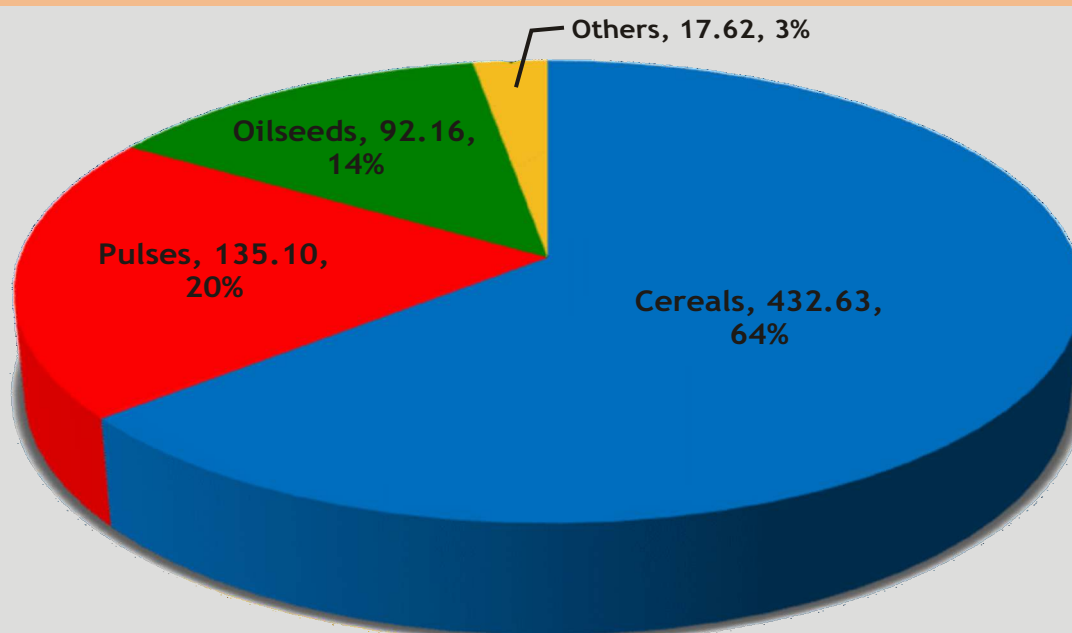
and other crops is depicted in **Figure 6**.

Among pulses, Gram accounted for the largest area coverage during this quarter, representing 75 per cent of the area covered and 15 per cent of the total area under major crops. Similarly, among oilseeds, Rapeseed & Mustard led in terms of area coverage during the 3rd quarter, contributing 89 per cent of the area covered and 12 per cent of the total area covered under major crops. Other crops included vegetables and cash crops like Sugarcane, Jute, Tobacco, and Cotton, collectively accounting for 3 per cent of the total cropped area. Among Other crop categories, sugarcane covered nine 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 Maize, Wheat, Barley, Pulses, Rapeseed & Mustard, Sugarcane, and Cotton was notably lower in Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab and Uttarakhand. Severe pest

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



and disease outbreaks were not reported in a single state. A few other states, namely Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, experienced moderate levels of pest and disease incidence, primarily in crops like Paddy, Maize, Wheat, Gram, Masoor, Pea, Rapeseed & Mustard and Sugarcane. On the other hand, some states reported no significant incidence of major pests and diseases, these include Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, 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.1800 per quintal in Jharkhand to Rs.2927.67 per quintal in Haryana. Similarly, maize prices varied from Rs.1733 per quintal in Maharashtra to Rs.2400 per quintal in Andhra Pradesh. Likewise, Wheat prices varied from Rs.2423.33 per quintal in Bihar to Rs.4000 per quintal in Himachal Pradesh. In the case of pulses, gram prices were highest in Bihar at Rs.8013.67 per quintal, while the lowest price was recorded in Maharashtra at Rs.5143 per quintal.

For oilseeds such as Rapeseed & Mustard prices varied significantly, ranging from Rs.5400 per quintal in Assam to Rs.6766.67 per quintal in West Bengal. Likewise, the Price of Cotton ranged from Rs.7398 per quintal in Andhra Pradesh to Rs.4800 per quintal in Tamil Nadu. Similarly, sugarcane was priced from Rs.297 per quintal in Tripura to Rs.310 per quintal in Assam. **Table 2** summarizes the prevailing farm output prices of major crops during the period from October 2025 to December 2025, highlighting the variations across states.

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

Seed availability for major crops was reported to be adequate across all states, indicating a generally well-prepared supply chain ahead of the cropping season. States such as Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, and Haryana confirmed smooth distribution of certified and hybrid seeds through both government channels and private outlets. Similarly, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra reported no shortages, with stocks sufficiently meeting the anticipated farmer demand. Northeastern states including Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura reported stable seed availability. Seed depots and local markets remained adequately stocked, ensuring timely access for farmers despite existing logistical challenges. Furthermore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal registered adequate seed supply levels, reflecting coordinated efforts by agricultural departments and market agencies. Overall, the consistent availability of seeds across all states underscores effective planning and distribution mechanisms for the current agricultural season.

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

**Table 3** details the prevailing market prices of seeds for major crops during the period from October 2025 to December 2025. These prices vary based on factors such as the type of seed (Hybrid or High Yielding Variety - HYV) and the source of purchase (open market or agricultural departments with a subsidy). For instance, the market price of local variety paddy seeds ranged from Rs.34 per kilogram in Nagaland to Rs.46 per kilogram each in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. In contrast, the price of hybrid variety paddy seeds varied

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

more widely, from Rs.85 per kilogram in West Bengal to Rs.281 per kilogram in Karnataka. Similarly, the price of local variety maize seeds ranged from Rs.25 per kilogram in Jharkhand to Rs.80 per kilogram in Maharashtra. In contrast, the price of hybrid variety maize seeds varied significantly, ranging from Rs.38 per kilogram in Assam to Rs.600 per kilogram in Jharkhand. The market price of local variety wheat seeds ranged from Rs.25 per kilogram in Gujarat to Rs.95 per kilogram in Maharashtra. In contrast, the price of hybrid variety wheat seeds varied

more widely, from Rs.36 per kilogram in Rajasthan to Rs.200 per kilogram in Jharkhand.

For gram seeds, the price of the local variety ranged from Rs.32.50 per kilogram in Karnataka to Rs.150 per kilogram in Punjab, while the hybrid variety was priced between Rs.60 per kilogram in Gujarat and Rs.170 per kilogram in Bihar. Rapeseed & Mustard seed prices also showed variation, with local varieties ranging from Rs.40 per kilogram in Gujarat to Rs.340 per kilogram in Haryana,

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

States	Paddy	Maize	Wheat	Gram	Rapeseed & Mustard	Cotton	Sugarcane
Andhra Pradesh	2369.00	2400.00		6103.00		7398.00	
Arunachal Pradesh	2000.00	1900.00					305.00
Assam	2050.00	2000.00			5400.00		310.00
Bihar	2256.00	2179.33	2423.33	8013.67			
Chhattisgarh	2214.33	2350.00					
Gujarat	2352.25	2044.02				6908.76	
Haryana	2927.67		2610.00	5416.67	6261.33		
Himachal Pradesh			4000.00				
Jharkhand	1800.00	2066.67	2433.33		6233.33		
Karnataka	2348.83	1920.11	3033.80	5884.87			
Madhya Pradesh			2501.00	5231.33	6447.33		
Maharashtra		1733.00	2643.00	5143.00			
Manipur	1920.00	1830.00					302.00
Meghalaya	1960.00	1830.00					
Mizoram	1955.00	1840.00					300.00
Nagaland	2000.00	1820.00					298.00
Punjab	2389.00	2071.00	2565.00			7235.50	
Tamil Nadu	2165.00					4800.00	
Tripura	1930.00	1750.00					297.00
Uttarakhand	2368.33		2488.33				
West Bengal	2389.00				6766.67		

**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				500.00								
Arunachal Pradesh	37.50	130.00	34.00	48.00							32.50	
Assam	36.00	120.00	30.00	38.00					60.00		34.00	
Bihar			36-40	390-450	45-50	84-86	87-91	165-170	230-250	700-1050		
Chhattisgarh					37.11		74.67		95.11			
Gujarat					25-35	45-60	45-52	60-115	40-80	65-110		
Haryana					35-40	60-80	80-110		200-340	500-1000		
Himachal Pradesh					45.00	55.00						
Jharkhand			25-30	250-600	33-50	60-200	60-70		90-100	800-1000		
Karnataka	46.00	281.00		231.00	33.00		32.50					
Madhya Pradesh					30-38		55-72		45.00			
Maharashtra			50-80	56-150	45-95	55-100	60-90	70-120				
Manipur	37.00	108.00	32.00	40.00							34.00	
Meghalaya	38.00	110.00	35.00	48.00								
Mizoram	38.00	110.00	34.00	50.00							36.00	
Nagaland	34.00	105.00	32.00	50.00							30.00	
Punjab					40-62.50		150.00		200-250			
Rajasthan						36-50		67-101		90-110		
Tamil Nadu	43.00 - 46.00		52.00	327.00			123.00					
Tripura	35.00	98.00	32.00	40.00							34.00	
Uttar Pradesh						65-85		100-110		140-150		
Uttarakhand					35-40	50-70			90-150	250-800		
West Bengal		85.00								250.00		

while the hybrid variety was priced between Rs.65 per kilogram in Gujarat 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.36 per kilogram in Mizoram.

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

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

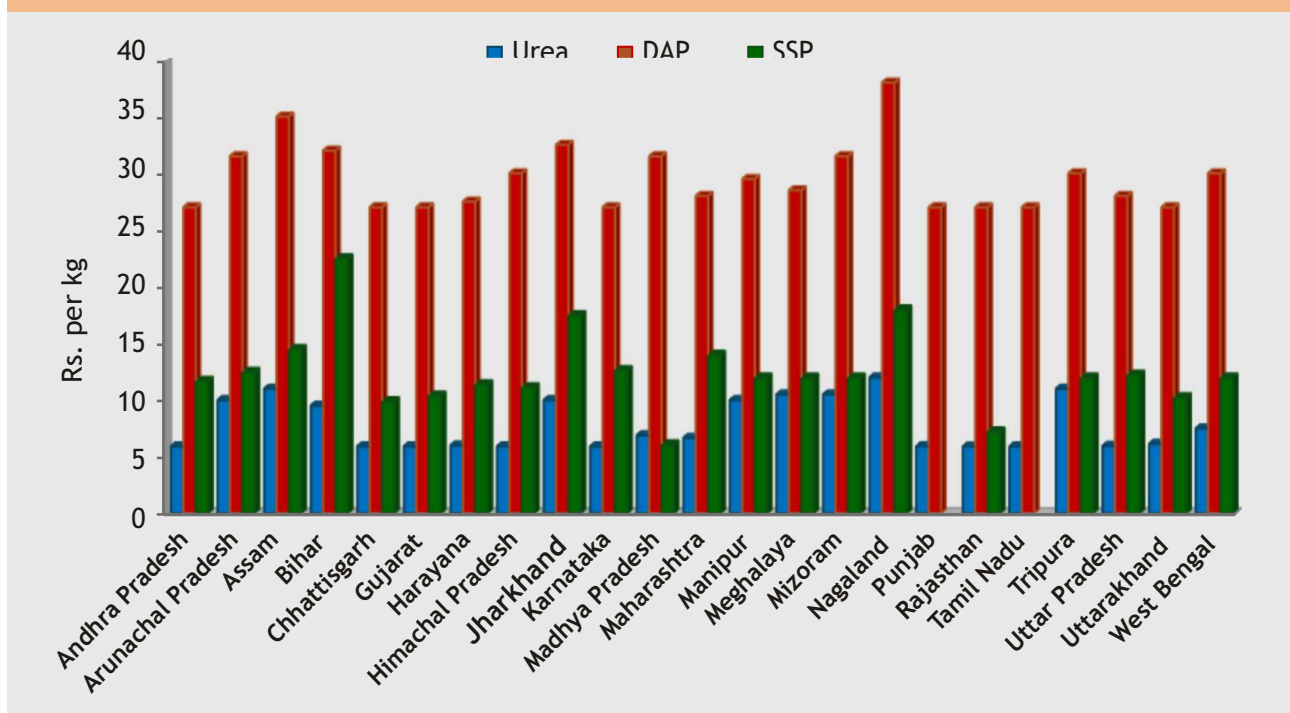
### 9. Prevailing Market Prices of Fertilizers

Figure 7 highlights the prevailing market prices of fertilizers across various states. Notably, Nagaland recorded the highest price for Urea and DAP fertilizer at Rs.12.00 per kilogram, and Rs.38 per kilogram respectively, while Bihar had the highest price for SSP at Rs.22.50 per kilogram. Urea, a nitrogen-based fertilizer, recorded prices varied between Rs.5.90 per kilogram in Rajasthan and Rs.12.00 per kilogram in Nagaland. The price of DAP ranging from Rs.27.00 per kilogram each in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and Uttarakhand to Rs.38.00 per kilogram in Nagaland. SSP prices varied between Rs.6.10 per kilogram in Madhya Pradesh and Rs.22.50 per kilogram in Bihar.

### 10. Availability of Agricultural Labour

Access to agricultural labour was reported to be relatively better in the states of Andhra

Figure 7: Prevailing Market Prices of Fertilizers



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

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

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

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

- **Creation of Alternative Livelihoods:** Launch government initiatives to develop

alternative livelihoods in rural areas, helping to retain labour within agriculture and reduce migration to urban centres.

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

more job opportunities and address seasonal labour shortages.

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

Figure 8 presents the prevailing wage rates for casual agricultural labour, highlighting key trends across various states. In Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, and Nagaland both male and female labourers earned the same wages whereas in most of the other states, wage rates varied widely. Laborers in Nagaland earned Rs.500 per day, followed by Rs.490 per day in Meghalaya, Rs.400 per day in Himachal Pradesh, and Rs.325 per day each in Chhattisgarh and Gujarat.

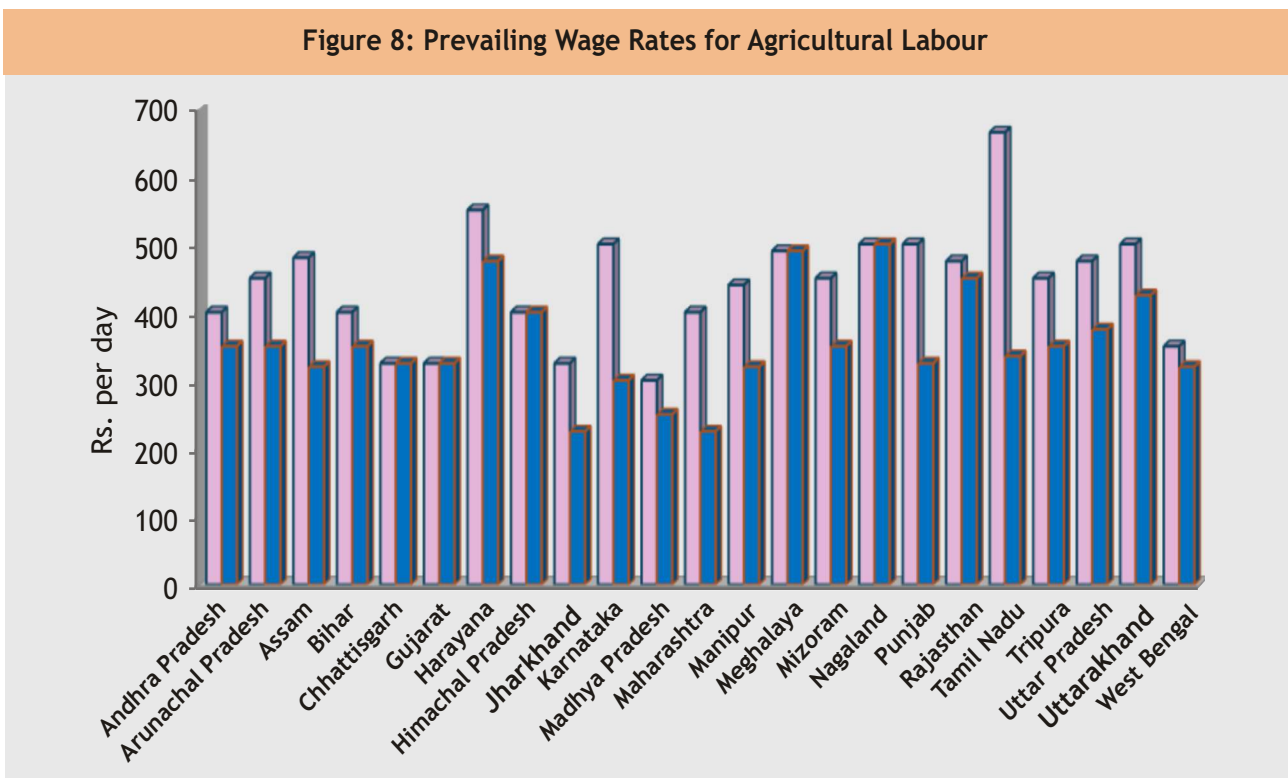
The highest daily wage rates were reported in Tamil Nadu at Rs.664 for male workers and in Nagaland at Rs.500 for female workers. In comparison, the lowest wage levels were recorded in Madhya Pradesh, where male labourers earned Rs.300 per day, and in

Jharkhand and Maharashtra, where female labourers received Rs.225 per day each.

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

Annual credit disbursement targets for India's agricultural sector were tracked across fourteen states, with each state reporting its performance relative to the set targets (Table 4). Madhya Pradesh stood first by achieving 88.83 per cent of the institutional credit flow target for agriculture, followed by Chhattisgarh with 78.39 per cent achievement. Punjab achieved above 58 per cent of their targets. However, states like West Bengal, Gujarat, Uttara Pradesh and Bihar achieved above 40 per cent of the targets. Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Tripura and Andhra Pradesh fell significantly short, achieving less than 35 per cent of their targeted agricultural credit disbursement. This indicates a substantial gap between goals and actual outcomes, raising

Figure 8: Prevailing Wage Rates for Agricultural Labour



concerns about the efficiency of credit disbursement mechanisms in these states (Figure 9).

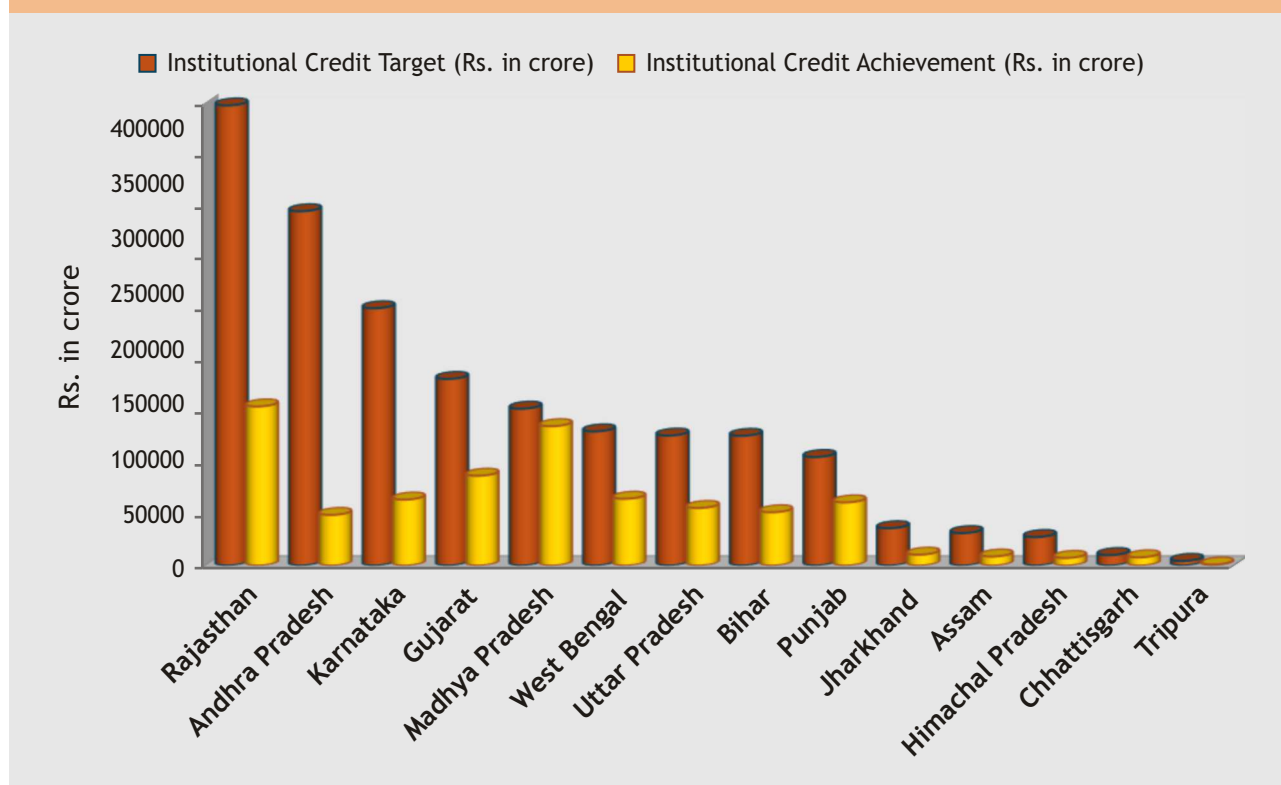
In terms of volume, Madhya Pradesh, and Chhattisgarh distributed the highest amount of credit among farmers while Andhra Pradesh, Tripura, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, and Jharkhand were the lowest (Table 4).

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.

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.
- **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 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

Figure 9: Availability of Institutional Credit to Agriculture across States



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

Sl. No.	State	Institutional Credit (Rs. in crore)		Percent
		Target	Achievement	
1	Madhya Pradesh*	135459.75	120322.33	88.83
2	Chhattisgarh	9000.00	7055.19	78.39
3	Punjab**	93756.00	54523.00	58.15
4	West Bengal***	115855.00	57666.03	49.77
5	Gujarat@	161162.95	77549.02	48.12
6	Uttar Pradesh@@	112226.38	49666.66	44.26
7	Bihar	112000.00	46000.00	41.07
8	Rajasthan@@@	397408.00	137411.00	34.58
9	Jharkhand	32222.34	9350.00	29.02
10	Assam#	28001.41	7756.46	27.70
11	Himachal Pradesh##	24600.00	6541.00	26.59
12	Karnataka###	222203.00	56954.00	25.63
13	Tripura^	4000.00	814.29	20.36
14	Andhra Pradesh	306000.00	43705.00	14.28

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

\*\* Data pertains to 30<sup>th</sup> Sep 2025, SLBC, Punjab

\*\*\* Data pertains up to Sep 2025; SLBC, West Bengal

@ Source: <https://www.slbcgujarat.com>, SLBC, Data pertains up to Jun 2025, Gujarat

@@ Data pertains to 31<sup>st</sup> Dec 2025, Directorate of Agriculture, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh

@@@ Data pertains up to 2<sup>nd</sup> Jan 2026, SLBC, Rajasthan

# Data pertains up to 30<sup>th</sup> Sep 2025, Annual FY 2025-26 Assam

## Data pertains to Sep 2025, Agenda papers review data, 178<sup>th</sup> SLBC Meeting of Shimla, published by UCO bank, Himachal Pradesh

### Data as of Jun 2025 (171<sup>st</sup> Meeting), SLBCKarnataka.com

^ Data pertains up to 30<sup>th</sup> Jun 2025, Annual FY 2025-26 Tripura

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.

- **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.

Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive approach that includes

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

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

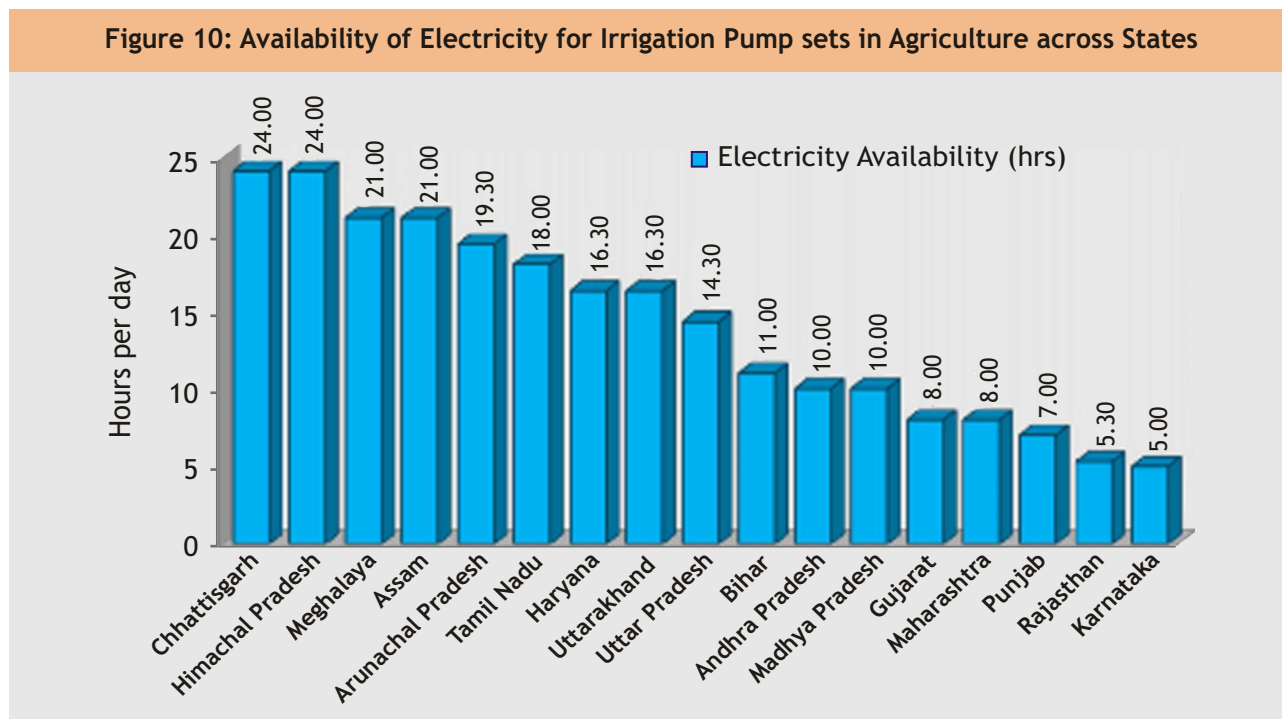
- **Promoting Credit Flow to Marginal and Small Farmers:** Special emphasis should be placed on promoting higher credit flow to marginal and small farmers. This can be achieved through targeted schemes and incentives aimed at supporting these farmers who often face greater challenges in accessing credit.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Broadening Lending Focus:** Banks were encouraged to move beyond traditional agricultural loans and increase investment in agricultural infrastructure and allied sectors, thereby addressing existing funding gaps and supporting broader sectoral development.
- **Expediting Disbursement:** There is a need to expedite the disbursement process, possibly through the organization of camps or adopting door-to-door banking modes. This can ensure timely access to credit for farmers, especially during critical periods like planting and harvesting seasons.

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

### 13. Electricity Availability for Irrigation Pump Sets

**Figure 10** depicts the availability of electricity for agricultural use across seventeen states. In Chhattisgarh and Himachal Pradesh, uninterrupted 24 hour electricity supply was provided specifically for irrigation pump sets, supporting consistent agricultural activity. Assam and Meghalaya received 21 hours of electricity, while Arunachal Pradesh had 19 to 20 hours of availability. Tamil Nadu received 18 hours, Haryana experienced 16 to 17 hours, Uttarakhand experienced 15 to 18 hours, while Uttar Pradesh had 13 to 16 hours of electricity. Bihar accessed 10 to 12 hours, Andhra Pradesh

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



and Madhya Pradesh received 10 hours each. Gujarat and Maharashtra each had 8 hours of power supply, Punjab consumed 6 to 8 hours, Rajasthan experienced a variable supply ranging from 5 to 6 hours, whereas Karnataka had the lowest availability, with only 3 to 7 hours of power supply for agricultural use.

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

Ensuring a reliable and high-quality electricity supply requires supply agencies to receive timely and consistent payments. This financial stability enables them to maintain and improve electricity infrastructure, benefiting farmers and fostering the overall growth of the agricultural sector. Separating feeders dedicated to agricultural use is one effective way to enhance electricity supply for

irrigation. In Assam, solar-powered mobile lift irrigation systems have been introduced to supply water to remote areas with inadequate energy infrastructure.

#### 14. Availability of Farm Machinery for timely Sowing, Harvesting and other Operations

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

Access to farm machinery is crucial for increasing agricultural productivity, reducing

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

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

- **Financial Constraints of Marginal and Small Farmers:** Marginal and small farmers often lack the capital necessary to invest in high-cost machinery and equipment. This financial constraint deters them from acquiring the necessary farm machinery, impacting on their ability to carry out agricultural operations efficiently.
- **Inadequate Repair and Maintenance Facilities:** The shortage of facilities for repair and maintenance of farm machinery, coupled with a shortage of trained personnel, poses challenges in ensuring the operational efficiency and longevity of available machinery.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.

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 small holders, 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:

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

- **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.
- **Encourage Co-operative Farming and Contract Farming:** Promote cooperative farming or contract farming arrangements for large areas of land to facilitate the efficient use of machinery among multiple farmers, thereby reducing individual ownership costs.

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

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

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

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

Reasons for Shortage:

- **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.
- **Lack of Awareness Among Farmers:** Many farmers may not be aware of the benefits and proper usage of vermicompost and bio-fertilizers, leading to low adoption rates.
- **Production Constraints for Farmyard Manure:** Limited availability of livestock, inadequate waste management systems, and challenges in processing organic materials affect the production of farmyard manure.
- **Insufficient Policy Initiatives:** Current policies may not be robust enough to meet the demand for organic inputs, lacking adequate government support and incentives.

Suggestions to address the shortage:

- **Supportive Policies:** Implement policies at national and state levels that include regulatory measures, financial incentives, and subsidies to promote organic inputs.
- **Awareness Campaigns:** Educate farmers

about the benefits of organic manure through awareness camps and provide free samples to encourage adoption.

- **Establish Bio-fertilizer Plants:** Set up bio-fertilizer plants near villages to reduce transportation costs and improve availability.
- **Increase Production Capacity:** Enhance the production capacity of existing bio-fertilizer production centers to meet demand.
- **Quality Improvement and Training:** Focus on improving the quality of organic and bio-fertilizers and train farmers on their benefits and usage.
- **Public-Private Partnerships:** Develop marketing facilities for organic inputs through partnerships between

government, private companies, and farmer cooperatives.

- **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.
- **Ensure Good Output Prices:** Offer favorable market prices for organic products to incentivize farmers to invest in organic farming.

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# 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: Oct - Dec 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	10.7	6.5

Source: Indian Meteorological Department (IMD)

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		4	23

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> Oct. 2025 to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2025  
Source: Indian Meteorological Department (IMD)

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

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area  
Note: Normal area is used in place of Targeted area. Averages of 2023-24 and 2024-25 is used to report normal area.  
Source: agriwelfare.gov.in

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			✓			

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

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
1	Wheat	-	-	2610.00	2610.00		
2	Mustard	6200.00	6134.00	6450.00	6261.33		
3	Gram	5625.00	5550.00	5075.00	5416.67		
4	Barley	2150.00	-	-	2150.00		
5	Paddy (Kharif)	2389.00	2389.00	4005.00	2927.67		

Note: Consider major Producing market; The prices reported are state-wise wholesale prices as indicative of farm output prices; The price of Gram in the Month of November is obtained from farmers of various villages of Haryana by telephone.  
Source: agriwelfare.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	60.00 - 80.00
		2	Rapeseed & Mustard	200.00 - 340.00	500.00 - 100.00
		3	Gram	80.00 - 110.00	-
		4	Barley	40.00 - 45.00	60.00 - 80.00
Remarks: For barley reported prices is "Research barley" price in place of "Hybrid variety" price					
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
		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 Haryana.					

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		2	DAP (18-46-00)	27.00 - 28.00
		3	SSP (16.0)	10.80 - 12.00
		4	NPK (12:32:16)	29.00 - 34.00
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	
<b>Labour shift to other sources of work as well like industry or construction work especially in off season.</b>		More opportunities in agriculture and continuous labour work can be helpful in shifting to other work.	
Source: Telephonic information collected from farmers of various villages of Haryana.			

11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male	Female
		Rs 500 in off Season & Rs 600 in Main Season	Rs 450 in off Season & Rs 500 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	
Source: Telephonic information collected from farmers of various villages of Haryana.			

13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	16 - 17
Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: Electricity supply should be at least 18 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 (J)	Adequate	Shortage
			J
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
<i>Lack of government support and awareness programme</i>		<i>Spreading awareness in the village and provide free sample of the organic manure can be helpful for the farmers.</i>	
16	Remarks & observations		
<i>NA implies Not Available</i> <i>Note: Mention the source of information wherever used</i>			

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

Name of AERC: Delhi

State: Uttarakhand

Quarter Covered: Oct - Dec 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	14.3	18.4

Source: Indian Meteorological Department (IMD)

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		7	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 and large deficient rainfall from 1st Oct. 2025 to 31st December 2025.  
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	-	2.63
		2	Barley	-	0.16
		3	Rapeseed & Mustard	-	0.21
		4	Lentil	-	0.09
		5	Field pea	-	0.06

Note: Top 5 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. For Field pea normal area is not available, hence it is taken from previous year.  
Source: upag.gov.in

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

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

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
		1	Wheat	2475.00	2490.00	2500.00	2488.33
2	Field pea	2680.00	3242.00	2800.00	2907.33		
3	Paddy (Kharif)	2370.00	2365.00	2370.00	2368.33		

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

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

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

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

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	50.00 - 70.00
		2	Barley	45.00 - 55.00	70.00 - 100.00
		3	Rapeseed & Mustard	90.00 - 150.00	250.00 - 800.00
		4	Lentil	95.00 - 110.00	120.00 - 140.00
		5	Field pea	60.00 - 70.00	-

Remarks: For Barley reported price is 'Research Barley seed price' in place of Hybrid variety price.  
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
		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)
		2	DAP (18-46-00)	26.00 - 28.00
		3	SSP (16.0)	9.50 - 11.00
		4	NPK (12:32:16)	28.00 - 33.00

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 Uttarakhand

11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male	Female
		Rs. 450 in off Season and Rs 550 main Season.	Rs. 400 in off Season and Rs. 450 main Season.

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

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

Reason for less achievement against the target

Suggestions to overcome the shortage

13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	15 - 18
Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:		
Source: Telephonic information collected from farmers of various villages of Uttarakhand		

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

Reason for the shortage

Suggestions to overcome the shortage

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

15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	Adequate	Shortage
		✓	
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
16	Remarks & observations		
<i>NA implies Not Available</i> <i>Note: Mention the source of information wherever used</i>			

**Agro-Economic Research Centre, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat**
Name of AERC: **Vallabh Vidyanagar**State: **Gujarat**Quarter Covered: **Oct - Dec 2025**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm) (01.10.25 to 31.12.25)	97.0	30.4

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

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State (01.10.25 to 31.12.25)	No. of districts with deficit rainfall		Total number of districts	
		LE - 31			33
		E - 1			
		N - 1			
		D - 0			
LD - 0					

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 of 29.12.25)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area* (lakh ha)
		1	Wheat	13.24	13.03
		2	Gram	8.47	7.48
		3	Mustard	2.78	2.80
		4	Cumin	3.75	4.38
		5	Potato	1.66	1.41

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area  
Source: <http://dag.gujarat.gov.in>  
\* Because of the unavailability of targeted area figures, the previous year's average three-year area has been taken as the proxy for the Target.

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	Mustard			✓	
		4	Cumin		✓		
		5	Potato			✓	

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
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
		1	Paddy (Sanad)	2301.00	2372.58	2383.17	2352.25
		2	Maize (Dahod)	2034.41	2018.72	2078.92	2044.02
		3	Groundnut (Deesa)	5501.54	5674.67	6309.77	5828.66
		4	Castor (Patan)	6407.74	6670.71	6780.72	6619.72
5	Cotton (Halvad)	7108.62	6905.21	6712.44	6908.76		

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

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

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	Wheat	25.00 - 35.00	45.00 - 60.00
		2	Gram	45.00 - 52.00	60.00 - 115.00
		3	Mustard	40.00 - 80.00	65.00 - 110.00
		4	Cumin	200.00 - 300.00	400.00 - 450.00
		5	Potato	12.00 - 30.00	20.00 - 70.00
Remarks:					
Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat					

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

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer (Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				1	Urea
		2	DAP	27.00	
		3	SSP	10.40	
		4	MOP	30.00	
Source: Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat					

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

11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male	Female
		250 - 400	250 - 400
Source: Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat			

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State (Year 2024-25)	Target (Rs. in lakhs)	Achievement (Rs. in lakhs)*
		16116295	7754902
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 June 2025 - Priority Sector			

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

14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (✓)	Easily available	Shortage
		✓	
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
Source: 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: 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: Oct - Dec 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm) (01-10- 2025 to 31-12-2025)	58.7	18.2

Sl.No.	Indicators	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State (01-10- 2025 to 30-12-2025)

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

3	Area covered under major crops (As on 29.12.2025 of Directorate of Agriculture, Jaipur, Rajasthan)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Wheat	35.49	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 02.01.2026) (Prices picked up every month)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
		1	Bajra (Dausa)	2278.00	2260.00	2244.00	2260.67
		2	Moong (Rawala, S.Ganganagar)	6829.00	6780.00	6872.00	6827.00
		3	Soyabean (Baran)	4326.00	4474.00	4494.00	4431.33
		4	Groundnut (Pugal Road, Bikaner)	5146.00	5566.00	5629.00	5447.00
5	Guarseed (Metricity, Nagaur)	4397.00	4221.00	4575.00	4397.67		

Note: Consider major Producing market

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

Reason for the shortage of seeds in the local market

Suggestions to overcome the shortage

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops (based on GSSCL market portal on dated 03.12.2025)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Wheat		36.00 - 50.00
		2	Barley		40.00 - 60.00
		3	Rapeseed & Mustard		90.00 - 110.00
		4	Gram		67.00 - 101.00
5	Cumin		230.00 - 250.00		

Remarks:

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

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	5.90
		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 (September, 2025 as per data of State Level Bankers Committee, Rajasthan on dated 02.01.2026)	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		397408	137411 (34.58 %)
		Reason for less achievement against the target	

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

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

Name of AERC: Prayagraj

State: Uttar Pradesh

Quarter Covered: Oct - Dec 2025

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

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.	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Wheat	95.19	96.36
		2	Gram	6.90	6.86
		3	Masoor	6.64	6.60
		4	Pea	4.00	3.78
		5	Mustard	18.23	18.01

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

Sl.No.	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		✓		

Sl.No.	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
		1	Wheat	Not Harvested	Not Harvested	Not Harvested	-
		2	Gram	Not Harvested	Not Harvested	Not Harvested	-
		3	Masoor	Not Harvested	Not Harvested	Not harvested	-
		4	Pea	Not Harvested	Not Harvested	Not harvested	-
5	Mustard	Not Harvested	Not Harvested	Not harvested	-		

Note: Consider major Producing market

Sl.No.	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

Sl.No.	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 - 29.00
		3	SSP	12.00 - 12.50
		4	Others	31.00 - 32.00

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

11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male	Female
		450 - 500	350 - 400

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		112226.384	49666.664
		Reason for less achievement against the target	
		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	

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

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

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

16	Remarks & observations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Information from Sr. No. 1 to 4 has been collected from Directorate of Agriculture, U.P., Lucknow.</li> <li>2. The availability of institutional credit for agriculture (crop loan &amp; KCC) in U.P. has also been collected from Directorate of Agriculture U.P., Lucknow.</li> <li>3. Apart from this most of information has been collected from the farmers of Prayagraj district.</li> <li>4. The prices of fertilizers in open markets were much higher than those of cooperative stores.</li> <li>5. The information of availability for Institutional credit for agriculture (Crop loan &amp; KCC) in the State is up to 31.12.2025.</li> <li>6. Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets was very regular across the state.</li> <li>7. Information of area covered under major crops is up to 31.12.2025</li> </ol>
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### Agro-Economic Research Centre, PAU, Ludhiana

Name of AERC: PAU, Ludhiana

State: Punjab

Quarter Covered: Oct - Dec 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	NA	24.1

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

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

3	Area covered under major crops*	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Wheat	34.890	35.000
		2	Sugarcane	0.960	1.000
		3	Rapeseed & Mustard	0.526	N.A.
		4	Barley	0.049	N.A.
		5	Gram	0.025	N.A.

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

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

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
		1	Wheat	2512-2703	2505-2645	2470-2555	2565.00
		2	Paddy	2389	2389	-	2389.00
		2a	Paddy (Basmati)	2390-3450	3000-3500	3000-4000	3223.33
		3	Cotton	6600-7500	6700-7860	7050-7703	7235.50
4	Maize (Desi, Med., other)	2000-2389	1950-2200	1760-2127	2071.00		

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

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

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Certified seed variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Wheat	40.00 - 62.50	-
		2	Rapeseed & Mustard	200.00 - 250.00	-
		3	Barley	30.00 - 49.00	-
4	Gram	150.00	-		

Remarks:

8	Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (✓)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Urea		✓
		2	DAP	✓	
		3	SSP	✓	
		4	Others	✓	
Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
Low supply in the domestic market			-		
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)	
		1	Urea	5.93	
		2	DAP	27.00	
		3	MOP	34.00	
		4	Others (Zinc Sulphate)	110.00 (33%)	
		5	NPK	38.00	
10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	Easily available			Shortage
					✓
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour			Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	Harvesting of paddy, basmati and picking of cotton crops along with sowing of wheat during this quarter			Promoting diversified cropping patterns and use of labour-intensive machinery for sowing and inter-cultural operations	
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female	
		500		300 - 350	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State**	Target (Rs. in Crore)			Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		93756			54523
	Reason for less achievement against the target			Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	To avoid over financing in agriculture			-	
13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	6 - 8			
Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: Available as per requirement					
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (✓)	Easily available			Shortage
		✓			
	Reason for the shortage			Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	-			-	
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	Adequate			Shortage
					✓
	Reason for the shortage			Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	Production constraint in case of FYM			For other organic options production can be increased targeting the demand	
16	Remarks & observations	- None -			
<p>*Provisional estimates  ** Data pertains up to 30th September 2025 (SLBC-Punjab)  NA implies Not Applicable  Note: Mention the source of information wherever used</p>					

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

Name of AERC: Shimla

State: Himachal Pradesh

Quarter Covered: Oct - Dec 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	69.7	82.9

Source: Meteorological Centre Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		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
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
		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	
Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh			

11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male	Female
		400.00	400.00
Source: Economic Survey Report 2024-25, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh			

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Annual Target 2025-26 (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement Sept. 2025 (Rs. in Crore)
		24600	6541
Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
Source: Agenda Papers Review Data Sept. 2025 (178th SLBC meeting at Shimla) published by UCO Bank.			

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

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

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

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

### Agro-Economic Research Center, ADRTC, Bengaluru

Name of AERC: ADRTC

State: Karnataka

Quarter Covered: Oct - Dec 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	149	182

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		18	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	Jowar	6.08	6.70
		2	Bengal Gram	10.63	9.24
		3	Wheat	1.66	1.61
		4	Maize	1.59	1.90
		5	Groundnut	1.26	1.26

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	Jowar				✓
		4	Wheat				✓
		5	Bengalgram				✓
		6	Groundnut				✓

Source: Data from Department of Agriculture, GOK

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
		1	Paddy	2325.48	2339.10	2381.91	2348.83
		2	Maize	2024.05	1832.47	1903.82	1920.11
		3	Jowar	3378.57	2779.17	2616.80	2924.85
		4	Wheat	3255.18	2960.44	2885.76	3033.80
		5	Bengal Gram	6301.21	5937.64	5415.77	5884.87
6	Groundnut	5422.13	5543.85	6243.67	5736.55		

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

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

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	46.00	281.00
		2	Maize	-	231.00
		3	Jowar		173.75
		4	Wheat	33.00	
		5	Bengal Gram	32.50	
6	Groundnut	88.50			

Source: Data from Department of Agriculture, GOK

8	Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (J)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Urea	J	
		2	DAP	J	
		3	SSP	J	
		4	Others	-	
Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
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	12.65
		4	Others	-

Source: Data from Department of Agriculture, GOK

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

11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male	Female
		500	300

Source: Primary data

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		222203	56954
	Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage
Note: - Data pertains up to Jun 2025			
Source: SLBC Karnataka.com, SLBC 171st meeting			

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

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

15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin- compost, bio-fertilizer (J)	<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		

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

Name of AERC: Visakhapatnam

State: Andhra Pradesh

Quarter Covered: Oct - Dec 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	344.0	285.3

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

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

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Paddy	3.00	6.93
		2	Bengalgram	2.78	3.22
		3	Blackgram	1.78	3.01
		4	Maize	1.99	1.87
		5	Tobacco	0.65	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	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Maize (Stem Borer, FAW)			✓	
		2	Cotton (Pink Boll Worm)			✓	
		3	Blackgram (Yellow Mosaic Virus, Maruca)			✓	
		4	Greengram (Yellow Mosaic Virus, Maruca)			✓	

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
		1	Paddy	2369.00	2369.00	2369.00	2369.00
		2	Bengalgram	5650.00	5650.00	7009.00	6103.00
		3	Blackgram	6497.00	6100.00	7359.00	6652.00
		4	Maize	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00
5	Cotton	7506.00	7209.00	7479.00	7398.00		

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 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 (✓)	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	266.50 (45 kg/bag)
		2	DAP	1350.00
		3	SSP	547.00 - 700.00
		4	MoP	1525.00 - 1800.00
		5	Others (NPK)	1300.00 - 2000.00

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

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

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		3,06,000	43,705
		Reason for less achievement against the target	
		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
		<i>The achievement to be reconciled SLBC, AP</i>	

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

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

Name of AERC: Chennai

State: Tamil Nadu

Quarter Covered: Oct - Dec 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	427.3	441.2

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		0	38

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

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Paddy	12.76	11.83
		2	Total Millets	4.60	4.24
		3	Total Pulses	3.32	4.71
		4	Total Oil Seeds	0.89	1.13
		5	Cotton	0.27	0.52
		6	Sugar Cane	0.19	0.19
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22.02</b>	<b>22.63</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	Sugarcane		✓		

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
		1	Paddy	-	-	-	2165.00
		2	Millet	-	-	-	2150.00
		3	Pulses	-	-	-	6425.00
4	Cotton	-	-	-	4800.00		

Note: Consider major Producing market

6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Seed availability (MT)		Adequate / Shortage
				Govt	Pvt	
		1	Paddy	7218.78	18170.05	Adequate
		2	Sorghum	243.93	27.39	
		3	Cumbu	75.92	13.46	
		4	Ragi	177.76	1.10	
		5	Maize	509.35	3122.66	
		6	Samai	13.47	0.00	
		7	Thenai	1.75	0.00	
		8	Kudiraivali	33.61	0.00	
		9	Varagu	56.31	0.00	
			<b>Total Millet</b>	<b>1112.10</b>	<b>3164.60</b>	
		10	Blackgram	2206.26	232.99	Adequate
		11	Greengram	75.89	0.00	
		12	Cowpea	121.31	0.00	
		13	Horsegram	62.57	0.00	
		14	Bengalgram	91.81	1.09	
15	Redgram	212.00	0.00			
16	Mothbean	1.98	0.00			
	<b>Total Pulses</b>	<b>2771.83</b>	<b>234.08</b>			

6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Seed availability (MT)		Adequate / Shortage
				Govt	Pvt	
		17	Groundnut	1429.76	0.00	Adequate
		18	Gingelly	21.14	2.66	
		19	Castor	2.16	2.63	
		20	Sunflower	15.08	74.04	
		21	Soybean	0.00	0.00	
			<b>Total Oilseeds</b>	<b>1468.14</b>	<b>79.33</b>	
		22	Cotton	8.77	63.79	Adequate
			<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12579.62</b>	<b>21711.85</b>	

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops 2025-26	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
				<b>Paddy</b>	
		1	Super Fine	46	
		2	Fine & Medium	45	
		3	Coarse	43	
				<b>Millets</b>	
		4	Sorghum	72	
		5	Cumbu	58	
		6	Ragi	65	
		7	Maize	52	327
		8	Kuirivali	73	
		9	Varagu and Other Millets	73	
		10	Samai, Tenai	73	
				<b>Pulses</b>	
		11	Redgram	123	
		12	Blackgram	125	
		13	Greengram	125	
		14	Cowpea	123	
		15	Horsegram	84	
		16	Bengalgram (Brown)	117	
		17	Bengalgram (Kabuli)	129	
		18	Mothbean	111	
				<b>Oil seeds</b>	
		19	Groundnut	119	
		20	Gingelly	197	
		21	Castor Variety	103	322
		22	Sunflower Variety	119	522
		23	Soyabean	72	
		24	Cotton - Fuzzy	204	
			Cotton - Extra Long Stable	276	

Remarks:

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

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per Bag)	Price (Rs. per Kg)
		1	UREA (45 Kg)	266.50	5.92
		2	DAP (50 Kg)	1350.00	27.00
		3	MOP (50 Kg)	1800.00	36.00
		4	NPK Complex (50 Kg)	1300.00 - 1900.00	26.00 - 38.00
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available		Shortage	
		√			
		Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female	
		656 - 672		334 - 337	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)	
		-		-	
		Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
		-		-	
<i>Note: Agriculture department is only creating awareness to farmers to avail credit facilities in financial institutions including Regional Rural Banks, Cooperative Banks, and Nationalized banks through Kisan Credit Card. Target and achievement of institutional credit for Agriculture is not related to Agriculture Department.</i>					
13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	18 hours per day From 8.00AM to 6.00 PM (10 hours) and 10.00 PM to 6.00 AM (8 hours)			
		Suggestion for improvement of more accuracy in electricity: 15-18 hours free electricity supplied to farmers for Agriculture purpose			
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available		Shortage	
		√			
		Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate		Shortage	
		√			
		Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
16	Remarks & observations	NA			
<i>NA implies Not Available</i>					
<i>Note: Mention the source of information wherever used</i>					

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

Name of AERC: Jabalpur

State: Madhya Pradesh

Quarter Covered: Oct - Dec 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	33.00	18.30

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		4	52

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

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Wheat	95.68	96.81
		2	Gram	15.85	17.28
		3	Rapeseed & Mustard	11.81	12.23
		4	Lentil	6.22	6.36
		5	Pea	3.12	3.30

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	Gram			✓	
		3	Rapeseed & Mustard			✓	
		4	Lentil				✓
		5	Pea				✓

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
		1	Wheat	2527.00	2487.00	2489.00	2501.00
		2	Gram	5388.00	5186.00	5120.00	5231.33
		3	Rapeseed & Mustard	6350.00	6526.00	6468.00	6447.33
		4	Lentil	6271.00	6366.00	6154.00	6263.67
5	Pea	4500.00	3565.00	-	4032.50		

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	Rapeseed & Mustard	✓	
		4	Lentil	✓	
		5	Pea	✓	

Reason for the shortage of seeds in the local market

Suggestions to overcome the shortage

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Wheat	30.00 - 38.00	-
		2	Gram	55.00 - 72.00	-
		3	Rapeseed & Mustard	45.00	-
		4	Lentil	49.00 - 52.00	-
5	Pea	33.00 - 46.00	-		

Remarks:

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

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	5.30 - 8.50
		2	DAP	24.00 - 39.00
		3	SSP	5.30 - 6.90
		4	Others	24.00 - 29.00

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.slbcmadhya.pradesh.in/slbc-meeting.aspx">https://www.slbcmadhya.pradesh.in/slbc-meeting.aspx</a> )	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		135459.75	120322.33
	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
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>NA implies Not Available</i> <i>Note: Mention the source of information wherever used</i>		

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

Name of AERC: Jabalpur

State: Chhattisgarh

Quarter Covered: Oct - Dec 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	1213.8	1239.2

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

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

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Wheat	2.06	2.86
		2	Maize	0.66	1.48
		3	Gram	3.03	3.96
		4	Pea	0.48	0.57
		5	Urd	0.09	0.31

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

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

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
		1	Paddy	2000.00	2280.00	2363.00	2214.33
		2	Maize	2400.00	2225.00	2425.00	2350.00
		3	Urd	5300.00	5500.00	5345.00	5381.67
		4	Moong	6000.00	5275.00	5291.00	5522.00
5	Soybean	3550.00	3897.00	3901.00	3782.67		

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	Gram	✓	
		4	Pea	✓	
		5	Mustard	✓	

Reason for the shortage of seeds in the local market

Suggestions to overcome the shortage

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Wheat	37.11	
		2	Gram	74.67	
		3	Pea	84.20	
		4	Mustard	95.11	
5	Lathyrus	62.09			

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	5.92
		2	DAP	27.00
		3	MOP	30.70
		4	SSP	9.90
		5	Others	34.40

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 - 6831.72
		Rabi - 1200.00	Rabi - 223.47
Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
-		-	

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

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

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

16	Remarks & observations
<i>NA implies Not Available</i> <i>Note: Mention the source of information wherever used.</i> <i>Farm output price of major crops report - Chhattisgarh Mandi Board, Raipur.</i> <i>Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State- Apex Bank, Raipur</i>	

**Agro-Economic Research Centre for Bihar & Jharkhand, TM Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur, Bihar**
Name of AERC: **Bhagalpur**State: **BIHAR**Quarter Covered: **Oct - Dec 2025**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	179.7 (+175.%)	65.3

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		3	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	Oilseeds	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	Pulses			✓	
		4	Oilseeds			✓	

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
		1	Paddy	2255.00	2255.00	2258.00	2256.00
		2	Wheat	2400.00	2420.00	2450.00	2423.33
		3	Maize	2178.00	2180.00	2180.00	2179.33
		4	Lentil	7740.00	7740.00	7745.00	7741.67
5	Gram	8010.00	8010.00	8021.00	8013.67		

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	45.00 - 50.00	84.00 - 86.00
		2	Maize	36.00 - 40.00	390.00 - 450.00
		3	Lentil	86.00 - 90.00	---
		4	Gram	87.00 - 91.00	165.00 - 170.00
5	Mustard	230.00 - 250.00	700.00 - 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			
NA			NA			
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)		
		1	Urea	9.00 - 10.00		
		2	DAP	29.00 - 35.00		
		3	SSP	19.00 - 26.00		
		4	MoP	20.00 - 24.00		
10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	Easily available		Shortage		
				✓		
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	<i>Migration during off season of Agriculture.</i>		<i>The state government should decide to create employment during off season.</i>			
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female		
		400		350		
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)		
		1,12,000		46,000 (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 hrs. 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			
	NA		NA			
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	Adequate		Shortage		
		✓				
	Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
16	Remarks & observations					
NA implies Not Available Note: Mention the source of information wherever used						

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

Name of AERC: Bhagalpur

State: Jharkhand

Quarter Covered: Oct - Dec 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	107.6 (+23%)	87.5

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%

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Wheat	2.52	2.84
		2	Maize	0.12	0.35
		3	Gram	2.83	3.43
		4	Lentil	0.81	1.10
		5	Mustard	5.02	5.48

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

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

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
		1	Paddy	2000.00	1800.00	1600.00	1800.00
		2	Wheat	2650.00	2800.00	1850.00	2433.33
		3	Maize	2200.00	2000.00	2000.00	2066.67
		4	Lentil	7000.00	7000.00	7000.00	7000.00
5	Mustard	6500.00	6500.00	5700.00	6233.33		

Note: Consider major Producing market

6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Wheat	✓	
		2	Maize	✓	
		3	Gram	✓	
		4	Lentil	✓	
		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	33.00 - 50.00	60.00 - 200.00
		2	Maize	25.00 - 30.00	250.00 - 600.00
		3	Gram	60.00 - 70.00	-
		4	Lentil	70.00	-
5	Mustard	90.00 - 100.00	800.00 - 1000.00		

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	30.00 - 35.00	
		3	SSP	15.00 - 20.00	
		4	Aluminium	15.75	
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 - 400		200 - 250	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)	
		32222.34 (Annual)		9350 (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)				
Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: <i>Need separate times for better farming in Jharkhand State.</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>Quality of organic manure is poor and farmers are not aware of the advantages of organic manure.</i>		<i>Availability of quality produce and regular basis awareness programme may be benefitted to farmers.</i>			
16	Remarks & observations				
	<i>Source: Local farmers, Local market of Jharkhand, Local Newspaper and SLBC portal</i>				

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

Name of AERC: Jorhat

State: Assam

Quarter Covered: Oct - Dec 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual	Normal
		133.6	155.0

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		14	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	Rape & 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	Rape & Mustard				✓		
3	Pulses			✓			
4	Maize				✓		
5	Sugarcane					✓	

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
1	Paddy	2050.00	2050.00	2050.00	2050.00		
2	Rape & Mustard	5400.00	5400.00	5400.00	5400.00		
3	Pulses	6150.00	6150.00	6170.00	6156.67		
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	Rape & Mustard	✓			
3	Pulses	✓			
4	Maize	✓			
5	Sugarcane	✓			

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

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
1	Paddy	36.00	120.00		
2	Rape & Mustard	60.00	-		
3	Pulses	75.00	128.00		
4	Maize	30.00	38.00		
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	11.00
		2	DAP	35.00
		3	SSP	14.50
		4	Others	15.00 - 40.00

10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	Easily available	Shortage
			✓
Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Migration of labour from agriculture sector to other economic activities</li> <li>2. Low wage rates</li> <li>3. Due to seasonal unemployment in agriculture, particularly in mono cropped area.</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adoption of machines against some selected activities can be an option to mitigate the shortage of labour</li> <li>2. Increase in the wage rates for agricultural workers</li> <li>3. Govt. should promote multiple cropping system in agriculture with assured irrigation.</li> </ol>	

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 (Annual- FY 2025-26, up to 30-09-2025) agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		28001.41	7756.46
Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It is because of poor repayment records of the beneficiary farmers</li> <li>2. Selection procedure of the beneficiaries is too clumsy</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Arrange awareness camp among the farmers to educate them about the guidelines and benefits of agricultural credit system</li> <li>2. Credit flow should be made simple &amp; hassle free</li> </ol>	

13	Electricity available for irrigation (Rural) pump sets (No. of hours per day)	21 (Aprox.)
Suggestions for improvement of more accuracy in electricity : Solar-powered mobile lift irrigation systems have been introduced to provide water to remote areas with limited energy infrastructure		

14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (✓)	Easily available	Shortage
			✓
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
Lack of machinery of optimum size, lack of facilities for repair & maintenance and absence of trained personnel etc. are the main reasons.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establishment of farm machinery dealers (Sales &amp; Service) under the supervision of the State Govt.</li> <li>2. Establishment of Custom Hiring Centres.</li> <li>3. Increased subsidy for agricultural machinery for the small and marginal farmers.</li> </ol>	

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	
1. Lack of commercial unit 2. Inadequate, inconsistent and seasonal nature of demand for it.		1. Encourage private enterprise 2. Educate the farmers	
16	Remarks & observations	Clause wise observations are given above	
NA implies Not Available Note: Mention the source of information wherever used*			

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

Name of AERC: Jorhat

State: Arunachal Pradesh

Quarter Covered: Oct - Dec 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	148.9	241.5

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
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
		1	Paddy	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00
		2	Oilseeds	5000.00	5000.00	5000.00	5000.00
		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	37.50	130.00
		2	Oilseeds	70.00	128.00
		3	Pulses	76.00	130.00
		4	Maize	34.00	48.00
5	Sugarcane	32.50	-		

Remarks:

8	Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (✓)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Urea	✓	
		2	DAP	✓	
		3	SSP	✓	
		4	Others	✓	
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	31.50
		3	SSP	12.50
		4	Others	15.00 - 35.00

10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	Easily available	Shortage
			✓
Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
1. Migration of labour from rural to urban areas 2. Low labour wage		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 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)	19.5 (Aprox.)
Suggestions for improvement of more accuracy in electricity; Govt. can introduce subsidized scheme for rural farmers		

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 centres	

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: Oct - Dec 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	194.0	305.8

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		6	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
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
		1	Paddy	1960.00	1960.00	1960.00	1960.00
		2	Maize	1830.00	1830.00	1830.00	1830.00
		3	Jute	3950.00	3970.00	3970.00	3963.33
		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	✓	

Reason for the shortage of seeds in the local market

Suggestions to overcome the shortage

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Paddy	38.00	110.00
		2	Maize	35.00	48.00
		3	Jute	60.00	105.00
		4	Oilseeds	81.50	136.00
5	Pulses	62.00	105.00		

Remarks:

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

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	10.50
		2	DAP	28.50
		3	SSP	12.00
		4	Others	10.00 - 45.00

10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	Easily available		Shortage
				✓
		Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage
		<i>In hilly state, demand of manual labour is very high as compared to a plain state in all agricultural operations</i>		<i>Mechanization of some selected activities can mitigate the shortage of labour</i>

11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male	Female
		490.00	490.00

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)	21.2 (Aprox.)
Suggestions for improvement of more accuracy in electricity: <i>To provide adequate power to agricultural farm holdings</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
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Level of mechanization in the state is in nascent stage and shortages are faced during peak season operations.</li> <li>2. Farmers are not willing to purchase the highly priced farm machinery</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Central and State Govt. can come forward to provide implements and machinery at subsidized rate.</li> <li>2. 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 (✓)	Adequate		Shortage
				✓
		Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Farmers' lack of interest and awareness towards use of vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer etc.</li> <li>2. On farm production of organic manure is not taking place in the farmers' field.</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Massive awareness campaign</li> <li>2. 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: Oct - Dec 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	185.0	247.9

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
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
		1	Paddy	1955.00	1955.00	1955.00	1955.00
		2	Oilseeds	5250.00	5250.00	5250.00	5250.00
		3	Maize	1840.00	1840.00	1840.00	1840.00
		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	✓	

Reason for the shortage of seeds in the local market

Suggestions to overcome the shortage

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Paddy	38.00	110.00
		2	Oilseeds	70.00	130.00
		3	Maize	34.00	50.00
		4	Pulses	70.00	125.00
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 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: Oct - Dec 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	71.5	183

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		8	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
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
		1	Paddy	1920.00	1920.00	1920.00	1920.00
		2	Oilseeds	5150.00	5150.00	5150.00	5150.00
		3	Maize	1830.00	1830.00	1830.00	1830.00
		4	Pulses	5500.00	5500.00	5500.00	5500.00
5	Sugarcane	302.00	302.00	302.00	302.00		

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

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

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Paddy	37.00	108.00
		2	Oilseeds	65.00	115.00
		3	Maize	32.00	40.00
		4	Pulses	70.00	110.00
5	Sugarcane	34.00			

Remarks:

8	Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (✓)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage	
		1	Urea	✓		
		2	DAP	✓		
		3	SSP	✓		
		4	Others	✓		
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)		
		1	Urea	10.00		
		2	DAP	29.50		
		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</i>			
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female		
		440.00		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			
	<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. 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: Oct - Dec 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	134.6	146

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		2	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
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
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	1820.00	1820.00	1820.00	1820.00		
5	Sugarcane	298.00	298.00	298.00	298.00		

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

6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Paddy	✓	
2	Oilseeds	✓			
3	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	34.00	105.00		
2	Oilseeds	60.00	115.00		
3	Pulses	78.00	130.00		
4	Maize	32.00	50.00		
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>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Agricultural labourers should get reasonable wages</li> <li>2. Requirement of Inner Line Permit (ILP) deters migration of labour from neighbouring states</li> </ol>			
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 (✓)	Easily available		Shortage		
				✓		
	Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of purchasing power of small and marginal groups of farmers.</li> <li>2. Lack of trained manpower for repair etc.</li> <li>3. Limited accessibility due to hilly terrain</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Govt. can introduce different programmes to supply farm machinery to the farmers at subsidized rate.</li> <li>2. Promoting custom hiring center</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			
16	Remarks & observations	Clause wise observations are given above				
		<i>NA implies Not Available 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: Oct - Dec 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	189.3	202.6

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
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
		1	Paddy	1930.00	1930.00	1930.00	1930.00
		2	Maize	1750.00	1750.00	1750.00	1750.00
		3	Pulses	5600.00	5600.00	5600.00	5600.00
		4	Oilseeds	5130.00	5130.00	5130.00	5130.00
5	Sugarcane	297.00	297.00	297.00	297.00		

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

6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Paddy	✓	
		2	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	35.00	98.00
		2	Maize	32.00	40.00
		3	Pulses	72.00	140.00
		4	Oilseeds	62.00	120.00
5	Sugarcane	34.00			

Remarks:

8	Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (✓)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage	
		1	Urea	✓		
		2	DAP	✓		
		3	SSP	✓		
		4	Others	✓		
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)		
		1	Urea	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	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)		
		4000		814.29		
	Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	<i>Codal 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			
	<i>Small and marginal farmers cannot afford to purchase all the modern costly machinery.</i>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Govt. should supply farm machinery to the small &amp; marginal farmers at subsidized rate.</li> <li>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>Present policy initiatives are not adequate to meet the demand and hence shortage persists.</li> <li>Lack of awareness of bio-fertilizer is also another important reason.</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The existing Bio- fertilizer production center should increase their production capacity to reduce the shortage.</li> <li>Also, awareness campaign may be launched by the Govt. Department to educate the farmers.</li> </ol>			
16	Remarks & observations	Clause wise observations are given above				
<p>NA implies Not Available  Note: Mention the source of information wherever used*  *Sources: 1) Economic Survey  2) Statistical Handbook  3) Website of State Agriculture Departments  4) Nedfi Data Bank  5) IMD Website  6) Minutes of SLBC Meeting  7) Internet Sources</p>						

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

Name of AERC: Santiniketan

State: West Bengal

Quarter Covered: Oct - Dec 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
1	Average Rainfall (mm) (01.10.25 - 31.12.25)	Actual	Normal
		208.5	139.2

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of West Bengal

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		2	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	12.960	13.206
		2	Mustard	6.120	5.520
		3	Sesame	2.560	0.001
		4	Jute	4.750	4.300
		5	Potato	4.900	5.020

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	Sesame				✓
		4	Jute			✓	
		5	Potato			✓	

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
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
		1	Summer Rice	2389.00	2389.00	2389.00	2389.00
		2	Mustard	6700.00	6800.00	6800.00	6766.67
		3	Sesame	6400.00	6600.00	6650.00	6550.00
		4	Jute	8200.00	8400.00	8600.00	8400.00
5	Potato*	1300.00	1350.00	1400.00	1350.00		

Note: Consider the major producing market, Source: Agmarknet website  
\*Source: Local market

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

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
2	Mustard		250.00		
3	Sesame		450.00		
4	Jute		280.00		
5	Potato		45.00		
Remarks:					
Source: Local Market					

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

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	7.50
		2	DAP	30.00
		3	SSP	12.00
		4	10:26:26	34.00
		5	Potash	20.00
		6	Others	15.00
Source: Local Market				

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

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

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State (2024-25)	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		115855.00*	57666.03**
Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
Less achievement is due to lending remaining concentrated in traditional crop loans, while infrastructure and ancillary sectors were underexplored.		The member banks would have to look beyond traditional agricultural loans and focus on agricultural infrastructure and agricultural ancillary sectors to increase Agricultural lending.	
*Yearly Target under ACP, 2025-26 **Disbursement up to the end of the quarter, September 2025 Source: SLBC, West Bengal			

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

14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (J)	<b>Easily available</b>	<b>Shortage</b>
			J
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
<i>Availability is low and the requirements are much at the same time.</i>		<i>Steps should be taken to increase the supply of farm machinery to the farmers.</i>	
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	
16	Remarks & observations	<i>Overall good</i>	
<i>NA implies Not Available</i> <i>Note: Kindly mention the source/s of data in each of the tables below</i>			

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

Name of AERC: Pune

State: Maharashtra

Quarter Covered: Oct - Dec 2025

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	89.2	96.4

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

Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%;

Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%

Source: 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	Bengal Gram	28.39	28.84
2	Wheat	14.29	12.89		
3	Rabbi Jowar	13.62	15.30		
4	Maize	6.45	4.81		
5	Safflower	0.30	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	Bengal Gram		✓		
2	Wheat					✓	
3	Rabbi Jowar				✓		
4	Maize					✓	
5	Safflower					✓	

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
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
1	Bengal Gram	5229.00	5224.00	4976.00	5143.00		
2	Wheat	2622.00	2646.00	2661.00	2643.00		
3	Rabbi Jowar	2617.00	3007.00	3182.00	2935.33		
4	Maize	1800.00	1654.00	1745.00	1733.00		
5	Safflower	7336.00	7053.00	7482.00	7290.33		

Source: agmarknet.gov.in

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

Reason for the shortage of seeds in the local market

Suggestions to overcome the shortage

-

-

Source: Various Krushi Seva Kendra

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Bengal Gram	60.00 - 90.00	70.00 - 120.00
		2	Wheat	45.00 - 95.00	55.00 - 100.00
		3	Rabbi Jowar	55.00 - 75.00	60.00 - 85.00
		4	Maize	50.00 - 80.00	55.00 - 150.00
		5	Safflower	40.00 - 70.00	50.00 - 120.00

Source: Various Krishi Seva Kendra

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 Kendra

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
				1
		2	DAP	28.00
		3	SSP	14.00
		4	Others	-

Source: Various Krushi Seva Kendra

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 - 500	100 - 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		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
-		-	

13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	8
Suggestions 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		Suggestions to overcome 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><i>During the period from October to December 2025, the weather remained cold and moisturized, rainfall was not significant in any districts of Maharashtra. It is observed that farmers prefer to cultivate bengal gram, wheat, jowar, and safflower, along with some area under mung, urad, and other pulses in rabi season. The area under Bengal gram was significantly higher compared to other crops. however, Diseases such as garden slug and pod borer may negatively affected crop growth and production of bengal gram. The total net-snow area recorded during the rabi season up to 31 December 2025 was 57.80 lakh hectares. The growth of jowar and maize has reached the flowering stage. safflower, sunflower and sesame are in progress of growth. Wheat is at the spike stage.</i></p>
<p><i>Note: Season and Crop Report Maharashtra State</i></p>		







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