

# Quarterly Report on **INDICATORS OF AGRICULTURE**

**April - June 2020**

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



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

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## Acknowledgement

The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India and National Institution for Transformation of India, intend to know the agriculture situation in different states using selected agricultural indicators. Thirteen Agro-Economic Research Centers spread across the Country are assigned to collect the information on important agricultural indicators for the State under their jurisdiction on quarterly basis and submit the data to the Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre of the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru. The Centre will be preparing a consolidated report for all the major States in the country and submit the report for every quarter for taking immediate policy decisions. We are grateful to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi for reposing confidence in the ADRT Centre, ISEC, for assigning this task.

We are grateful to Prof. S. Madheswaran, Director, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, for their encouragement to this work. We thank Mrs. K. M. Prema Kumari for being involved in the consolidation of this report. We also thank our colleagues from various AERCs for compiling the data from various sources of the respective state under their jurisdiction and submitting the same to facilitate consolidation of the quarterly report on Indicators of Agriculture for the period, April to June 2020.

**K.B. Ramappa**  
HOD, ADRTC

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**A**griculture plays a vital role in Indian economy. Nearly 54 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture and allied activities (Census 2011) contributing 16.5 per cent to the Gross Value Added (GVA) for the year 2019-20 (at current prices). There has been a continuous decline of its share in the GVA from 18.2 per cent in 2014-15 to 16 per cent in 2019-20. This falling share is as expected in a fast growing and structurally changing economy. The annual growth rate in real terms in agriculture and its allied sectors was 2.88 per cent from 2014-15 to 2018-19, according to the Economic Survey 2019-20. The estimated growth rate in 2019-20 is 2.9 per cent. The vicissitudes of growth in the agricultural and allied sector have implications for overall growth of GVA and in 2018-19 the percentage contribution to total GVA growth was little less than 2019-20. Given the importance of agriculture sector, Government of India has initiated several steps for enhancing farmer's income through sustainable agricultural development.

The production of coarse cereals is estimated at 45.24 million tonnes. It is higher than the average production by 2.16 million tonnes as compared to the production of 43.06 million tonnes achieved during 2018-19. Total production of pulses during 2019-20 is estimated at 23.02 million tonnes, which is higher by 2.76 million tonnes than the Five years' average production of 20.26 million tonnes. But the production is declined to an extent of 2.21 million tonnes as compared to

the previous year. Oilseeds production in the country during 2019-20 is estimated at 34.19 million tonnes which is marginally higher than the production of 31.52 million tonnes during 2018-19. Total foodgrain production during 2019-20 in the country is estimated at 295.67 million tonnes which is higher by 10.46 million tonnes than the previous record production of foodgrain of 285.21 million tonnes (2018-19). It is the fifth consecutive year that the country has witnessed record production due to good rains. To make agriculture more sustainable, it's important to find solutions that can benefit nutrition, farmers, and the environment than just increasing food supply.

National Institution for Transformation of India (NITI), Government of India entrusted Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC), Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru, to undertake a study on "Indicators of Agriculture". This report is compiled from data furnished by Agro-Economic Research Centers (AERCs) located across India. The most of the data on agricultural indicators pertains to the period, April to June 2020. The basic data regarding agricultural indicators received 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. Fifteen agriculture related indicators

were covered for the study which is as follows:

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

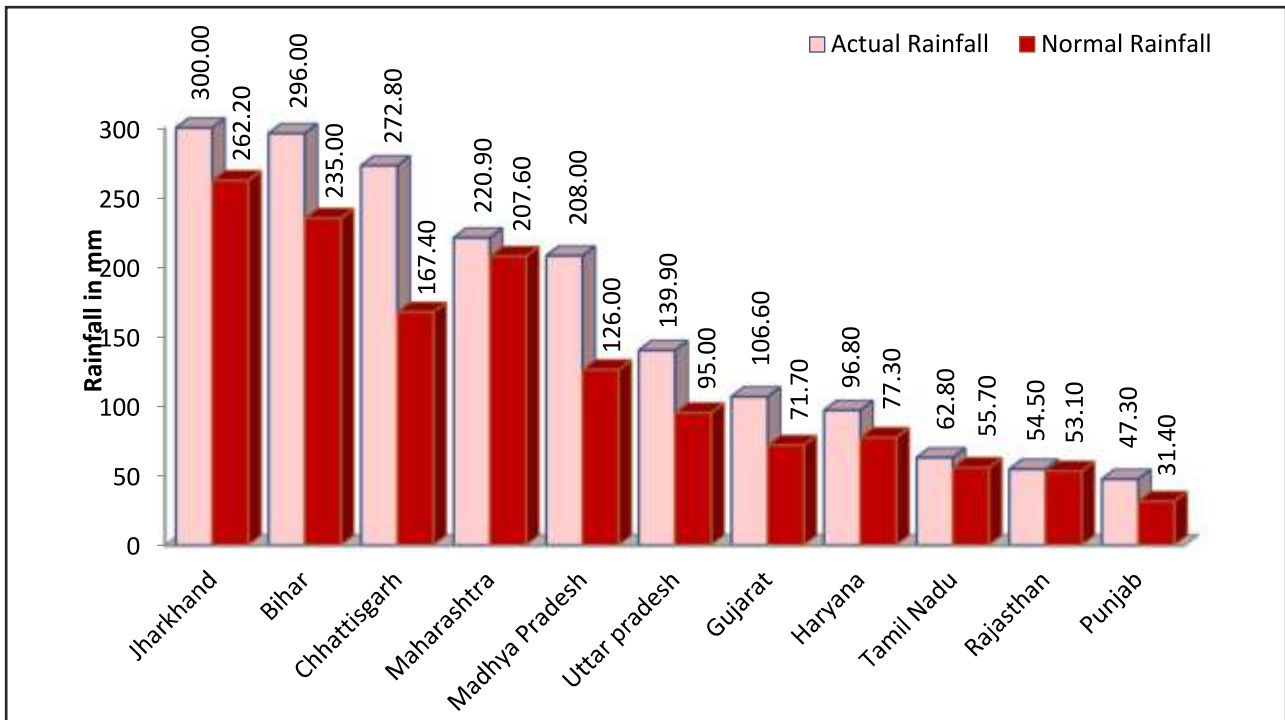
## 1. Average Rainfall

The overall rainfall status for 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2020 for 23 states indicated that eleven states have received a rainfall more than their normal, and the remaining twelve states have received a

rainfall lower than normal. Among the states that have received an excess rainfall, Madhya Pradesh had recorded an excess to the tune of 65 per cent than the normal, followed by Chhattisgarh, Punjab, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Rajasthan to an extent of 63, 51, 49, 47, 26, 25, 14, 13, six and three per cent, respectively. The states which have received an excess rainfall in this quarter are Punjab, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Rajasthan however, the quantity of rainfall is lesser than the normal during the corresponding quarter of the previous year 2019. Among the states Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Assam, Karnataka, Mizoram, Manipur, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Nagaland, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh have recorded a lesser rainfall than the normal to the tune of 4.5, 5.8, 6.8, 7.4, 12.5, 12.6, 13.2, 13.3, 19.3, 21.8, 23.0 and 37.9 per cent, respectively. Only two states Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh have received an excess rainfall than the normal as compared to the corresponding quarter of the previous year 2019. All the North-Eastern states have received a rainfall lesser than the normal whereas, the southern state - Tamil Nadu has received an excess rainfall than the normal.

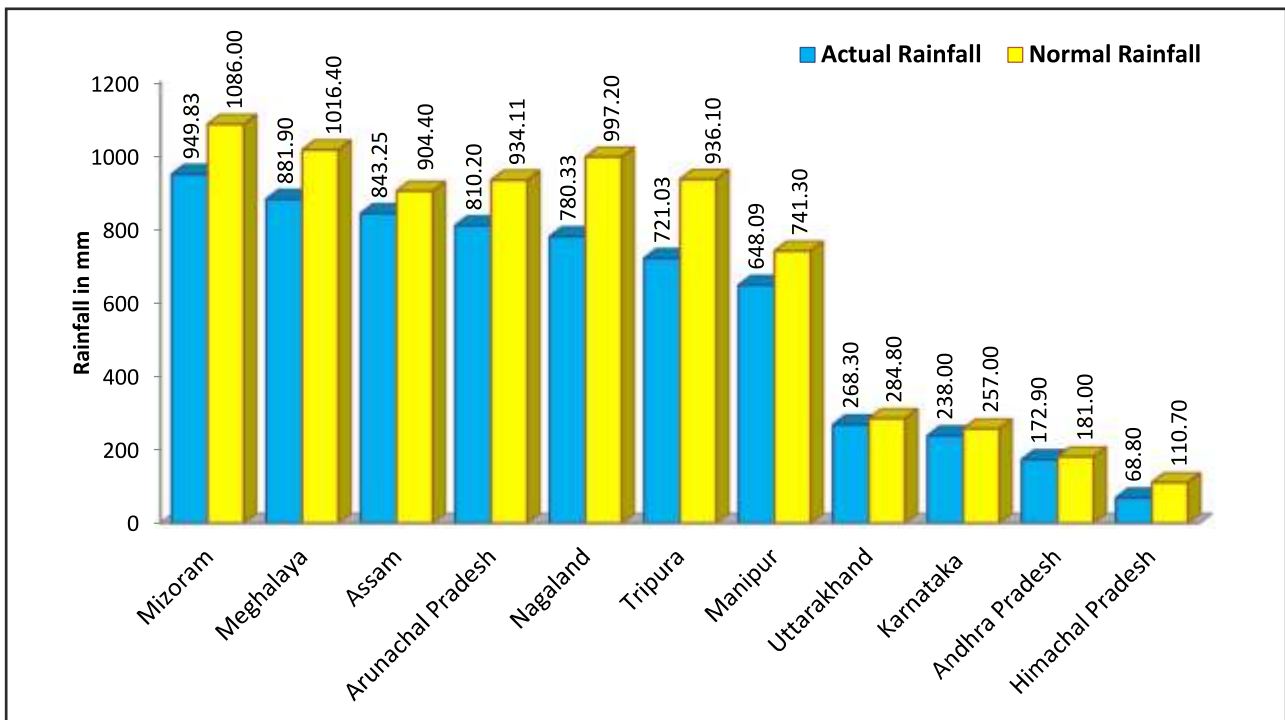
The comparative figures for actual and normal rainfall of different states are depicted in **Figure 1** and **Figure 2** for those states which have received a higher rainfall than the normal and for those states which have received a lower rainfall than the normal, respectively.





Note: Data for Gujarat pertains to 1<sup>st</sup> June 2020 to 24<sup>th</sup> June 2020; Data for Rajasthan pertains to 1<sup>st</sup> June 2020 to 1<sup>st</sup> July 2020; Data for Haryana pertains up to 1<sup>st</sup> April to 1<sup>st</sup> July 2020; Data for Punjab pertains up to April to May 2020.

Figure 1: State-wise Rainfall distribution – States which received rainfall more than the normal



Note: The Actual and Normal Rainfall in West Bengal is more than 2800 mm whereas, other states were less than 1000 mm. Therefore, it is considered in this graph.

Figure 2: State-wise Rainfall distribution – States which received rainfall less than normal

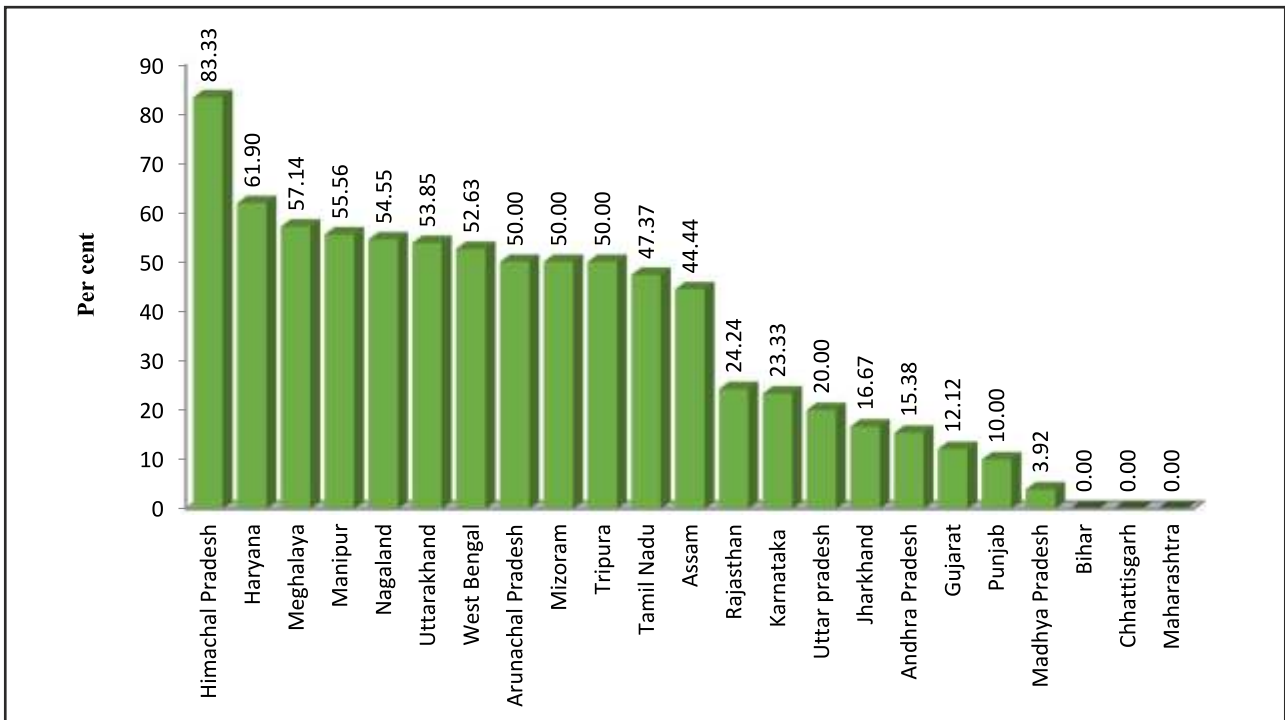
## 2. Percentage of Deficit Rainfall Districts

The rainfall data received for 23 states covering 564 districts. Around 25 per cent of these districts have not received a sufficient rainfall and hence they have been classified as districts with a deficit rainfall. The number of districts which received a deficit rainfall is less during this quarter, as compared to the same quarter of the previous year 2019, which reported to be 42 per cent of the districts as deficit. More than 83 per cent of the districts in Himachal Pradesh, 62 per cent in Haryana, 57 per cent in Meghalaya, 56 per cent in Manipur, 55 per cent in Nagaland, 54 per cent in Uttarakhand, 53 per cent in West Bengal and 50 per cent each in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, and Tripura have received a deficit rainfall. Above 20 per cent of the districts in Tamil Nadu, Assam, Rajasthan, Karnataka, and Uttar Pradesh have received a deficit rainfall. The deficit rainfall was observed in almost all the districts of twenty states. However, not a single district of Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra have reported deficit rainfall during this quarter. Deficit rainfall was reported for 18 districts of Tamil Nadu, 15 districts of Uttar Pradesh, 13 districts of Haryana, 12 districts of Assam, 10 districts each of Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal. The deficit rainfall was experienced in the districts of Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, and Rajasthan despite the states have received an excess rainfall than the normal. Below 20 per

cent of the districts of Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab, and Madhya Pradesh have received a deficit rainfall. Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Meghalaya, Manipur, and Nagaland have witnessed a higher rainfall deficit as compared to the remaining states. The per cent of districts with a deficit rainfall to the respective total districts for 23 states is represented in **Figure 3** in the descending order.

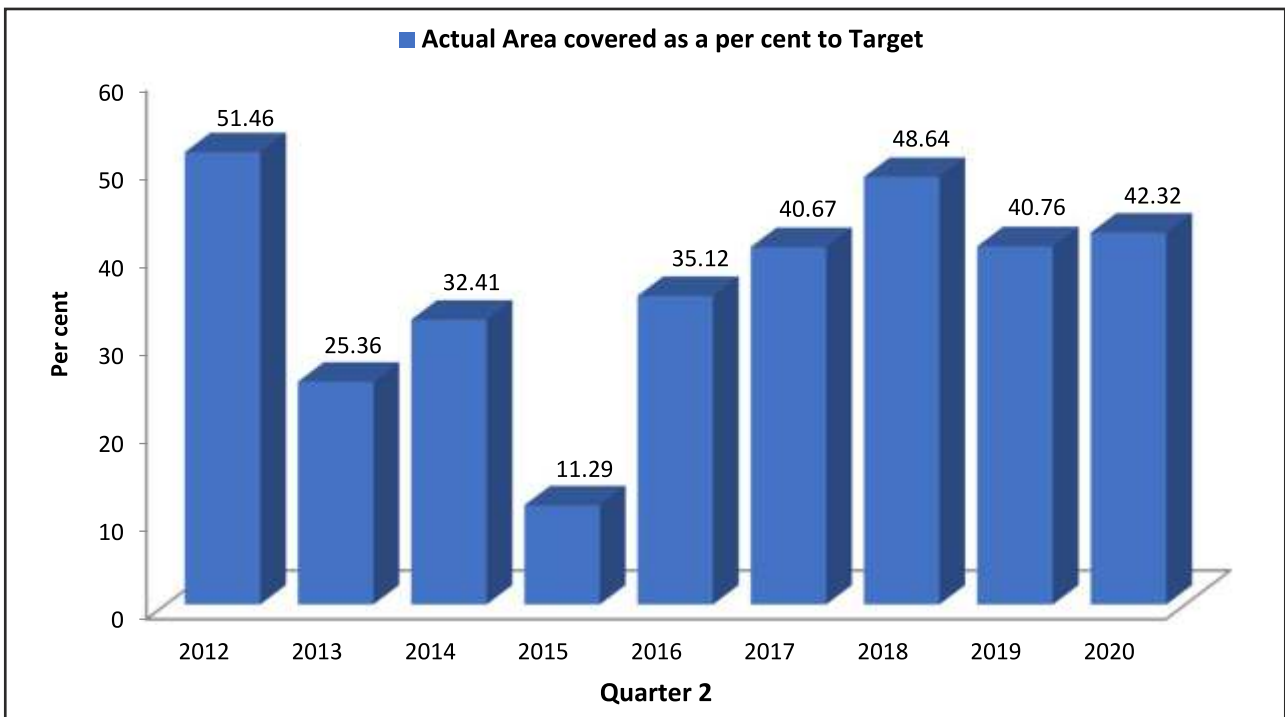
## 3. Area Covered Under Major Crops

The proportion of actual area covered under different crops as against to their targeted area is taken as a basis for measuring inter-quarter performance of each state on this indicator. As per the data provided by 22 states on targeted and actual area, 22 million hectares was the actual area covered out of the targeted area of 53 million hectares. Thus, the achievement was only 42 per cent of the targeted area covered by major crops. The per cent achievement as against to the target has slightly increased from the corresponding quarter of the previous year, which can be clearly seen in **Figure 4**.



Note: Data for Gujarat pertains to 1<sup>st</sup> June 2020 to 24<sup>th</sup> June 2020; Data for Punjab pertains up to April to May 2020; Data for Haryana pertains up to April to June 2020; Data for Uttarakhand pertains up to June 2020.

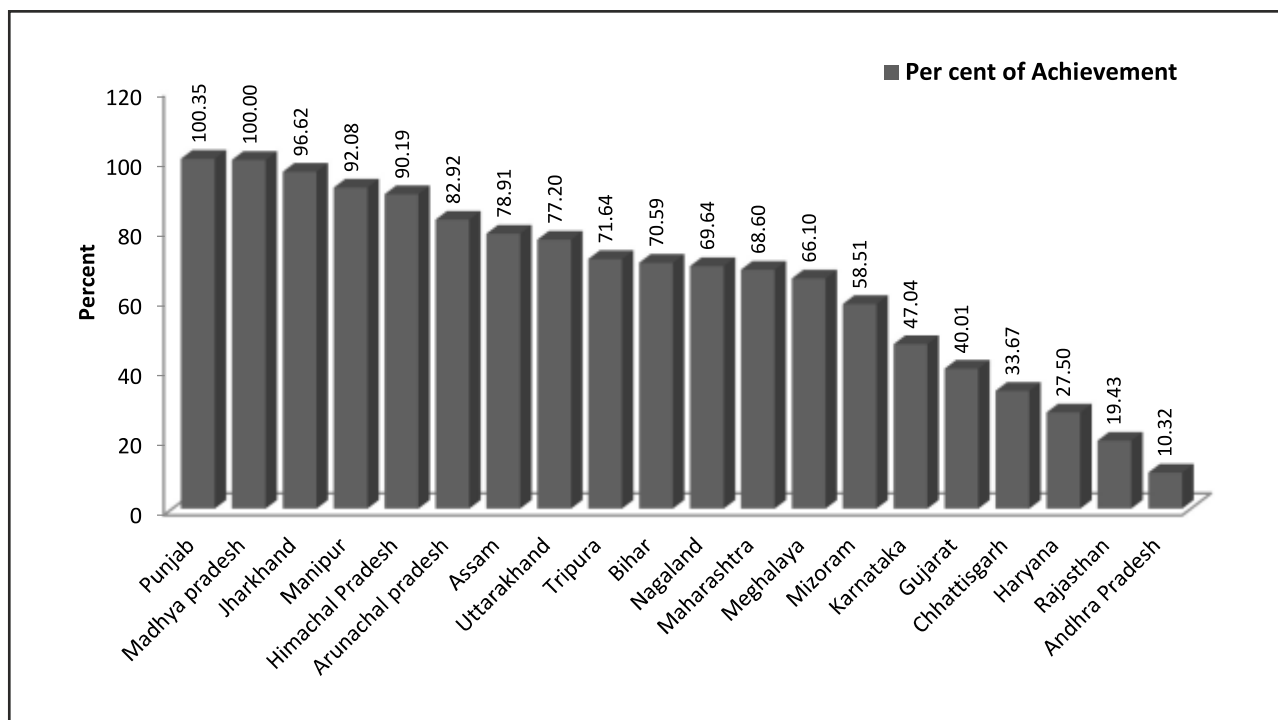
**Figure 3: Deficit rainfall districts as per cent to total districts of the state**



**Figure 4: Area covered under major crops in 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of last 9 years as per cent to targeted area**

The performance of states on the basis of per cent achievement to targeted area within this quarter is presented in **Figure 5**. It is clearly seen from the figure that the states like Punjab and Madhya Pradesh have exceeded the targeted area. Jharkhand, Manipur, and Himachal Pradesh have crossed 90 per cent of the targeted area. The states like Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Uttarakhand, Tripura, Bihar,

Nagaland Maharashtra and Meghalaya have crossed 65 per cent of the targeted area. The remaining states like, Mizoram, Karnataka, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu have achieved below 60 per cent of the targeted area, respectively. In sum total, only five states have more than 90 per cent target area under crops, whereas about six states have less than half of the target area.

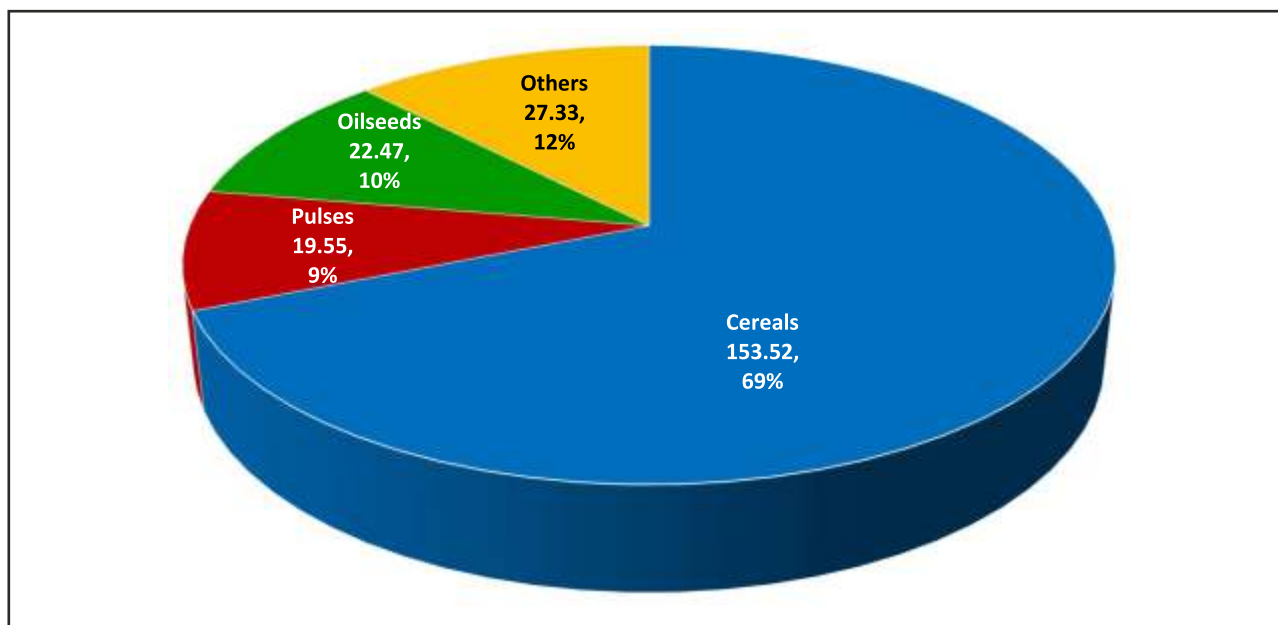


*Note: Gujarat data is up to 26<sup>th</sup> June 2020; Rajasthan data is up to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2020; Haryana data is up to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2020; rakhand data is up to 1<sup>st</sup> July 2020.*

**Figure 5: State-wise Area covered under Major Crops as per cent to Targeted Area**

Across crop categories, cereals found to be a major category which covered 69 per cent of the total area. Area under Paddy was the highest not only under cereals, but among all crops. It accounted for 57 per cent of the area under cereals and 40 per cent of total area under major crops. Wheat was the next cereal

crop, which covered 23 per cent of area under cereals and 16 per cent of total area under major crops, followed by maize with coverage of 14 per cent of the area under cereals and nine per cent of the total area under major crops. The area covered under cereals, pulses, oilseeds and other crops is given in **Figure 6**.



**Figure 6: Area covered under different crop categories (lakh hectares)**

Among the pulses, Red Gram was found to be a top crop in terms of area under pulses during this quarter which accounted for 34 per cent of the area covered and three per cent of the total area under major crops. The share of pulses and oil seeds constitutes nine and 10 per cent of the total area covered under major crops, respectively. Red Gram, Bengal Gram, Lentil, Cowpea, Chickpea, Green Gram and Black Gram were the main pulse crops in the country, while main oilseed crops include Groundnut, Sunflower, Rapeseed & Mustard, and Sesame. Other crop categories comprise of vegetables and cash crops such as Sugarcane, Jute, Tobacco, and Cotton. These crops together accounted for 12 per cent of the total area covered.

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

The incidence of major pests and diseases in predominant crops were found to be moderate in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura. The incidence of pests and diseases were relatively lower in Bihar, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal. Interestingly, no attack of pests and diseases was reported from Himachal Pradesh state in respect of major crops. Since April 2020, [swarms of locusts](#) have entered India from Pakistan and wrought havoc on cotton cultivation, not on any other crops in Rajasthan. Out of 33 districts, 24 have been affected. Locusts destroyed [cotton crops](#) in Sri Ganganagar (4,500 hectares), Hanumangarh

(9,000 ha), Nagaur (70 ha) and Bikaner (830 ha) districts in April and May 2020. Banaskantha, Palanpur and some part of Kachh region of Gujarat were affected by locust. In Banaskantha, standing summer crops of millet, groundnut, sweet potato, fruit, and vegetables have been destroyed. The effect of locust was moderate in Madhya Pradesh as they had already harvested the crops.

## 5. Farm Output Prices of Major Crops

Farm output prices of major crops across different States have shown a wide variation. Price of Paddy was highest in Bihar (Rs.2933/qtl) and lowest in Tamil Nadu (Rs.1115/qtl). The price of Maize varied from Rs.1067/qtl in Jharkhand to Rs.1850/qtl in Andhra Pradesh. The price of Wheat varied between Rs.1800/qtl in Bihar, and Rs.1925/qtl in Punjab. The price of Oilseeds like Groundnut was highest in Maharashtra (Rs.4276) and lowest in Tamil Nadu (Rs.7900). The price of Red Gram varied between Rs.3796/qtl in Rajasthan, and Rs.6000/qtl in Andhra Pradesh. It is for the obvious reasons that the prices varied depending upon the type of produce (local or HYV), quality and time of sale.

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

The seed availability in the local market for major crops was adequate in all the states

except Haryana, Meghalaya and Uttarakhand, which encompasses Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, and West Bengal.

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

The prevailing market prices of seeds of major crops during the period April 2020 to June 2020 is presented in Table 1. The variation in prices depended on the type of seed (i.e. Hybrid or HYV) and sources of purchase (i.e. open market or from departments with subsidy). Prices of local variety Paddy seeds ranged between Rs.20 per kilogram in Bihar to Rs.92.5 in Uttarakhand. The prices of hybrid variety Paddy seeds per kilogram ranged between Rs.40 in West Bengal to Rs.350 in Chhattisgarh. The prices of local variety Maize ranged between Rs.12 in Jharkhand and Rs.50 in Andhra Pradesh and Punjab. The prices of hybrid variety Maize ranged between Rs.25 in West Bengal to Rs.375 in Bihar. The Prices of local variety Groundnut seed ranged between Rs.45 per kilogram in Gujarat to Rs.100 in Karnataka and Maharashtra. The prices of hybrid variety Groundnut seeds per kilogram ranged between Rs.72 in Andhra Pradesh to Rs.145 in Maharashtra. The prices of local variety Red gram seeds ranged between Rs.61 in

Chhattisgarh to Rs.82 in Andhra Pradesh. The prices of hybrid variety Red gram seeds ranged between Rs.120 in Gujarat to Rs.130 in Andhra Pradesh. The prices of local variety Cotton

seeds ranged between Rs.60 in Haryana to Rs.100 in Rajasthan. The prices of hybrid variety Cotton seeds ranged between Rs.200 in Rajasthan to Rs.2380 in Gujarat.

**Table 1: Market Prices of Seeds of Major Crops (Rs. /kg)**

States	Paddy		Maize	
	Local Variety	Hybrid Variety	Local Variety	Hybrid Variety
Andhra Pradesh	33	-	50	300
Arunachal Pradesh	35-45	70-250	22-35	40-60
Assam	36-44	70-280	18-27	26-42
Bihar	20	300	-	375
Chhattisgarh	22.5	350	18	250
Gujarat	17-30	75-450	-	-
Haryana	30-100	250-350	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	30	200	25	75
Jharkhand	-	300	12	360
Karnataka	29.71	-	-	177.83
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	70-80	120-150	30	65-70
Manipur	32-38	55-200	20-35	40-60
Meghalaya	36-50	52-220	20-35	40-55
Mizoram	32-45	50-180	20-35	40-60
Nagaland	30-38	60-180	20-32	40-58
Punjab	-	44-63	50	160-350
Tamil Nadu	28-30	55	16-32	20-40
Tripura	33-38	50-150	20-38	40-60
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	65-120	180-300	-	-
West Bengal	30	40	-	25

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

Supply of chemical fertilizers (Urea, DAP and SSP) was adequate in nineteen states namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal. The shortage of fertilizers was noticed in Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and Uttarakhand because the interstate transportation was completely seized due to covid-19 lockdown.

### 9. Prevailing Market Prices of Fertilizers

The prevailing market prices of fertilizers are given in Figure 7. The prices of fertilizers are relatively higher in the case of West Bengal for Urea (Rs.12.00/kg), Assam in respect of DAP (Rs.29.75/kg), and Gujarat as regard to SSP (Rs.14.58/kg) in relation to the remaining states. The prices of Urea (Nitrogenous fertilizer) ranged from Rs.5.89/kg in Punjab to Rs.12.00/kg in West Bengal. Similarly, the prices of DAP varied between Rs.22.00/kg in Haryana and Rs.29.75/kg in Assam. The prices of SSP varied between Rs.6.10/kg in Madhya Pradesh and Rs.14.58/kg in Gujarat.

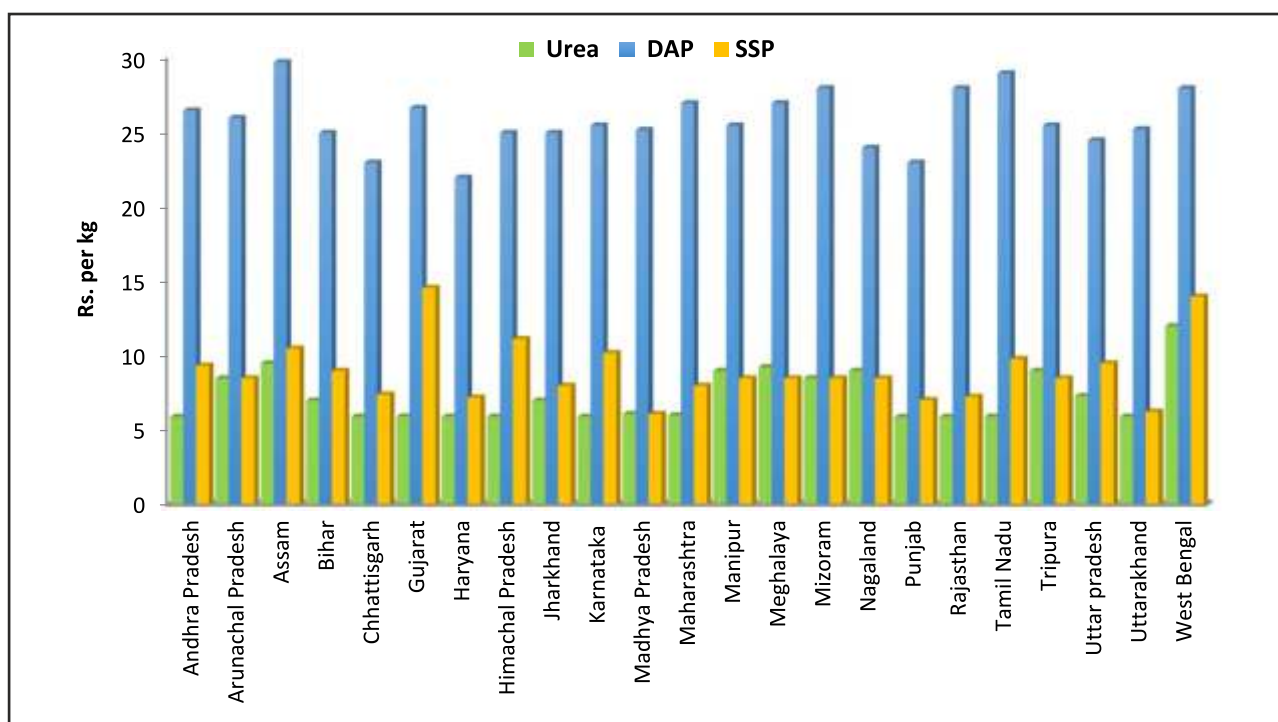


Figure 7: Prevailing Market Price of Fertilizers



## 10. Availability of Agricultural Labour

The access to agricultural labour was relatively better in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Uttar Pradesh, whereas it was reported shortage in respect of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. Following were the major reasons for shortage of labourers expressed by the states:

- ◆ Shortage of labour by reason of reverse migration of migrant labour due to covid-19 pandemic and lockdown. Sowing and harvesting of crops was done using migrated labours. The movement of labour was not allowed in other states due to strict Covid-19 safety guidelines. Although the reverse migration exists in almost all the states, these labourers are not involved in the agriculture activities. So the agriculture prosperous states are experiencing the shortage of agriculture labourers.
- ◆ Non-availability of agricultural labours for farming work because a majority of the labourers prefer to work more in the industrial area than agriculture, and the agriculture sector was found a less remunerative.
- ◆ Low wage rate and low employment growth rate in Agriculture.

- ◆ Migration of labour from agriculture sector to urban and metro cities of India for better livelihood.
- ◆ In hilly States, shortage of labour is a very common problem as there is a limitation of using modern machinery due to its topography and the demand of manual labour is higher as compared to a plain States.
- ◆ Labour shortage was mainly due to MGNREGA, TPDS and IAY. There is a massive shift of labour from agricultural sector to MGNREGA Scheme which is backed by a higher wages and relatively lesser workload.

Some suggestions to overcome the shortage of labourers are as follows:

- ◆ Providing more technically efficient extension services, programmes and trainings to the farmers.
- ◆ Mechanization in agriculture may be promoted.
- ◆ Agricultural wage rates may be revised on annual basis.
- ◆ Assured irrigation is must to engage agricultural labourers throughout the year, so that mono cropped area can be converted to double or triple cropped area.
- ◆ Labourers should diversify to earn sustainable income.

- ◆ MGNREGA work may be postponed during peak agricultural operations/activities or labour days to be counted under MGNREGA for promoting efficiency.
- ◆ Scaling up of MGNREGA in farm and non-farm activities.
- ◆ Improving agro-infrastructure such as more efficient irrigation facilities, online marketing system and ease in availability of institutional credit.

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

Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in

agriculture is presented in **Figure 8**. It is noticed from the figure that male and female labour had received same wage rates in Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka and West Bengal. In the remaining States, the wage rates of males were relatively higher than the females. Overall, there was variation in wage rates among most of the States. For instance, the wage rate was Rs.337.72/day in Karnataka, Rs.325/day in Chhattisgarh, Rs.250/day in Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh and Rs.225/day in West Bengal for both male and female, respectively. The highest wage rate was Rs.450/day for male in Haryana and Rs.375/day for female in Rajasthan.

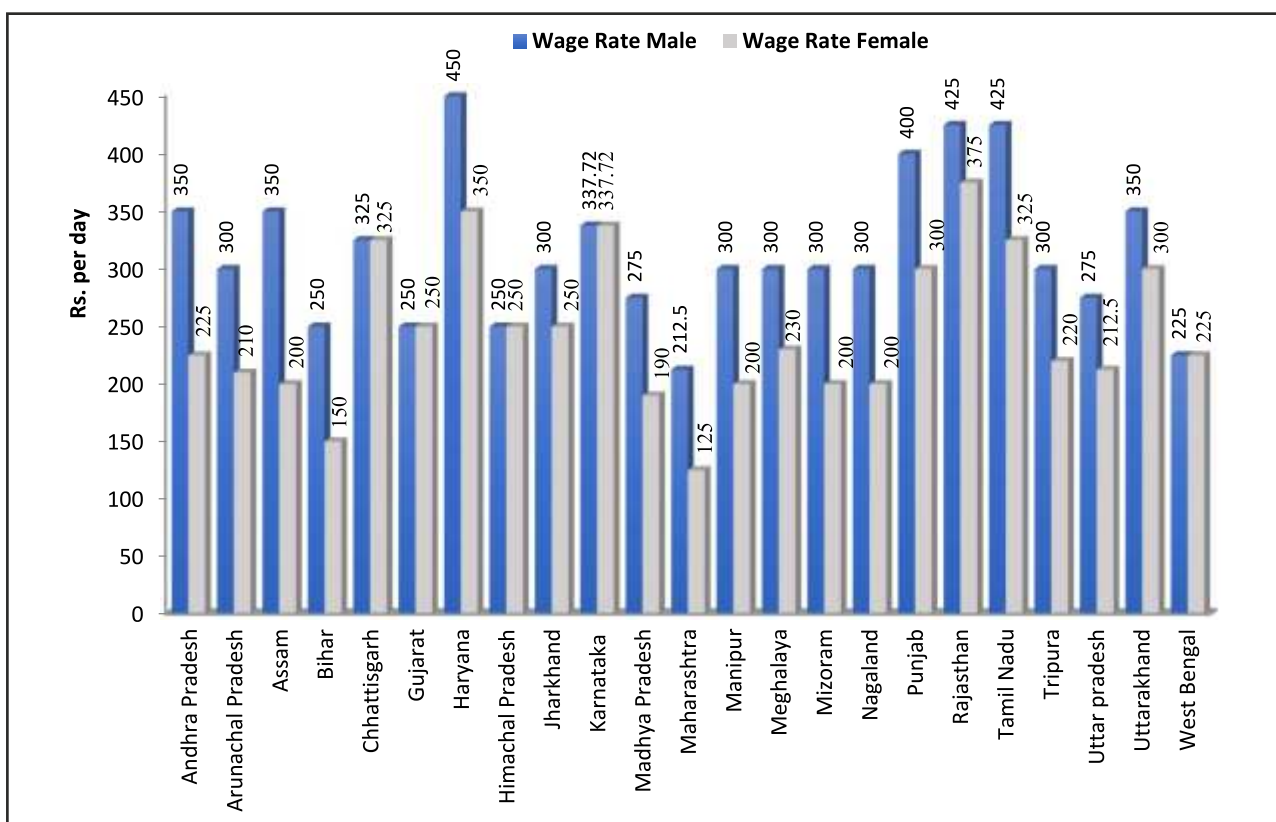


Figure 8: Prevailing Wage Rate for Agricultural Labour

## 12. Availability of Institutional Credit for Agriculture in the State

Targets will be fixed annually for the credit disbursement to agricultural sector in India. Fourteen States have provided the information regarding target and achievement of institutional agricultural credit (**Figure 9**). It was found that, Tamil Nadu achieved 98 per cent of the target flow of institutional credit to agriculture. The achievement was 72 per cent of the target in the case of Himachal Pradesh, 70 per cent in Punjab, 61 per cent in Chhattisgarh, 60 per cent in Karnataka, 52 per cent in Madhya Pradesh and 43 per cent in West Bengal, respectively. The remaining States like Nagaland, Manipur, Rajasthan, Bihar, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, and Jharkhand achieved a less than 30 per cent of the targeted flow of agricultural credit. The institutional credit for agriculture in the states is given in the **Table 2**.

Following were the major reasons discoursed by the states for a less achievement as against the target:

- ◆ Major reason for less achievement as against the target in this quarter due to Covid-19 lockdown.
  - ◆ Financial institutions tend to provide credit to the larger farmers because of relatively higher repayment capacity.
  - ◆ Reluctance from farmers and financial institutions.
  - ◆ The lending procedure of financial institution is not user friendly.
  - ◆ Avoid over financing in agriculture.
  - ◆ Financial institutions are reluctant to disburse credit due to low repayment and risk.
  - ◆ Selection procedure of beneficiaries was not fully followed as per the guidelines.
- Some suggestions to overcome the less achievement are as follows:
- ◆ Administrative difficulties faced by the farmers at the time of availing loan should be minimized.
  - ◆ Promoting higher credit flow to the marginal and small farmers.
  - ◆ Needs to expedite disbursement in camp and even bank at door modes.
  - ◆ Awareness camp should be conducted among the farmers about guidelines and benefits of institutional credit system.

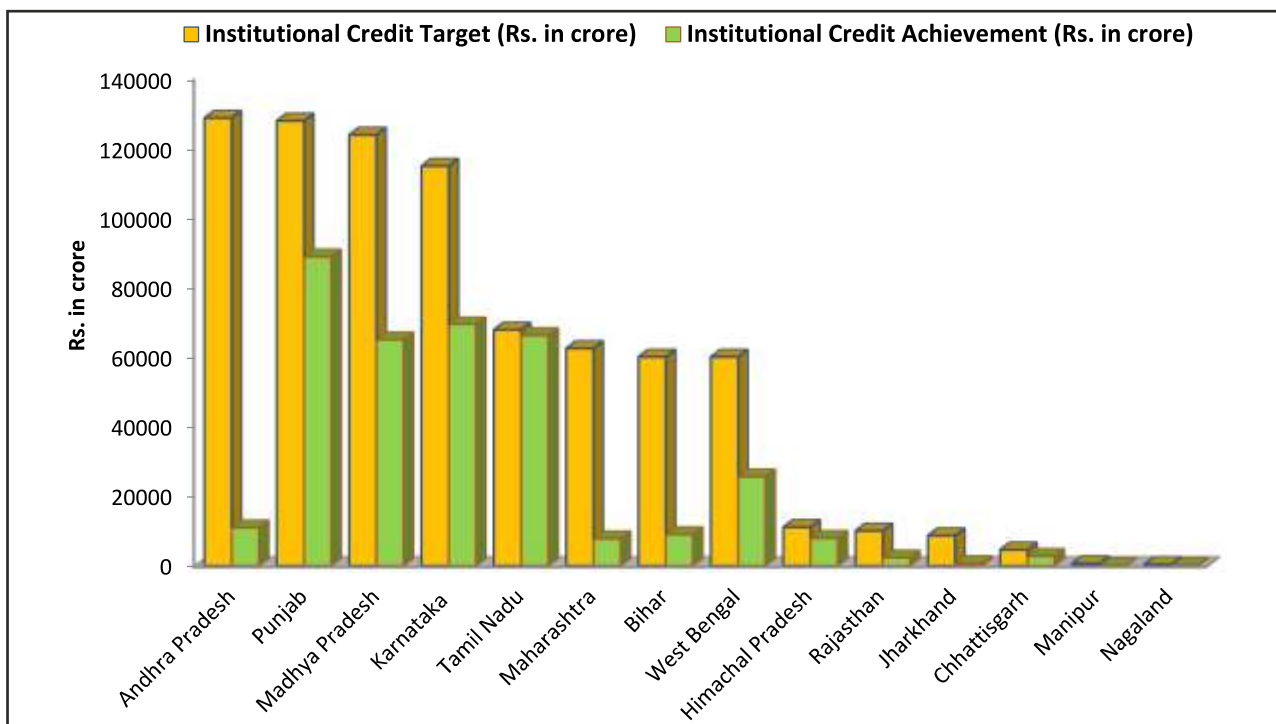


Figure 9: Availability of Institutional Credit for Agriculture in the State

### 13. Electricity Availability for Irrigation Pump Sets

Availability of electricity for agricultural purposes in fifteen states have shown that the electricity was available for 24 hrs in Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, 20 hrs in Uttarakhand, 16 to 18 hrs in Uttar Pradesh, 16 hrs in Haryana, 14 to 16 hrs in Bihar, 13 to 15 hrs in Jharkhand, 12 hrs in Maharashtra, 10 hrs in Madhya Pradesh, nine hours in Andhra Pradesh, eight hours in Gujarat, six hours in Punjab, five to six hours in Rajasthan

and four to sixth hours in Karnataka. On an average, the availability of electricity for irrigation pumps was about 14 hours per day, which helped in improving and enhancing the technical efficiency of the irrigation system through a micro-irrigation method. Bihar suggested for installation of agricultural feeders for more accuracy and enhanced electricity supply. Jharkhand suggested for ensuring on time or regular payment to the supplying agencies to avoid disruption in electric supply. Tamil Nadu suggested for the improvement in the technical irrigation system like drip and sprinkler irrigation.

**Table 2: Availability of Institutional Credit for Agriculture in the States (Rs. in crore)**

Sl. No.	State	Institutional Credit (Rs. in crore)		Percent
		Target	Achievement	
1	Tamil Nadu <sup>#</sup>	67783.49	66174.71	97.63
2	Himachal Pradesh <sup>**</sup>	11071.86	7946.96	71.78
3	Punjab <sup>@@</sup>	127875.00	88998.00	69.60
4	Chhattisgarh <sup>*</sup>	4600.00	2782.85	60.50
5	Karnataka <sup>***</sup>	114938.00	69449.00	60.42
6	Madhya Pradesh <sup>@</sup>	123849.27	64965.32	52.46
7	West Bengal	60000.00	25585.00	42.64
8	Nagaland	398.10	121.54	30.53
9	Manipur	666.55	157.15	23.58
10	Rajasthan <sup>@@@</sup>	10039.61	2329.36	23.20
11	Bihar	60000.00	9000.00	15.00
12	Maharashtra	62458.00	7799.00	12.49
13	Andhra Pradesh	128660.00	10967.00	8.52
14	Jharkhand	8672.12	700.00	8.07

Note:

\* Data pertains up to 29<sup>th</sup> June 2020, Apex Bank, Raipur, Chhattisgarh;

\*\* Data pertains to March 2020 (156<sup>th</sup> SLBC meeting of Shimla) published by UCO bank, Himachal Pradesh;

\*\*\* Data pertains up to December 2019 (148<sup>th</sup> meeting), SLBCKarnataka.com;

@ Data pertains to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020, SLBC, Madhya Pradesh;

@@ Data pertains up to March 2020 (152<sup>nd</sup> meeting), SLBC, Punjab;

@@@ Data pertains to June 2019, SLBC, Rajasthan; #Data pertains up to December 2019, Commissionerate of Agriculture (160<sup>th</sup> SLBC meeting), Chennai, Tamil Nadu

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

Farm machinery was easily available in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, and Uttar Pradesh for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations, whereas it was shortage in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and West Bengal.

Following were the major reasons opined by states for shortage of farm machinery:

- ◆ Non-existence of farm machinery banks either at public or private or farmer group levels.
- ◆ Marginal and small farmers are generally not willing to invest on high cost machinery and equipment due to lack of capital.
- ◆ Lack of adequate custom hiring centres.
- ◆ No machinery and equipment designed for a few farm operations.

Some suggestions to overcome the shortage of farm machineries are as follows:

- ◆ 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.

- ◆ The Central and State Government can introduce different programmes to supply farm machinery to the farmers at subsidized rate.
- ◆ Establishment of farm machinery banks/custom hiring is required at block/tehsil/hobli level on need basis.
- ◆ Special efforts should be taken to increase supply of farm machineries to the farmers at affordable rates.
- ◆ Promotion of alternate sustainable business/institutional models for meeting the machinery and equipment demand.
- ◆ Handholding support by the business professionals is required for at least five years for sustenance of custom hiring centers.

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

The availability of organic manure, farmyard manure, vermicompost, and bio-fertilizers are found adequate in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, while it was shortage in Assam, Arunachal

Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab and Tripura.

Following are the major reasons expressed by the states for shortage of organic manure, farmyard manure, vermicompost, and bio-fertilizers:

- ◆ Present policy initiatives are not sufficient enough to meet the demand.
- ◆ There is shortage of organic manure due to covid-19 pandemic.
- ◆ Excess demand and low production of organic manure, farmyard manure, vermicompost and bio-fertilizers.
- ◆ Lack of awareness among the farmers about usage of vermicompost and bio-fertilizers.

Some suggestions to overcome the shortage of organic manure, farmyard manure, vermicompost, and bio-fertilizers are as follows:

- ◆ Encouraging public-private partnerships and develop the marketing facility.
- ◆ Encouraging farmers for practicing environmental-friendly practices through i n c e n t i v i z a t i o n a n d establishment/strengthening of value chains.
- ◆ To adopt supportive policies to ensure an

adequate availability of organic and bio-fertilizers.

## 16. Impact of Covid-19 on Agriculture

Covid-19 is disrupting the activities in agriculture and supply chains. The non-availability of migrant labors has interrupted harvesting activities, land preparation, and sowing operations. Farmers were not able to harvest their crops as the labours had fled back to their villages and no transportation arrangements due to lockdown. Due to this the crops were left wilting away on the farm. This has led to a higher loss to the farmers, who are totally dependent upon their farm produce as their source of income. There were disruptions in supply chains especially in fruits and vegetables because of transportation and other issues. Many states have also reported that there were marketing and prices related issues due to trading by a few shops, limited market arrival, lower demand, and lower market prices. The gist of the impact of Covid-19 on Indian agriculture are prepared and presented in Table 3 as follows:

**Table 3: Impact of Pandemic Covid-19 on Indian Agriculture**

Impact	State/s	Action taken by the authorities
Restriction on vehicle movement	Meghalaya, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Arunachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Passes are distributed for vehicles to move the grains to market.</li> </ul>
Input scarcity	Meghalaya, Tripura, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Dept. distributed seeds at subsidised rate to the farmers</li> <li>◆ Supply of inputs through alternative marketing channels</li> </ul>
Harvest and selling	Haryana, Uttarakhand, Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Arunachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ No additional charges at APMCs</li> <li>◆ Online registration and sales were promoted</li> </ul>
Corruptions in the Market	Uttar Pradesh	
Financial Issues due to lack of employment/ no sales	Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, Bihar, Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Free distribution of foodgrains to marginal, small and landless labourers</li> <li>◆ Cash transfer under PM Kissan Samman Scheme to the land holders</li> <li>◆ Allocation towards MGNREG has increased</li> <li>◆ Self-employment programmes were promoted (mushroom, banana etc)</li> </ul>
Labour shortage	Tripura, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Assam, Bihar, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Special permissions allowed for labourers</li> <li>◆ Special buses were organised for labourers for rice transplantation</li> </ul>
Market failure due to limited buyers	Haryana, Uttarakhand, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Allowed markets to function at restricted and limited time period</li> <li>◆ Institutions were involved in distribution of perishables</li> </ul>
Default on loan repayment	Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Moratorium announced</li> </ul>
Supply of perishables affected (Dairy, flowers, fruits & vegetables)	Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Allowed markets to function at restricted and limited time period</li> </ul>
Kharif preparation halted	Jharkhand, Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Inputs made available</li> </ul>
Reverse migration	Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Gujarat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Free distribution of foodgrains to marginal, small and landless labourers without BPL/ APL cards</li> <li>◆ Employment provided with MGNREG</li> <li>◆ Successfully Quarantined the migrants</li> <li>◆ Awareness programmes on Covid-19 were taken up</li> </ul>
Poultry and fishery sector affected	Bihar, West Bengal, Karnataka, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Manipur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Awareness programmes were undertaken to erase myth among consumers</li> </ul>



**Filled-in Questionnaires  
Of  
AERCs for Different States**

**Agro Economic Research Centre, University of Delhi, Delhi -110007**Name of AERC: **DELHI**State: **HARYANA**Quarter Covered: **Apr-June 2020**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	<b>96.8</b>	<b>77.3</b>

Source: Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), Note: The Actual and Normal rainfall is accumulated rainfall from 01<sup>st</sup>April, 2020 to 1<sup>st</sup>July, 2020.

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		<b>13</b>	<b>21</b>

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 April to June 2020.  
 3. Deficit rainfall includes deficit and largely deficit districts.

Source: IMD.

3	Area covered under major crops (Rabi season)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Kharif Rice	<b>3.30</b>	<b>12.00</b>
2	Kharif Bajra	<b>2.030</b>	-		
3	Sugarcane	<b>0.94</b>	-		
4	Kharif Jowar	<b>0.49</b>	-		
5	Groundnut	<b>0.04</b>	-		

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area.

Status as on 30-06-2020 (mentioned in data source). Data collected from data source on 06July 2020.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics (State Government of Haryana), Department of Agricultural Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

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

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Apr	May	Jun	
1	Sugarcane	<b>340</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>340</b>		

Note: Consider major Producing market. Wheat price range received from various markets

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

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

Reason for shortage of seed 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	Kharif Rice	<b>30-100</b>	<b>250-350</b>		
2	Kharif Bajra	<b>40</b>	<b>500</b>		
3	Sugarcane	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>		
4	Kharif Jowar	<b>40</b>	<b>60-750</b>		

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

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

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	5.92
		2	DAP	21-23
		3	SSP	6.8-7.6
		4	Others (NPK)	22-25

Source: inputs from various markets. Note: price of agriculture-grade SSP and NPK price vary by firm.

10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	Easily available	Shortage
			✓
Reason for shortage of agricultural labor		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
<i>Shortage of labor due to covid-19 pandemic and lockdown</i>		<i>In Haryana, sowing of crops is performed using migrated labors. The movement of labor should be allowed in the state by following the covid-19 safety guidelines.</i>	

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

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

13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	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	
<i>No organized supply</i>		<i>Generate awareness among farmers</i>	

Source : Inputs from various markets

16	Remarks & observations	<i>The impact of COVID-19 is observed on availability of labour. There is shortage of organic manure in the states, in general, irrespective of covid-19 pandemic. Sowing of kharif paddy is not geared up till June end but expected to expedite in July. The status of rainfall is observed 'good' till the Jun end.</i>

NA implies Not Available

Note: Mention the source of information wherever used

**Agro Economic Research Centre, University of Delhi, Delhi -110007**Name of AERC: **DELHI**State: **UTTARAKHAND**Quarter Covered: **Apr-Jun 2020**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	<b>268.3</b>	<b>284.8</b>

Source: Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), Note: The Actual and Normal rainfall is accumulated rainfall from 01<sup>st</sup> April 2020 to 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2020.

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>

Note: 1. Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Large deficient Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%.

2. No. of districts indicating deficient or large deficient rainfall for June 2020.

Source: IMD.

3	Area covered under major crops (Kharif season)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Kharif Rice	<b>1.93</b>	<b>2.50</b>
2	Kharif Ragi	<b>1.05</b>	<b>N.A.</b>		
3	Sugarcane	<b>0.92</b>	<b>N.A.</b>		
4	Small Millets	<b>0.56</b>	<b>N.A.</b>		
5	Urdbean	<b>0.25</b>	<b>N.A.</b>		

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics (State Government of Uttarakhand), Department of Agricultural Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. Note: Status as on 1-07-2020 (mentioned in data source). Data collected from data source on 06 July 2020.

4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (✓)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Kharif Rice			✓	
2	Kharif Ragi			✓			
3	Sugarcane			✓			
4	Small Millets			✓			
5	Urdbean			✓			

Source: Inputs from various markets

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				April	May	June	
1	Kharif Rice	-	<b>2692.7</b>	-	<b>2692.7</b>		
2	Sugarcane	<b>325</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>325</b>		

Note: Consider major Producing market

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

6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Kharif Rice		✓
2	Kharif Ragi		✓		
3	Sugarcane		✓		
4	Urdbean		✓		
Reason for shortage of seed in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage		

Source: inputs from various markets

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
1	Kharif Rice	<b>65-120</b>	<b>180-300</b>		
2	Sugarcane	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>		

Remarks:

Source: inputs from various markets

8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (✓)	<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Fertilizers</b>	<b>Adequate</b>	<b>Shortage</b>
		1	Urea		✓
		2	DAP		✓
		3	SSP	✓	
		4	Others	✓	
Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
Due to lockdown shortage of Urea and DAP in some parts of Uttarakhand.			Ensuring adequate availability of fertilizers in PACS.		

Source: inputs from various markets

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Fertilizers</b>	<b>Price (Rs. per kg)</b>
		1	Urea	5.92
		2	DAP	22.50 – 28.00
		3	SSP	5.25 - 7.25
		4	Others (NPK)	22-25

Source: inputs from various markets. Note: price of agriculture-grade urea. DAP and SSP price vary by firm.

10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	<b>Easily available</b>	<b>Shortage</b>
			✓
Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
Migration due to COVID-19 pandemic			

Note: Authentic information not available

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

Source: Agricultural Situation in India

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	<b>Target (Rs. in Crore)</b>	<b>Achievement (Rs. in Crore)</b>
		10385.00*	State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) maintains the data. The data is yet to be received from SLBC.
Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	

Note: \*Figure is for previous financial year (2019-20). The data is yet to be received for current financial year (2020-21).

13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	20
Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:		

Source: Agriculture Development Officer (ADO), VikasNagar Dehradun, Uttarakhand

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

Source: Inputs from various markets

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

Source: Inputs from various markets

16	Remarks & observations	The impact of COVID-19 is observed on availability of labour and availability of fertilizer in 'tarai region' of the state. The status of rainfall is observed 'good' till the Jun end.
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NA implies Not Available, Note: Mention the source of information wherever used.

## Agro-Economic Research Centre, VallabhVidyanagar, Gujarat

Name of AERC: **VALLABH VIDYANAGAR**

State: **GUJARAT**

Quarter Covered: **April - June 2020**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm) (01.06.2020 to 24.06.2020)	106.6	71.7

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

Sl.No.	Indicators	No of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State (01.06.2020 to 24.06.2020)

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

Sl.No.	Indicators	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area	Targeted area*
				(lakh ha)	(lakh ha)
3	Area covered under major crops (as on 26.06.2020)	1	Paddy	0.18	8.20
		2	Tur	0.15	2.47
		3	Groundnut	12.37	15.40
		4	Cotton	11.67	26.74
		5	Vegetables	0.57	2.32
		6	Fodder	1.73	11.53

Note: (1): Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

(2): \*Because of unavailability of targeted area figures, the last three years average area has been taken as the proxy for the Target.

Source: <http://dag.gujarat.gov.in>

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

Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat

Sl.No.	Indicators	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
5	Farm output price of major crops	1	Wheat (Rajkot)	1744.93	1735.56	1744.93	1739.03
		2	Summer Bajra	2086.66	1635.58	1725.43	1745.87
		3	Summer Groundnut	6066.31	6066.31	5977.22	6024.61
		4	Moong (Gondal)	6982.47	6982.47	6674.59	6882.21
		5	Potato (Ahmedabad)	1805.74	1606.70	1606.70	1687.94

Note: Consider major producing market

Source: <http://agmarknet.gov.in>

Sl.No.	Indicators	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage
				6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)
		2	Tur	✓	
		3	Groundnut	✓	
		4	Cotton	✓	
		5	Vegetables	✓	
Reason for shortage of seed in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage		

Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat

Sl.No.	Indicators	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety/ Improved variety
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	1	Paddy	17 - 30	75 - 450
		2	Tur	50 - 80	90 - 150
		3	Groundnut	40 - 50	80 - 140
		4	Cotton	45 - 75	1460 - 3300
		5	Fodder	30-60	200-350

Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat

8	Chemical Fertilizer ( NPK) availability in the local market (✓)	<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Fertilizers</b>	<b>Adequate</b>	<b>Shortage</b>
		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	<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Fertilizers</b>	<b>Price (Rs. per kg)</b>
		1	Urea	5.93
		2	DAP	26.67
		3	SSP	14.58
		4	Others	110.37

Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat

10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	<b>Easily available</b>	<b>Shortage</b>
		-	✓
Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
No agricultural labors available for farming work during pick season because the laborers prefer to work more in the industrial area than agriculture.		Agricultural wage rates may be enhanced. Mechanization in agriculture may be promoted.	

Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat

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

Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat

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

13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	8
Suggestion for improvement access to quality and quantity of electricity:		

Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat

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

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

Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat

16	Remarks & observations	
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NA implies Not Available

**Agro-Economic Research Centre, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat**Name of AERC: **VV NAGAR**State: **RAJASTHAN**Quarter Covered: **April-June 2020**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status					
		Actual	Normal				
1	Average Rainfall (mm) (01-06-2020 to 01-07-2020)	54.5	53.1				
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall 8	Total number of districts 33				
<i>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%</i>							
3	Area covered under major crops (As on 30.06.2020 as per Directorate of Agriculture Jaipur, Rajasthan)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)		
		1	Bajra	9.17	43.0		
		2	Maize	5.00	9.00		
		3	Moong	1.06	22.0		
		4	Soyabean	4.83	10.50		
		5	Guar	2.19	30.0		
		6	T. Foodgrains	16.73	100.05		
		7	All Crops	35.11	163.0		
<i>Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area</i>							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (✓)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Bajra				✓
		2	Maize				✓
		3	Moong				✓
		4	Soyabean				✓
		5	Guar				✓
		6	Cotton	✓			
<i>Note: Some cases were published in local newspaper about harvesting crop was destroyed due to Grasshoppers (Tiddi) attacks in border districts of Rajasthan.</i>							
5	Farm output price of major crops(as per agmarknet.gov.in website)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				April	May	June	
		1	Wheat	1810.50	1863.69	1830.62	1835
		2	Barley	1364.05	1343.95	1282.88	1330
		3	Gram	3833.94	4067.11	4026.68	3976
4	Rapeseed & Mustard	3805.03	4073.65	4318.17	4066		
<i>Note: Consider major Producing market</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Jowar	✓			
		2	Moong	✓			
		3	Groundnut	✓			
		4	Bajra	✓			
		5	Maize	✓			
		6	Guar	✓			
Reason for shortage of seed in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage				
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops(As per Kheti Ri Banta publication Government of Rajasthan, March issue)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)			
				Local variety	Hybrid variety		
		1	Cotton	100	200		
		2	Moong	60	70		
3	Udad	45	60				
<i>Remarks:</i>							



8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (✓)	<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Fertilizers</b>	<b>Adequate</b>	<b>Shortage</b>
		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	<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Fertilizers</b>	<b>Price (Rs. per kg)</b>	
		1	Urea	05.90	
		2	DAP	28.0	
		3	SSP	07.25	
		4	Others	18.90	
10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	<b>Easily available</b>		<b>Shortage</b>	
				✓	
Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	<b>Male</b>		<b>Female</b>	
		400-450		350-400	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State(June, 2019 data of State Level Bankers Committee, Rajasthan)	<b>Target (Rs. in Crore)</b>		<b>Achievement (Rs. in Crore)</b>	
		10039.608		2329.363	
Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	5-6			
Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:					
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (✓)	<b>Easily available</b>		<b>Shortage</b>	
		✓			
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	<b>Adequate</b>		<b>Shortage</b>	
		✓			
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
16	Remarks & observations				

NA implies Not Available

Note: Mention the source of information wherever used

**Agro-Economic Research Centre, Uttar Pradesh**Name of AERC: **ALLAHABAD**State: **UTTAR PRADESH**Quarter Covered: **Apr - Jun 2020**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm) Up to 30 <sup>th</sup> June, 2020	<b>Actual</b> 139.9	<b>Normal</b> 95.00				
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	<b>No of districts with deficit rainfall</b> 15	<b>Total number of districts</b> 75				
<i>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%</i>							
3	Area covered under major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)		
		1	Paddy	NA	NA		
		2	Maize	NA	NA		
		3	Bajra	NA	NA		
		4	Urd	NA	NA		
		5	Moong	NA	NA		
<i>Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area</i>							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (✓)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Wheat				
		2	Gram				
		3	Masoor				
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	March	
		1	Wheat				
		2	Gram				
		3	Masoor				
<i>Note: Consider major Producing market</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Wheat				
		2	Gram				
		3	Masoor				
Reason for shortage of seed 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				
		2	Gram				
		3	Masoor				
<i>Remarks:</i>							
8	Chemical Fertilizer ( NPK) availability in the local market (✓)	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Urea	✓			
		2	DAP	✓			
		3	SSP	✓			
		4	Others	✓			
Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage				
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)			
		1	Urea	6.60-8.00			
		2	DAP	23.00-26.00			
		3	SSP	9.00-10.00			
		4	Others	12.00-18.00			

10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	<b>Easily available</b>	<b>Shortage</b>
		✓	-
Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
-		-	
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
		<b>250-300</b>	<b>175-250</b>
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	<b>Target (Rs. in Crore)</b>	<b>Achievement (Rs. in Crore)</b>
Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	<b>16-18</b>	
Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:			
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (✓)	<b>Easily available</b>	<b>Shortage</b>
		✓	
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
-		-	
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	<b>Adequate</b>	<b>Shortage</b>
		✓	
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 these most of information have been collected from the farmers of Allahabad district.</li> <li>4. The prices of fertilizers in open markets were much higher than that of cooperative stores.</li> <li>5. The information of availability for Institutional credit for agriculture (Crop loan &amp; KCC) in the State is not available</li> <li>6. Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets was very irregular across the state.</li> <li>7. Information of area covered under major crops is Not available.</li> <li>8. Break-up of Number of Districts received deficit rainfall in U.P. deficient - 04, Highly deficient -05, Scanty-02, Excess-39, Normal-19 and No Rain-06.</li> </ol>	

NA implies Not Available

Note: Mention the source of information wherever used; Data is not available for some indicators because of Covid-19 lockdown.

**Agro-Economic Research Centre, PAU, Ludhiana**Name of AERC: **PAU, LUDHIANA**State: **PUNJAB**Quarter Covered: **Apr - Jun 2020**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status					
		Actual	Normal				
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	47.3*	31.4*				
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall 02*	Total number of districts 20*				
<i>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%</i>							
3	Area covered under major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area** (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)		
		1	Wheat	35.08	34.90		
		2	Paddy	29.20	29.00		
		3	Cotton	3.92	4.00		
		4	Maize	1.60	1.60		
		5	Sugarcane	0.95	1.00		
<i>Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area</i>							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Cotton	-	-	√	-
		2	Maize	-	-	√	-
		3	Sugarcane	-	-	√	-
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Apr	May	Jun	
		1	Wheat	1925	1925	-	1925
		2	Paddy	1925	1925	-	1925
		3	Cotton	5405	-	-	5405
4	Maize	2025	-	720-1350	1530		
<i>Note: Consider major Producing market</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Paddy	√	-		
		2	Cotton	√	-		
		3	Maize	√	-		
Reason for shortage of seed in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage				
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)			
				Local variety	Hybrid variety		
		1	Paddy Basmati	-	43.75 62.50		
		2	Cotton (Bt)	60	1622		
3	Maize	50	160 – 350				
<i>Remarks:</i>							
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	<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Fertilizers</b>	<b>Price (Rs. per kg)</b>
		1	Urea	5.89
		2	DAP	23.00
		3	SSP	7.04
		4	Others (Zinc)	21%--47.50, 33%- 85
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	<b>Easily available</b>	<b>Shortage</b>	
		—	√	
Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
<i>Peak season of Paddy Transplantation in second half of June and reverse migration of Migrant Labour due to COVID-19</i>		<i>Mechanical transplantation of Paddy crop and DSR technique can be encouraged</i>		
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	
		400	300	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	<b>Target (Rs. in Crore)</b>	<b>Achievement (Rs. in Crore)</b>	
		127875**	88998***	
Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
<i>To avoid over financing in agriculture</i>		—		
13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	4-8		
Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: Available as per requirement				
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	<b>Easily available</b>	<b>Shortage</b>	
		√	-	
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	<b>Adequate</b>	<b>Shortage</b>	
		—	√	
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
<i>Production constraint in case of FYM</i>		<i>For other organic options production can be increased targeting the demand</i>		
16	Remarks & observations			

\* Information on rainfall pertains to months of April and May, 2020 only. Newly formed districts are part of parent districts.

\*\* Provisional estimates

\*\*\*Data pertains up to March 2020, 152<sup>nd</sup> SLBC Meeting, Punjab state.

NA implies Not Applicable

Note: Mention the source of information wherever used

**Agro-Economic Research Centre, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh**Name of AERC: **SHIMLA**State: **HIMACHAL PRADESH**Quarter Covered: **April - June 2020**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual	Normal
		68.8	110.7

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
		10	12

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

Source: Meteorological Centre Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Maize	2.8	2.93
		2	Paddy	0.51	0.74

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh

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

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Maize	1700	1700	1700	1700
2	Paddy	2200	2200	2200	2200		

Note: Consider major producing market

Source: Local Markets of H.P.

6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Maize	✓	
		2	Paddy	✓	
Reason for shortage of seed in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage		

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Maize	25	75
2	Paddy	30	200		

Remarks:

Source: Local Markets of H.P.

8	Chemical Fertilizer ( NPK) availability in the local market (✓)	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Urea		✓
		2	DAP		Not used in H.P
		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	25
		3	SSP	11.14
		4	Others	
		(i)	NPK	24.20
		(ii)	MOP	19.00
	(iii)	NPK 15:15:15 RCF	20.68	

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh

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

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh

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

Source: Economic Survey 2019-20 Directorate of Economic and Statistics, Government of H.P.

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	<b>Target (Rs. in Crore)</b>	<b>Achievement (Rs. in Crore)</b>
		11071.86	7946.96
Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	

Source: Agenda Papers Review Data March, 2020 (156th SLBC meeting of Shimla) published by UCO Bank.

13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	24
Suggestion for improvement access to quality and quantity of electricity:		

Source: H.P. State Electrical Board

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

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh

15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	<b>Adequate</b>	<b>Shortage</b>
			√
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
<p><i>The sloping or terraced farmlands of the hill farmers inherently are marginal and therefore, supplementing/ improving their organic carbon are an imperative for sustainable agriculture. Presently, farmers have been making use of chemical fertilizers to maximize production on these farmlands. The vegetable farmers and fruit farmers of Himachal Pradesh are presently dependent on increasing use of pesticides. The unwelcome development of cattle abandonment, which has become rampant in Himachal Pradesh, has largely arisen because of the fact that development intervention promoted by the State ignored the inherent multiple values of cattle to hill/ mountain agriculture. The cow was seen as source of milk only; bullocks were considered drain on farm resources because economic cost calculations of their fodder needs did not match with ploughing costs using mechanical options.</i></p>		<p><i>There is need to develop a policy of organic farming promotion in Himachal Pradesh, with clear objectives, processor and scope. There is needed to form a pool of experts from all discipline of sciences to work jointly in this direction. Importance should be given to local resources and indigenous knowledge in the promotion of organic farming. A planned strategy required to link organic farming with potential markets for organic produce.</i></p>	

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh

16	Remarks & observations	<p><i>The marginal and small farmers constitute 87.95% of total land holding. The semi-medium and medium holding together constitute 11.71% and the large holdings cover only 0.34%. The average holding size is about 1.00 hectare. The cropping intensity is about 174.7%. The cultivated area in the state is about 5.38 Lac. Hect. About 80% of the area under crops is rain fed and farmers have to depend on rain water for raising crops. It is estimated that ultimate irrigation potential of the State is approximately 3.35 lakh hectare. Till date 2.80 lakh hectare land has been brought out under the irrigation facility up to December, 2019.</i></p>
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**Agro-Economic Research Center, ADRTC, Bangalore**Name of AERC: **ADRTC**State: **KARNATAKA**Quarter Covered: **Apr - Jun 2020**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	238	257

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		7	30

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: Data from Department of Agriculture, GOK

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Paddy	1.23	10.05
2	Maize	6.73	0.09		
3	Groundnut	1.38	4.90		
4	Ragi	0.09	6.23		
5	Red Gram	6.06	11.66		

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 (v)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Paddy			v	
2	Maize			v			
3	Groundnut					v	
4	Sunflower					v	
5	Bengal Gram					v	

Source: Data from Department of Agriculture, GOK

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price(Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
1	Paddy	1868.75	1845.50	1807.50	1840.50		
2	Maize	1411.09	1338.13	1386.15	1378.46		
3	Groundnut	5193.94	5118.98	5360.67	5224.53		
4	Sunflower	3647.59	3679.43	3769.85	3698.95		
5	Bengal Gram	4082.23	3878.36	4143.32	4034.64		

Note: Consider major Producing market,

Source: Agmarknet.gov.in

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

Reason for shortage of seed 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	29.71	-		
2	Maize	-	177.83		
3	Groundnut	100.00	-		
4	Sunflower	215.00	-		
5	Wheat	40.00	-		
6	Bengal Gram	70.00	-		

Source: Data from Department of Agriculture, GOK



8	Chemical Fertilizer( NPK) availability in the local market (√)	<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Fertilizers</b>	<b>Adequate</b>	<b>Shortage</b>
		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	<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Fertilizers</b>	<b>Price (Rs. per kg)</b>
		1	Urea	5.91
		2	DAP	25.50
		3	SSP	10.20
		4	Others	-

Source: Data from Department of Agriculture, GOK

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

11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
		337.72	337.72

Source: labour.kar.nic.in

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	<b>Target (Rs. in Crore)</b>	<b>Achievement (Rs. in Crore)</b>
		114938	69449
Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	

Note:- Data pertains up to December 2019;

Source: SLBC Karnataka.com, SLBC 148<sup>th</sup> meeting

13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	4 to 6
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Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:

Source: Data from Department of Agriculture, GOK

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

Source: Data from Department of Agriculture, GOK

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

Name of AERC: **VISAKHAPATNAM**State: **ANDHRA PRADESH**Quarter Covered: **Apr-Jun 2020**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status					
		Actual	Normal				
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	172.9	181				
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall 2	Total number of districts 13				
<i>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%</i>							
3	Area covered under major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)		
		1	Paddy	1.08	15.90		
		2	Groundnut	1.16	7.35		
		3	Cotton	0.90	5.44		
		4	Redgram	0.23	2.76		
		5	Chillies	0.02	1.40		
<i>Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area</i>							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (✓)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1		NIL			
		2		NIL			
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price(Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Apr	May	Jun	
		1	Paddy				1888
		2	Groundnut				5275
		3	Cotton				5825
		4	Maize				1850
5	Redgram				6000		
<i>Note: Consider major Producing market</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Paddy	✓			
		2	Maize	✓			
		3	Cotton	✓			
		4	Groundnut	✓			
		5	Pulses	✓			
Reason for shortage of seed 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	33			
		2	Maize	50	300		
		3	Cotton		730 per package of 450g		
		4	Groundnut	72	72		
5	Redgram	82	130				
<i>Remarks:</i>							
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	<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Fertilizers</b>	<b>Price (Rs. per kg)</b>
		1	Urea	267 per 45 kg
		2	DAP	1250 -1400 per 50 kg
		3	SSP	415 - 520 per 50 kg
		4	Others	656 - 660 per 50 kg
10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	<b>Easily available</b>		<b>Shortage</b>
		✓		
		Reason for shortage of agricultural labour	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male	Female	
		300 - 400	200 - 250	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	<b>Target (Rs. in Crore)</b>		<b>Achievement (Rs. in Crore)</b>
		128660		10967
		Reason for less achievement against the target	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	9		
		Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:		
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (✓)	<b>Easily available</b>		<b>Shortage</b>
		✓		
		Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	<b>Adequate</b>		<b>Shortage</b>
		✓		
		Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
16	Remarks & observations			

NA implies Not Available

**Agro-Economic Research Center, Madras University, Tamil Nadu**Name of AERC: **CHENNAI**State: **TAMIL NADU**Quarter Covered: **April - June 2020**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	62.8	55.7

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		18	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%

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Paddy	1.116	18.5
2	Cholam	0.381	3.57		
3	Cumbu	0.031	0.54		
4	Ragi	0.010	1.03		
5	Maize	0.019	3.56		

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu

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

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price(Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
1	Paddy	1100	1120	1110	1115		
2	Milletts	1200	1200	1200	1200		
3	Cotton	6100	5900	6000	6000		
4	Oil Seeds - Groundnut	7900	7900	7900	7900		
5	Sugarcane	2850	2850	2850	2850		
6	Maize	1100	1120	1110	1115		

Note: Consider major producing market

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu

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

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

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
1	Groundnut	60	NA		
2	Paddy	28-30	55		
3	Cotton	25 -50	NA		
4	Pulses	56 - 70	NA		
5	Maize	16-32	20 to 40		

Remarks: Farmers prefers Hybrid Variety than the Local Variety.

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu

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

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Fertilizers</b>	<b>Price (Rs. per kg)</b>
		1	Urea	5.92
		2	DAP	29.00
		3	SSP	9.80
		4	Others	11.00(MOP)& 23.00(Complex)

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu

10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	<b>Easily available</b>	<b>Shortage</b>
			✓
Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
Reason for COVID 19		To Adopt Agriculture Mechanization	

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu

11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labours in agriculture (Rs./day)	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
		350 to 500	250 to 400

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State (UptoDec 2019)	<b>Target (Rs. in Crore)</b>	<b>Achievement (Rs. in Crore)</b>
		67783.49	66174.71
Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture (SLBC - State Level Bank Committee), 160<sup>th</sup> Meeting, Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu

13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	<b>Full Day/Adequate</b>
Suggestion for improvement access to quality and quantity of electricity: To improve technical irrigation system like Drip Irrigation and Sprinkler Irrigation.		

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, (TANGEDCO), Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu

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

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, (Agriculture Engineering Department), Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu

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

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, (Agriculture Engineering Department), Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu

16	Remarks & observations	Nil
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Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu

NA implies Not Available

**Agro-Economic Research Center, JNKVV, Jabalpur, MP**Name of AERC: **JABALPUR**State: **CHHATTISGARH**Quarter Covered: **Apr - June 2020**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	<b>272.8</b>	<b>167.4</b>

Source: CG Relief Department.

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		-	<b>28</b>

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	<b>1339.99</b>	<b>3700.00</b>
2	Maize	<b>62.04</b>	<b>238.00</b>		
3	Urd	<b>4.13</b>	<b>159.00</b>		
4	Tur	<b>16.32</b>	<b>138.00</b>		
5	Soybean	<b>57.36</b>	<b>120.00</b>		
6	Groundnut	<b>7.00</b>	<b>56.00</b>		

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

Source: Agriculture Department CG

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	Urd	-	-	-	-		
4	Tur	-	-	-	-		
5	Soybean	-	-	-	-		
6	Niger	-	-	-	-		
7	Groundnut	-	-	-	-		

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				April	May	June	
1	Soyabean	-	-	-	-		
2	Paddy	-	-	-	-		
3	Urd	-	-	-	-		
4	Moong	-	-	-	-		
5	Groundnut	-	-	-	-		

Note: Consider major Producing market

6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Paddy	<b>867360</b>	-
2	Maize (Hy.)	<b>14017</b>	-		
3	Arhar	<b>3822</b>	-		
4	Urd	<b>1686</b>	-		
5	Moong	<b>397</b>	-		
6	Soybean	<b>17927</b>	-		
7	Groundnut	<b>717</b>	-		

Reason for shortage of seed in the local market

Suggestions to overcome the shortage

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7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
1	Paddy	<b>22.50</b>	<b>350</b>		
2	Maize	<b>18.40</b>	<b>250</b>		
3	Soybean	<b>60.00</b>	-		
4	Arhar	<b>61.00</b>	-		
5	Urd	<b>75.00</b>	-		
6	Moong	<b>87.00</b>	-		

Remarks:

Source: Chhattisgarh Rajya Beej Avam Krishi Vikas Nigam Ltd &amp; Pvt. Sector.

8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (√)	<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Fertilizers</b>	<b>Adequate</b>	<b>Shortage</b>
		1	Urea	434774	-
		2	DAP	269745	-
		3	MOP	79853	-
		4	SSP	109078	-
		5	Others	81720	-
Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
-		-			
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Fertilizers</b>	<b>Price (Rs. per kg)</b>	
		1	Urea	5.92	
		2	DAP	23.00	
		3	MOP	18.38	
		4	SSP	7.40	
		5	Others (12:32:16)	15.00	
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	<b>Easily available</b>		<b>Shortage</b>	
		Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
-		-		-	
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	<b>Male</b>		<b>Female</b>	
		325		325	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State (As on 29.06.2020) source: Apex Bank Raipur	<b>Target (Rs. in Crore)</b>		<b>Achievement (Rs. in Crore)</b>	
		4600.00		2782.85	
		Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
-		-		-	
13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	24			
		Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:			
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	<b>Easily available</b>		<b>Shortage</b>	
		√			
		Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
-		-		-	
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	<b>Adequate</b>		<b>Shortage</b>	
		√			
		Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
		Non Availability		-	
16	Remarks & observations	-			

NA implies Not Available

Note: Mention the source of information wherever used.

**Agro-Economic Research Center, JNKVV, Jabalpur, MP**Name of AERC: **JABALPUR**State: **MADHYA PRADESH**Quarter Covered: **Apr-Jun 2020**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status					
		Actual		Normal			
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	208		126			
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall 02		Total number of districts 51			
<i>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%</i>							
3	Area covered under major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)		
		1	Moong	4.18554	4.18554		
		2	Urd	0.32388	0.32388		
<i>Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area</i>							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (✓)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Moong		✓		
		2	Urd		✓		
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Apr	May	Jun	
		1	Moong	8351	6644	5791	6929
2	Urd	3997	4995	5890	4961		
<i>Note: Consider major Producing market</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Moong	✓			
		2	Urd	✓			
Reason for shortage of seed 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	Moong	130-160	-		
2	Urd	140-180	-				
<i>Remarks:</i>							
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	5.8 - 6.4			
		2	DAP	23.5 - 26.9			
		3	SSP	5.4 - 6.8			
		4	Others	23.30 - 25.20			
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)	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
		<b>250-300</b>	<b>180-200</b>
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State (31.03.2020)	<b>Target (Rs. in Crore)</b>	<b>Achievement (Rs. in Crore)</b>
		<b>123849.27</b>	<b>64965.32</b>
Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	<b>10</b>	
Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:			
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (✓)	<b>Easily available</b>	<b>Shortage</b>
		✓	
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	<b>Adequate</b>	<b>Shortage</b>
			✓
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 &amp; Jharkhand, TM Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur, Bihar

Name of AERC: **BHAGALPUR**State: **BIHAR**Quarter Covered: **Apr-June 2020**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual		Normal			
		296 (+26%)		235			
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall		Total number of districts			
		Nil		38			
<i>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%</i>							
3	Area covered under major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)		
		1	Maize (Garma)	1.75	2.50		
		2	Moong (Garma)	4.80	6.35		
		3	Paddy (Garma & Boro)	0.75	1.50		
		4	Sunflower (Garma)	0.12	0.16		
		5	Til (Garma)	0.02	0.03		
<i>Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area</i>							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (✓)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Maize (Garma)			✓	
		2	Moong (Garma)			✓	
		3	Paddy (Garma & Boro)			✓	
		4	Sunflower (Garma)			✓	
		5	Til (Garma)			✓	
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Apr	May	Jun	
		1	Rice (Medium)	2900	2900	3000	2933
		2	Wheat	1800	1800	1800	1800
		3	Maize	1400	1350	1400	1383
		4	Lentil pulse	5500	5500	5800	5600
5	Gram pulse	4800	4800	5000	4867		
<i>Note: Consider major Producing market</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Maize (Garma)	✓			
		2	Moong (Garma)	✓			
		3	Paddy (Garma & Boro)	✓			
		4	Sunflower (Garma)	✓			
		5	Til (Garma)	✓			
Reason for shortage of seed in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage				
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)			
				Local variety	Hybrid variety		
		1	Maize (Garma)	---	375		
		2	Moong (Garma)	70	80		
		3	Paddy (Garma & Boro)	20	300		
		4	Sunflower (Garma)	---	60		
5	Til (Garma)	---	65				
<i>Remarks:</i>							

8	Chemical Fertilizer ( NPK) availability in the local market (✓)	<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Fertilizers</b>	<b>Adequate</b>	<b>Shortage</b>
		1	Urea	✓	
		2	DAP	✓	
		3	SSP	✓	
		4	MoP	✓	
Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
NA			NA		
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Fertilizers</b>	<b>Price (Rs. per kg)</b>	
		1	Urea	7.00	
		2	DAP	25.00	
		3	SSP	9.00	
		4	MoP	13.00	
10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	<b>Easily available</b>		<b>Shortage</b>	
				✓	
Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
<i>Due to reverse migration</i>		NA			
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	<b>Male</b>		<b>Female</b>	
		250		150	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	<b>Target (Rs. in Crore)</b>		<b>Achievement (Rs. in Crore)</b>	
		60,000/- (Annual)		9000/- (Approx)	
Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
<i>COVID – 19 Lockdowns is major reason</i>		<i>Needs to expedite disbursement in camp and even bank at doors modes.</i>			
13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	14-16			
Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: <i>Early commencement/onset of agricultural feeders will certainly help in less fluctuations of voltage and increase in duration of supply.</i>					
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (✓)	<b>Easily available</b>		<b>Shortage</b>	
				✓	
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
<i>Almost complete absence of FMBs either at public or private or farmers' group levels.</i>		<i>Need to establish Farm Machinery Custom Services at all levels (public + private).</i>			
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	<b>Adequate</b>		<b>Shortage</b>	
				✓	
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
<i>Lack of Quality product in desired quantity.</i>		<i>Testing, certification and strengthening of supply chains are required.</i>			
16	Remarks & observations				

NA implies Not Available

Note: Mention the source of information wherever used

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

Name of AERC: **BHAGALPUR**State: **JHARKHAND**Quarter Covered: **April-June 2020**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual		Normal			
		300		262.2			
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall		Total number of districts			
		04		24			
Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%							
3	Area covered under major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)		
		1	Paddy (Garma)	0.108	0.110		
		2	Maize (Garma)	0.008	0.009		
		3	Moong (Garma)	0.028	0.030		
		4	Til (Garma)	0.0007	0.0008		
		5	Sunflower (Garma)	0.001	0.001		
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 (Garma)			✓	
		2	Maize (Garma)			✓	
		3	Moong (Garma)			✓	
		4	Til (Garma)			✓	
		5	Sunflower (Garma)			✓	
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				April	May	June	
		1	Rice (Medium)	2630	2650	2670	2650
		2	Wheat	1800	1800	1850	1817
		3	Maize (Local)	1000	1100	1100	1067
		4	Lentil	4600	4600	4700	4633
		5	Gram	4700	4700	4800	4733
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Paddy (Garma)	✓			
		2	Maize (Garma)	✓			
		3	Moong (Garma)	✓			
		4	Til (Garma)	✓			
		5	Sunflower (Garma)	✓			
Reason for shortage of seed 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 (Garma)	200	300		
		2	Maize (Garma)	12	360		
		3	Moong (Garma)	70	90		
		4	Til (Garma)	---	60		
		5	Sunflower (Garma)	---	65		
Remarks:							
8.	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (✓)	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Urea	✓			
		2	DAP	✓			
		3	SSP	✓			
		4	MoP	✓			
Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage				

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Fertilizers</b>	<b>Price (Rs. per kg)</b>
		1	Urea	7.00
		2	DAP	25.00
		3	SSP	8.00
		4	MoP	12.00
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)	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	
		300	250	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State (Total Agriculture)	<b>Target (Rs. in Crore)</b>	<b>Achievement (Rs. in Crore)</b>	
		8672.12 (Annual)	700 (Approx)	
Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
<i>Due to lockdown, this is still continuing.</i>		<i>Disbursement in camp mode is desired.</i>		
13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	13-15		
Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: <i>Disruption in supply is being witnessed due to irregular payment to the supplying agencies.</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		
<i>Non-existence of FMBs.</i>		<i>FMBs may be given at least at LAMPS- level.</i>		
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate		Shortage
		√		
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
NA		NA		
16	Remarks & observations	i.	<i>Earlier scenario of farm labour shortage has changed 360° by the end of June, 2020 consequent to reverse migration of workers (about 6.43 lakh) as per Govt. of Jharkhand's report after the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of COVID – 19 lockdowns. Now, there is availability of surplus labourers.</i>	
		ii.	<i>New areas of manual works and exploring untapped potential areas should be the prime focus of the State Government. It is more important to provide large number of unskilled/semi-skilled manual works to 'returned migrant workers' under afforestation works.</i>	

NA implies Not Available

Note: Mention the source of information wherever used

**Agro-Economic Research Centre, Assam Agriculture University, Jorhat, Assam**Name of AERC: **JORHAT**State: **ASSAM**Quarter Covered: **Apr - Jun 2020**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status					
		Actual	Normal				
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	843.25	904.4				
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall 12	Total number of districts 27				
<i>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%</i>							
3	Area covered under major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)		
		1	Paddy	24.67	30.00		
		2	Jute	0.75	1.10		
		3	Pulses	1.46	2.25		
		4	Maize	0.31	1.00		
		5	Sugarcane	0.31	0.50		
<i>Note: Top 5 major crops: considering the Gross Cropped Area</i>							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (✓)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Paddy		✓		
		2	Jute		✓		
		3	Pulses		✓		
		4	Maize		✓		
		5	Sugarcane		✓		
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Apr	May	Jun	
		1	Paddy	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00
		2	Jute	3500.00	3480.00	3480.00	3486.67
		3	Pulses	3800.00	3800.00	3824.00	3808.00
		4	Maize	1410.00	1410.00	1405.00	1408.33
		5	Sugarcane	260.00	260.00	260.00	260.00
<i>Note: Considering the major markets dealing with the crops under reference</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Paddy	✓			
		2	Jute	✓			
		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	HYV		
		1	Paddy	36.00-44.00	70.00-280.00		
		2	Jute	45.00-65.00	80.00-160.00		
		3	Pulses	50.00-65.00	70.00-150.00		
		4	Maize	18.00-27.00	26.00-42.00		
		5	Sugarcane	20.00-39.00	-		
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	<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Fertilizers</b>	<b>Price (Rs. per kg)</b>
		1	Urea	9.50
		2	DAP	29.75
		3	SSP	10.50
		4	Others	7.00-16.00
10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	Easily available		Shortage
Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
1. Migration of labour from agriculture sector to other economic activities		Adoption of machines against some selected activities can be an option to mitigate the shortage of labour. Increase in the wage rates for agricultural workers		
2. Low wage rates				
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	<b>Male</b>		<b>Female</b>
		350.00		200.00
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State(Annual)	<b>Target (Rs. in Crore)</b>		<b>Achievement (Rs. in Crore)</b>
		NA		NA
13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	NA		
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (✓)	Easily available		Shortage
				✓
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
Lack of smaller size of machinery, befitting to majority of the firms, lack of facilities for repair and scarcity of trained personnel etc are the main reasons of shortage of farm machinery.		Establishment of farm machinery dealers (Sales & Service) at block level under supervision of the State Govt.		
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	Adequate		Shortage
				✓
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
Inadequate, inconsistent and seasonal nature of demand for it.		1. Encourage private enterprise 2. Educate the farmers		
16	Remarks & observations	Clause wise observations are given above		

NA implies Not Available

Note: Mention the source of information wherever used

**Agro-Economic Research Centre, Assam Agriculture University, Jorhat, Assam**Name of AERC: **JORHAT**State: **ARUNACHAL PRADESH**Quarter Covered: **Apr-Jun 2020**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status					
		Actual	Normal				
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	810.2	934.11				
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall 8	Total number of districts 16				
<i>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%</i>							
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		
<i>Note: Top 5 major crops: considering the Gross Cropped Area</i>							
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
				Apr	May	Jun	
		1	Paddy	1495.00	1500.00	1500.00	1498.33
		2	Oilseeds	3760.00	3760.00	3760.00	3760.00
		3	Pulses	3800.00	3800.00	3800.00	3800.00
		4	Maize	1380.00	1385.00	1385.00	1383.33
		5	Sugarcane	265.00	265.00	265.00	265.00
<i>Note: Considering the major markets dealing with the crops under reference</i>							
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	HYV		
		1	Paddy	35.00-45.00	70.00-250.00		
		2	Oilseeds	50.00-70.00	80.00-160.00		
		3	Pulses	50.00-60.00	70.00-145.00		
		4	Maize	22.00-35.00	40.00-60.00		
		5	Sugarcane	20.00-38.00	-		
<i>Remarks:</i>							
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	<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Fertilizers</b>	<b>Price (Rs. per kg)</b>
		1	Urea	8.50
		2	DAP	26.00
		3	SSP	8.50
		4	Others	7.00-18.00
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	<b>Easily available</b>		<b>Shortage</b>
				√
		Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage
	<i>Migration of labour from rural to urban areas</i>	<i>Agricultural labourers must get reasonable wages</i>		
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	
		300.00	210.00	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State(Annual)	<b>Target (Rs. in Crore)</b>	<b>Achievement (Rs. in Crore)</b>	
		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 (√)	<b>Easily available</b>		<b>Shortage</b>
				√
		Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage
	<i>Lack of purchasing power of small and marginal groups of farmers.</i>	<i>Govt. can introduce different programmes for supply of farm machinery to the farmers at subsidized rate.</i>		
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermi- compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	<b>Adequate</b>		<b>Shortage</b>
				√
		Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage
	<i>Low production of organic manure, farm-yard manure, vermi- compost, bio-fertilizer etc.</i>	<i>Govt. may encourage suitable programmes to ensure availability of organic manure &amp; bio-fertilizer</i>		
16	Remarks & observations	<i>Clause wise observations are given above</i>		

NA implies Not Available

Note: Mention the source of information wherever used

**Agro-Economic Research Centre, Assam Agriculture University, Jorhat, Assam**Name of AERC: **JORHAT**State: **MEGHALAYA**Quarter Covered: **Apr-Jun 2020**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	<b>881.90</b>	<b>1016.40</b>

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>

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	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.53</b>
2	Maize	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.30</b>		
3	Jute	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.10</b>		
4	Oilseeds	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.29</b>		
5	Pulses	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.14</b>		

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
				Apr	May	Jun	
1	Paddy	<b>1490.00</b>	<b>1490.00</b>	<b>1500.00</b>	<b>1493.33</b>		
2	Maize	<b>1360.00</b>	<b>1365.00</b>	<b>1365.00</b>	<b>1361.67</b>		
3	Jute	<b>3400.00</b>	<b>3445.00</b>	<b>3445.00</b>	<b>3430.00</b>		
4	Oilseeds	<b>3750.00</b>	<b>3750.00</b>	<b>3750.00</b>	<b>3750.00</b>		
5	Pulses	<b>3820.00</b>	<b>3800.00</b>	<b>3800.00</b>	<b>3806.67</b>		

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

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

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	HYV
1	Paddy	<b>36.00-50.00</b>	<b>52.00-220.00</b>		
2	Maize	<b>20.00-35.00</b>	<b>40.00-55.00</b>		
3	Jute	<b>45.00-60.00</b>	<b>70.00-150.00</b>		
4	Oilseeds	<b>48.00-70.00</b>	<b>70.00-180.00</b>		
5	Pulses	<b>50.00-72.00</b>	<b>60.00-200.00</b>		

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	<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Fertilizers</b>	<b>Price (Rs. per kg)</b>
		1	Urea	9.25
		2	DAP	27.00
		3	SSP	8.50
		4	Others	7.00-20.00
10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	<b>Easily available</b>		<b>Shortage</b>
				✓
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)	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	
		300.00	230.00	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State(Annual)	<b>Target (Rs. in Crore)</b>	<b>Achievement (Rs. in Crore)</b>	
		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 (✓)	<b>Easily available</b>		<b>Shortage</b>
				✓
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
<i>Farmers are not willing to purchase the high priced farm machinery</i>		<i>The Central and State Govt. can come forward to provide implements and machinery at subsidized rate</i>		
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermi- compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	<b>Adequate</b>		<b>Shortage</b>
				✓
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
<i>Farmers' lack of interest and awareness in using vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer etc.</i>		<i>Govt. can encourage the farmers to take up some programmes for production of organic manure and bio- fertilizers.</i>		
16	Remarks & observations	<i>Clause wise observations are given above</i>		

NA implies Not Available

Note: Mention the source of information wherever used

**Agro-Economic Research Centre, Assam Agriculture University, Jorhat, Assam**Name of AERC: **JORHAT**State: **MIZORAM**Quarter Covered: **Apr-Jun 2020**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	949.83	1086.00

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		4	8

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

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

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

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

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Apr	May	Jun	
1	Paddy	1475.00	1495.00	1495.00	1488.33		
2	Oilseeds	3720.00	3720.00	3720.00	3720.00		
3	Maize	1400.00	1400.00	1400.00	1400.00		
4	Pulses	3810.00	3790.00	3800.00	3800.00		
5	Sugarcane	255.00	255.00	255.00	255.00		

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	HYV
1	Paddy	32.00-45.00	50.00-180.00		
2	Oilseeds	50.00-70.00	80.00-180.00		
3	Maize	20.00-35.00	40.00-60.00		
4	Pulses	50.00-70.00	70.00-200.00		
5	Sugarcane	20.00-40.00	-		

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	<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Fertilizers</b>	<b>Price (Rs. per kg)</b>
		1	Urea	8.50
		2	DAP	28.00
		3	SSP	8.50
		4	Others	7.00-16.00
10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	<b>Easily available</b>		<b>Shortage</b>
				✓
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 systems and also raise labour wage</i>		
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	
		300.00	200.00	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	<b>Target (Rs. in Crore)</b>		<b>Achievement (Rs. in Crore)</b>
		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 (✓)	<b>Easily available</b>		<b>Shortage</b>
				✓
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
<i>Small and marginal groups of farmers cannot afford to purchase all the modern costly machinery</i>		<i>Govt. should supply farm machinery to the farmers at subsidized rate</i>		
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermi- compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	<b>Adequate</b>		<b>Shortage</b>
				✓
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
<i>Present policy initiatives are not sufficient enough to meet the demand and hence shortage persists</i>		<i>To adopt 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>		

NA implies Not Available

Note: Mention the source of information wherever used

**Agro-Economic Research Centre, Assam Agriculture University, Jorhat, Assam**Name of AERC: **JORHAT**State: **MANIPUR**Quarter Covered: **Apr-Jun 2020**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	<b>648.09</b>	<b>741.30</b>

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		5	9

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

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

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
				Apr	May	Jun	
		1	Paddy	<b>1520.00</b>	<b>1520.00</b>	<b>1510.00</b>	<b>1516.67</b>
		2	Oilseeds	<b>3710.00</b>	<b>3710.00</b>	<b>3710.00</b>	<b>3710.00</b>
		3	Maize	<b>1400.00</b>	<b>1400.00</b>	<b>1400.00</b>	<b>1400.00</b>
		4	Pulses	<b>3805.00</b>	<b>3800.00</b>	<b>3800.00</b>	<b>3801.67</b>
5	Sugarcane	<b>258.00</b>	<b>258.00</b>	<b>258.00</b>	<b>258.00</b>		

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	HYV
		1	Paddy	<b>32.00-38.00</b>	<b>55.00-200.00</b>
		2	Oilseeds	<b>50.00-60.00</b>	<b>70.00-150.00</b>
		3	Maize	<b>20.00-35.00</b>	<b>40.00-60.00</b>
		4	Pulses	<b>50.00-65.00</b>	<b>72.00-150.00</b>
5	Sugarcane	<b>20.00-40.00</b>			

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	<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Fertilizers</b>	<b>Price (Rs. per kg)</b>
		1	Urea	9.00
		2	DAP	25.50
		3	SSP	8.50
		4	Others	7.00-18.00
10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	<b>Easily available</b>		<b>Shortage</b>
				✓
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour	Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
	<i>At present agricultural workers prefer to work in other 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)	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	
		300.00	200.00	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State(Annual)	<b>Target (Rs. in Crore)</b>	<b>Achievement (Rs. in Crore)</b>	
		666.55	157.15	
	Reason for less achievement against the target	Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
	<i>Financial institution are not willing to disburse credit due to poor repayment and mishandling of the loan</i>	<i>Arrange awareness camp among the farmers about guidelines and benefits of agricultural credit system</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 (✓)	<b>Easily available</b>		<b>Shortage</b>
				✓
	Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
	<i>Small and marginal farmers cannot afford to purchase all the modern costly machinery</i>	<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. Custom hiring service facilities may also be created in selected locations.</i>		
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermi- compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	<b>Adequate</b>		<b>Shortage</b>
				✓
	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>		

NA implies Not Available

Note: Mention the source of information wherever used

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

Name of AERC: JORHAT

State: NAGALAND

Quarter Covered: Apr-Jun 2020

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual		Normal			
		780.33		997.20			
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall		Total number of districts			
		6		11			
<i>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%</i>							
3	Area covered under major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)		
		1	Paddy	1.89	2.90		
		2	Oilseeds	0.67	0.92		
		3	Pulses	0.37	0.50		
		4	Maize	0.70	0.86		
		5	Sugarcane	0.04	0.09		
<i>Note: Top 5 major crops: considering the Gross Cropped Area</i>							
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
				Apr	May	Jun	
		1	Paddy	1520.00	1500.00	1500.00	1506.67
		2	Oilseeds	3700.00	3700.00	3700.00	3700.00
		3	Pulses	3790.00	3790.00	3800.00	3793.33
		4	Maize	1390.00	1390.00	1400.00	1393.33
		5	Sugarcane	260.00	260.00	260.00	260.00
<i>Note: Considering the major markets dealing with the crops under reference</i>							
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	HYV		
		1	Paddy	30.00-38.00	60.00-180.00		
		2	Oilseeds	42.00-60.00	70.00-170.00		
		3	Pulses	50.00-65.00	75.00-150.00		
		4	Maize	20.00-32.00	40.00-58.00		
		5	Sugarcane	20.00-35.00			
<i>Remarks:</i>							
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	<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Fertilizers</b>	<b>Price (Rs. per kg)</b>
		1	Urea	9.00
		2	DAP	24.00
		3	SSP	8.50
		4	Others	8.00-17.00
10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	Easily available		Shortage
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour	Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
	<i>Low wage of agricultural labours creates the shortage of labour problem</i>	<i>Agricultural labourers must get reasonable wages so that they can support their families</i>		
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female
		300.00		200.00
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		398.1		121.54
	Reason for less achievement against the target	Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
	<i>Financial institution has a tendency to allow credit to the larger land holding groups</i>	<i>To improve the credit flow to the needy farmers in the rural area, especially the small and marginal farmers</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>Lack of purchasing power of small and marginal groups of farmers.</i>	<i>Govt. can introduce different programmes to supply farm machinery to the farmers at subsidized rate.</i>		
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermi- compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	Adequate		Shortage
				✓
	Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
	<i>Production of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer is too low</i>	<i>To adopt new initiatives to ensure availability of organic manure and bio-fertilizer through promotion of private entrepreneurship</i>		
16	Remarks & observations	Clause wise observations are given above		

NA implies Not Available

Note: Mention the source of information wherever used

**Agro-Economic Research Centre, Assam Agriculture University, Jorhat, Assam**Name of AERC: **JORHAT**State: **TRIPURA**Quarter Covered: **Apr-Jun 2020**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status					
		Actual	Normal				
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	<b>721.03</b>	<b>936.1</b>				
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	<b>No of districts with deficit rainfall</b> <b>2</b>	<b>Total number of districts</b> <b>4</b>				
<i>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%</i>							
3	Area covered under major crops	<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Crop Name</b>	<b>Actual area (lakh ha)</b>	<b>Targeted area (lakh ha)</b>		
		1	Paddy	<b>2.02</b>	<b>2.75</b>		
		2	Maize	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.20</b>		
		3	Pulses	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.22</b>		
		4	Oilseeds	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.15</b>		
		5	Sugarcane	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.03</b>		
<i>Note: Top 5 major crops: considering the Gross Cropped Area</i>							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (✓)	<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Crop Name</b>	<b>Severe</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Not at all</b>
		1	Paddy		✓		
		2	Maize		✓		
		3	Pulses		✓		
		4	Oilseeds		✓		
		5	Sugarcane		✓		
5	Farm output price of major crops	<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Crop Name</b>	<b>Price (Rs. per quintal)</b>			<b>Average Price</b>
				<b>Apr</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>Jun</b>	
		1	Paddy	<b>1500.00</b>	<b>1500.00</b>	<b>1500.00</b>	<b>1500.00</b>
		2	Maize	<b>1380.00</b>	<b>1380.00</b>	<b>1390.00</b>	<b>1383.33</b>
		3	Pulses	<b>3815.00</b>	<b>3800.00</b>	<b>3800.00</b>	<b>3805.00</b>
		4	Oilseeds	<b>3705.00</b>	<b>3705.00</b>	<b>3700.00</b>	<b>3703.33</b>
		5	Sugarcane	<b>257.00</b>	<b>257.00</b>	<b>257.00</b>	<b>257.00</b>
<i>Note: Considering the major markets dealing with the crops under reference</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Crop Name</b>	<b>Adequate</b>	<b>Shortage</b>		
		1	Paddy	✓			
		2	Maize	✓			
		3	Pulses	✓			
		4	Oilseeds	✓			
		5	Sugarcane	✓			
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Crop Name</b>	<b>Price (Rs. per kg)</b>			
				<b>Local variety</b>	<b>HYV</b>		
		1	Paddy	<b>33.00-38.00</b>	<b>50.00-150.00</b>		
		2	Maize	<b>20.00-38.00</b>	<b>40.00-60.00</b>		
		3	Pulses	<b>55.00-65.00</b>	<b>70.00-165.00</b>		
		4	Oilseeds	<b>50.00-75.00</b>	<b>80.00-180.00</b>		
		5	Sugarcane	<b>20.00-36.00</b>			
<i>Remarks:</i>							
8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (✓)	<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Fertilizers</b>	<b>Adequate</b>	<b>Shortage</b>		
		1	Urea		✓		
		2	DAP		✓		
		3	SSP		✓		
		4	Others		✓		

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Fertilizers</b>	<b>Price (Rs. per kg)</b>
		1	Urea	9.00
		2	DAP	25.50
		3	SSP	8.50
		4	Others	7.00-20.00
10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	<b>Easily available</b>		<b>Shortage</b>
				✓
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. can adopt some basic policy initiatives by creating alternative livelihood option in rural areas</i>		
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	<b>Male</b>		<b>Female</b>
		300.00		220.00
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State(Annual)	<b>Target (Rs. in Crore)</b>		<b>Achievement (Rs. in Crore)</b>
		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 (✓)	<b>Easily available</b>		<b>Shortage</b>
				✓
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
<i>Small and marginal farmers cannot afford to purchase all the modern costly machinery.</i>		<i>Govt. should supply farm machinery to the small &amp; marginal farmers at subsidized rate.</i>		
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermi- compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	<b>Adequate</b>		<b>Shortage</b>
				✓
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
1. Present policy initiatives are not sufficient enough to meet the demand and hence shortage persists. 2. Lack of awareness of bio-fertilizer is also another important reason.		The existing Bio- fertilizer production centre should increase their production capacity for reducing the shortage. Also, awareness campaign may be launched by the Govt.		
16	Remarks & observations	Clause wise observations are given above		

NA implies Not Available

Note: Mention the source of information wherever used

Sources:

- 1) Economic Survey
- 2) Statistical Hand Book
- 3) Website of Agricultural Department
- 4) NEDFI Data Bank
- 5) IMD Website
- 6) Minutes of SLBC Meeting

**Agro-Economic research Centre, Santiniketan, West Bengal**Name of AERC: **SANTINIKETAN**State: **WEST BENGAL**Quarter covered: **April - June 2020**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm) (1.4.20 – 30.6.20 )	<b>2843.24</b>	<b>3524.15</b>

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
		<b>10</b>	<b>19</b>

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	Aus Paddy	<b>0.45</b>	<b>2.28</b>
2	Aman Paddy	<b>0.23</b>	<b>40.80</b>		
3	Jute	<b>4.10</b>	<b>5.80</b>		
4	Kalai (Urd)	<b>0.001</b>	<b>0.51</b>		
5	Maize(B)	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.42</b>		

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	Aus Paddy			✓	
2	Aman Paddy					✓	
3	Jute					✓	
4	Kalai (Urd)				✓		
5	Maize(B)					✓	

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
				April	May	June	
1	Aus Paddy	<b>1450.00</b>	<b>1500.00</b>	<b>1550.00</b>	<b>1500.00</b>		
2	Aman Paddy	<b>1700.00</b>	<b>1750.00</b>	<b>1800.00</b>	<b>1750.00</b>		
3	Jute	<b>3950.00</b>	<b>4000.00</b>	<b>4150.00</b>	<b>4000.00</b>		
4	Kalai (Urd)	<b>6400.00</b>	<b>6500.00</b>	<b>6600.00</b>	<b>6500.00</b>		
5	Maize(B)	<b>1950.00</b>	<b>2000.00</b>	<b>2050.00</b>	<b>2000.00</b>		

Note: Consider major producing market

Source: Agmarknet website

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

Reason for shortage of seed 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	Aus Paddy	<b>30.00</b>			
2	Aman Paddy		<b>40.00</b>		
3	Jute		<b>55.00</b>		
4	Kalai (Urd)		<b>50.00</b>		
5	Maize(B)		<b>25.00</b>		

Remarks:

Source: Local Market

8	Chemical Fertilizer( NPK) availability in the local market (✓)	<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Fertilizers</b>	<b>Adequate</b>	<b>Shortage</b>
		1	Urea	✓	
		2	DAP	✓	
		3	SSP	✓	
		4	Others	✓	
Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
<i>Inadequate supply</i>			<i>Supply is to be increased</i>		

Source: Local Market

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Fertilizers</b>	<b>Price (Rs. per kg)</b>
		1	Urea	12 .00
		2	DAP	28 .00
		3	SSP	14 .00
		4	Others	22 .00

Source: Local Market

10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	<b>Easily available</b>	<b>Shortage</b>
			✓
		Reason for shortage of agricultural labour	
<i>Due to co-inside of 100 days work with Agril. work</i>		<i>Steps should be taken to implement NREGA before or after sowing and harvesting work.</i>	

Source: Local Market

11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
		225.00	225.00

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of West Bengal

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State (2020-21)	<b>Target (Rs. in Crore)</b>	<b>Achievement (Rs. in Crore)</b>
		60000.00	25585.00
		Reason for less achievement against the target	

Source: UBI, Head Office, Kolkata

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

14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (✓)	<b>Easily available</b>	<b>Shortage</b>
			✓
		Reason for the shortage	
<i>Availability is less and requirement is much at a time.</i>		<i>Steps should be taken to increase supply of farm machineries to the farmers.</i>	

15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	<b>Adequate</b>	<b>Shortage</b>
		✓	
		Reason for the shortage	

Source: Local Market

16	Remarks & observations	Over all good
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NA implies Not Available

**Agro-Economic Research Centre, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune-411004**Name of AERC: **Gokhale Institute**State: **Maharashtra**Quarter Covered: **Apr-Jun2020**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	220.9	207.60

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

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

3	Area covered under major crops (summer crops)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (ha.)	Targeted area (ha)
		1	Paddy	47290	33984
2	Groundnut	30877	82244		
3	Sunflower	184	4398		
4	Maize	21510	24699		

Note: Top 4 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	Groundnut				✓		
3	Sunflower			✓			
4	Maize			✓			

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price(Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Apr	May	Jun	
1	Paddy	1978	1927	2061	1989		
2	Groundnut	4160	4219	4449	4276		
3	Sunflower	3474	3214	3295	3328		
4	Maize	1409	1181	1272	1287		

Note: Consider major Producing market

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

Reason for shortage of seed 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	70-80	120-150		
2	Groundnut	100	145		
3	Sunflower	200	425		
4	Maize	30	65-70		

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	<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Fertilizers</b>	<b>Price (Rs. per kg)</b>
		1	Urea	6
		2	DAP	27
		3	SSP	8
		4	Others	22
10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	<b>Easily available</b>		<b>Shortage</b>
		✓		-
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
			<i>Mechanization must be encouraged through availability of custom hiring services</i>	
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	
		200-225	100-150	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	<b>Target (Rs. in Crore)</b>		<b>Achievement (Rs. in Crore)</b>
		Approx. Rs. 62458		7799
	Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	12		
		Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:		
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (✓)	<b>Easily available</b>		<b>Shortage</b>
		✓		
	Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	<i>Agricultural labor is not always timely available</i>		<i>Promote custom hiring of farm machinery at reasonable rate</i>	
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin-compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	<b>Adequate</b>		<b>Shortage</b>
		✓		
	Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
16	Remarks & observations	<i>*A total outlay of Rs 22,000 crores has been budgeted as loan waiver. An amount of Rs 9000 crore has been disbursed in first quarter.</i>		







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