

Quarterly Report on **INDICATORS OF AGRICULTURE**

January - March 2018

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
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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 Centres 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, ISEC, 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. M.G. Chandrakanth, Director, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, for his 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, January to March 2018.

A.V. Manjunatha
Assistant Professor

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Agriculture plays a vital role in India's economy. About 54 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture and allied activities (census 2011) contributing 17.4 per cent to the Gross Value Added for the year 2016-17 (at current prices). There has been a continuous decline of its share in the GVA from 18.6 percent in 2013-14 to 17.4 percent in 2016-17. This falling share is as expected in a fast growing and structurally changing economy. Agriculture and Allied sectors witnessed a growth of 5.6 per cent in 2013-14, -0.2 per cent in 2014-15, and 0.7 per cent in 2015-16 and 4.9 in 2016-17 at 2011-12 basic prices. The vicissitudes of growth in the agricultural and allied sector have implications for overall growth of GVA and in 2016-17 the percentage contribution to total GVA growth was much larger than 2015-16. Given the importance of agriculture sector, Government of India took several steps for its sustainable development.

The production of coarse cereals is estimated at a new record level of 44.19 million tonnes. It is higher than the previous record production of 43.40 million tonnes achieved during 2010-11 by 0.79 million tonnes and also higher by 5.67 million tonnes as compared to the production of 38.52 million tonnes achieved during 2015-16. Total production of pulses during 2016-17 is estimated at a record level of 22.95 million tonnes. The production during 2016-17 is higher by 6.61 million tonnes than the previous year's production of 16.35 million tonnes. Total food grain production during 2016-17 in the country is estimated at 275.68 million tonnes which is higher by 10.64 million tonnes than the previous record production of food grain of 265.04 million tonnes (2013-14) and also higher by 24.12 million tonnes than the food grain production in 2015-16. (Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India, Annual Report, DAC & FW, 2017-18).

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, January to March 2018. 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 under:

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 market for major crops
7. Prevailing market price of seed of major crops
8. Chemical fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market
9. Prevailing market price 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, vermi-compost and bio-fertilizers.

1. Average Rainfall

The overall rainfall status for 1st quarter of 2018 for 21 states indicated that only one state has received rainfall in excess of normal rainfall and the remaining 20 states received rainfall lower than normal rainfall. The excess rainfall was reported in Karnataka. Karnataka had also received excess rainfall than the normal during the corresponding quarter of the previous year. It is to note that none of the districts of Gujarat have received rainfall. All the North-Eastern states of the country had rainfall lesser than the normal. Southern states like Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu had received rainfall lesser than the normal except Karnataka. Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh had received excess rainfall than the normal during corresponding quarter of the previous year. The comparative figures for

actual and normal rainfall of different states are depicted in **Figure 1** and **Figure 2** for those states which received higher rainfall than the normal and for those states which received lower rainfall than the normal, respectively. Among the states, Karnataka had recorded excess rainfall than the normal to the tune of 122 per cent.

2. Percentage of Deficit Rainfall Districts

The rainfall data received for 21 states covering 503 districts. Around 58 per cent of these districts have not received sufficient rainfall, and hence they have been classified as districts with deficit rainfall. The situation in this quarter is also similar as compared to the same quarter of the previous year 2016, which reported 44 per cent of the districts as deficit. All the districts of Haryana and Uttarakhand have received deficit rainfall and no rainfall is reported in Gujarat. Above 80 per cent of the districts in Bihar, Assam, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Nagaland had received deficit rainfall. Around 75 per cent of districts in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Tripura had

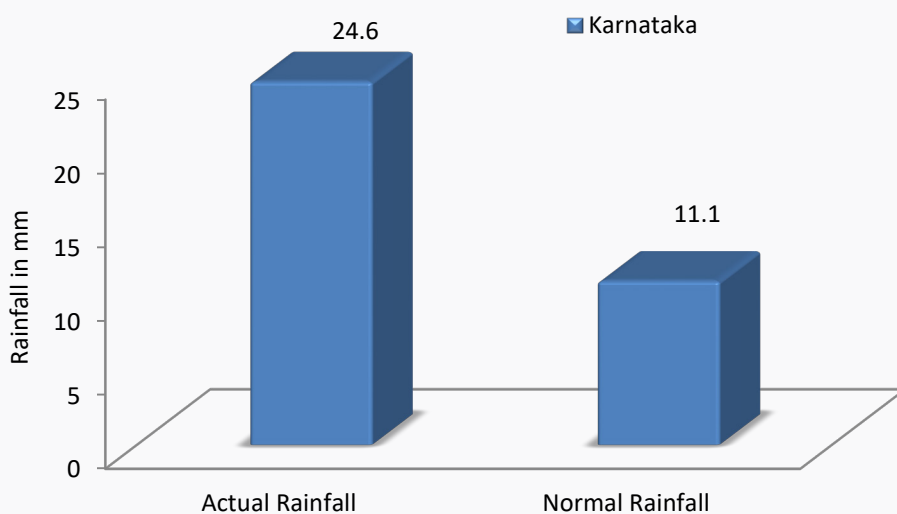
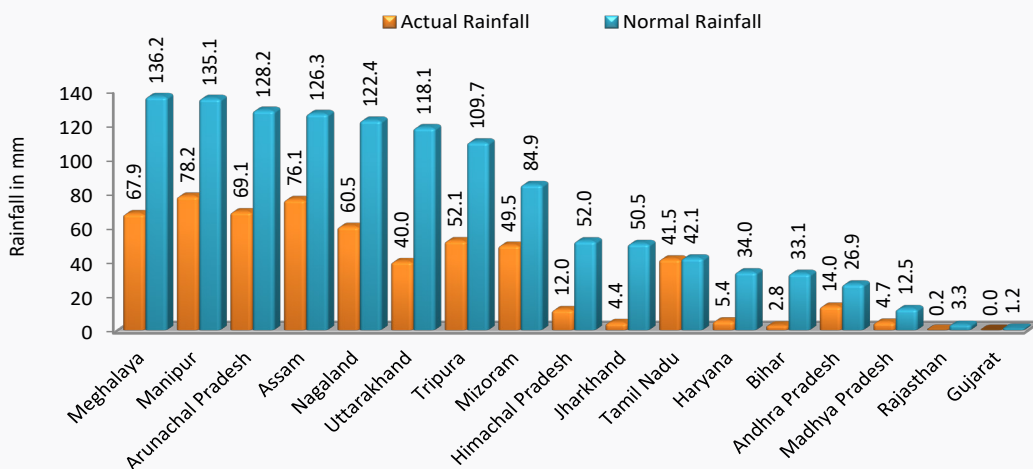


Figure 1: State wise distribution of actual and normal rainfall which have received rainfall in excess of the normal

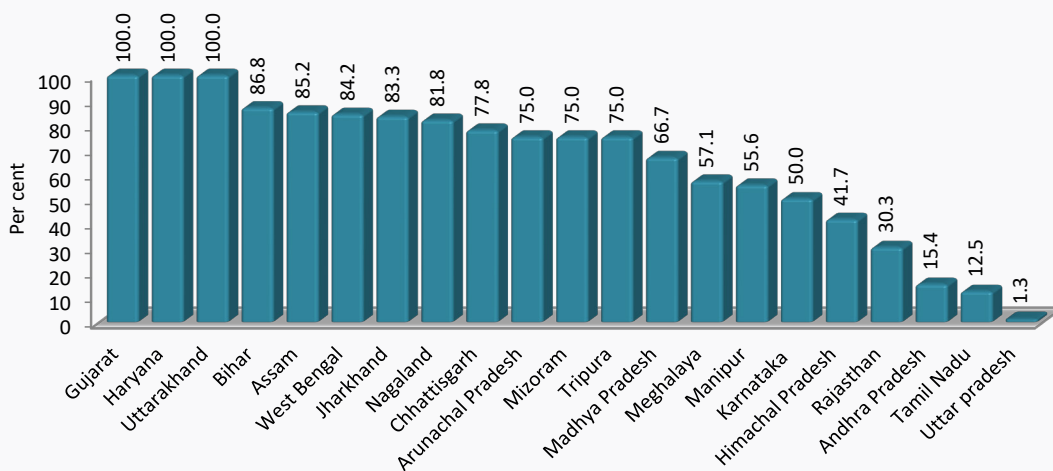


Note: Data for Rajasthan and Gujarat pertains to 1st Mar 2018 to 28th Mar 2018; Haryana and Uttarakhand data pertains to 1st Jan to 28th Mar 2018; Uttar Pradesh data pertains to June 2017 to March 2018; Tamil Nadu data pertains to 1st Jan to 28th Feb 2018; Data has not been received from Punjab and Maharashtra for Average rainfall.

Figure 2: State wise distribution of actual and normal rainfall which have received rainfall less than normal

received deficit rainfall. One district of Uttar Pradesh had received deficit rainfall. The deficit rainfall is observed in the districts of Karnataka (50 per cent) despite state received excess rainfall (121.62 per cent) than the normal. Deficit rainfall was reported in 2 districts of Andhra Pradesh and 4 districts of Tamil Nadu. Around 78 per cent of districts of Chhattisgarh and 67 per cent of

districts of Madhya Pradesh had received deficit rainfall. Haryana, Gujarat, Uttarakhand, Bihar and Assam had higher rainfall deficit as compared to the remaining states. The per cent of districts with deficit rainfall to the respective total districts for 21 states is represented in Figure 3 in the descending order.



Note: Data for Rajasthan and Gujarat pertains to 1st - 28th Mar 2018; Haryana and Uttarakhand data pertains to 1st Jan to 28th Mar 2018; Tamil Nadu data pertains to 1st Jan to 23rd Mar 2018. Data was not received from Punjab and Maharashtra regarding number deficit rainfall districts.

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

3. Area Covered Under Major Crops

The proportion of actual area covered under different crops as against their targeted area is taken as the basis for measuring inter-quarter performance of each state on this indicator. As per the data provided by 23 states on targeted and actual area, 56 million hectares was the actual area covered out of the targeted area of 61 million hectares. Thus, the achievement was 92 per cent of the targeted area covered by major crops. The per cent achievement as against the target has

decreased from corresponding quarter of previous year to current year, which can be clearly seen in **Figure 4**.

The performance of states on the basis of per cent achievement to targeted area within this quarter is presented in Figure 5. It can be clearly seen from the figure that Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand have exceeded the targeted area. Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan have crossed 90 per cent of the targeted area. This

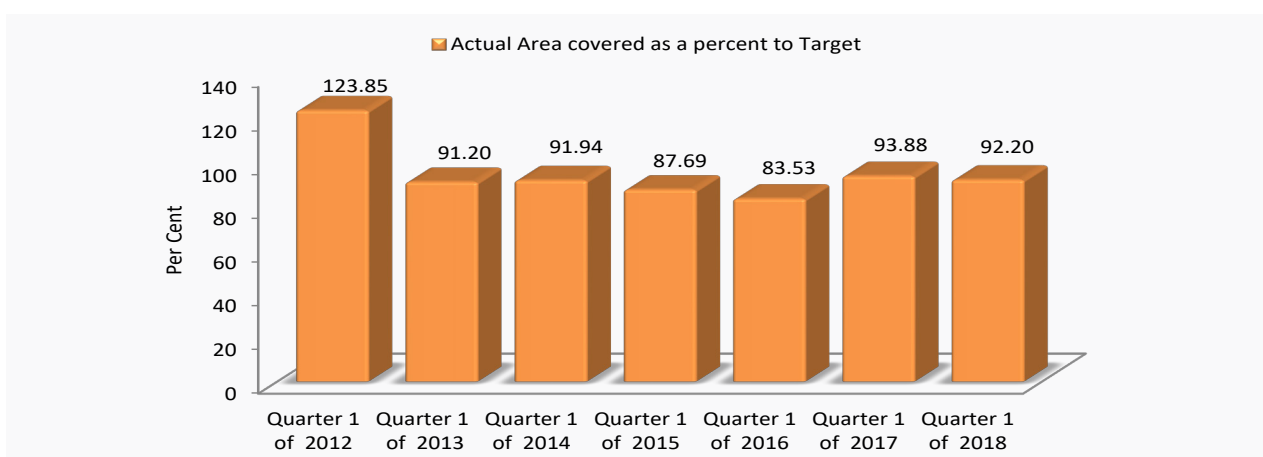
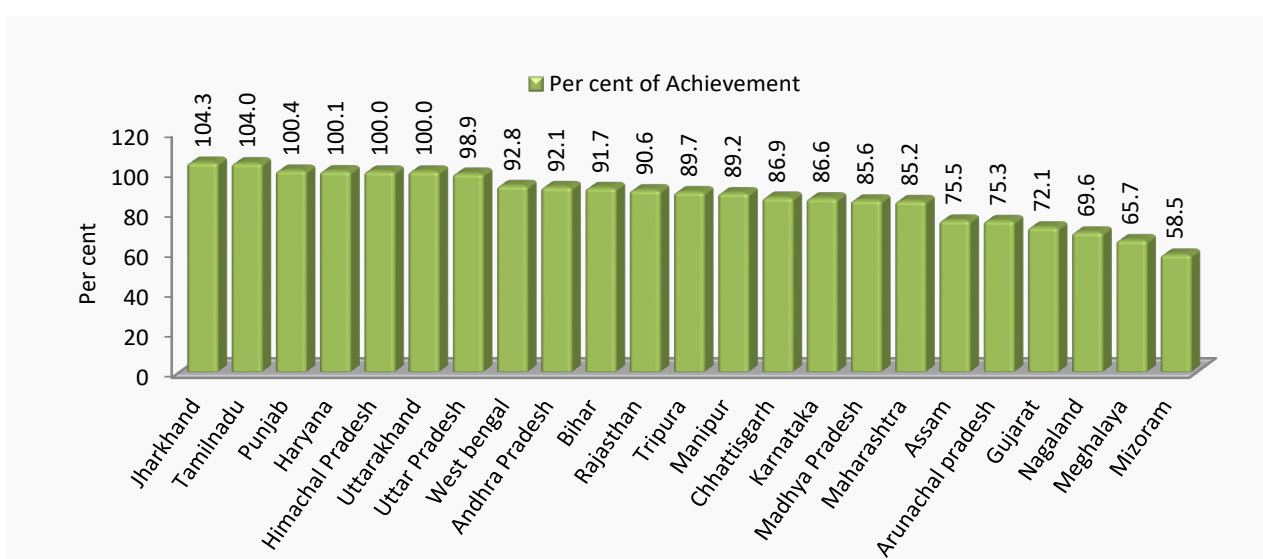


Figure 4: Area covered under major crops in 1st quarter of last 7 years as per cent to targeted area



Note: Gujarat data is up to 26th Mar 2018, Rajasthan up to 8th Jan 2018; Haryana and Uttarakhand up to 8th Feb 2018

Figure 5: State-wise area covered under major crops as per cent to targeted area

higher achievement to target percentage was mainly due to the state and central Government programmes.

Among crop categories, cereals are major, which covered 66 per cent of the total area. Area under Wheat was the highest not only under cereals but among all crops. It accounts for 71 per cent of area under cereals and 47 per cent of total area under major crops. Paddy was another cereal crop which covered 19 per cent of area under cereals and 12 per cent of total area under major crops. Maize was another cereal crop which claimed 3 per cent of area under cereals and 2 per cent of total area under major crops.

Among the pulses, area under Gram was the highest which accounts for 73 per cent of area under pulses and 14 per cent of total area under major crops. The share of pulses and oil seeds in the total area covered under major crops was 19 and 10 per cent, respectively. Red Gram, Lentil, Cowpea, Chickpea, Green Gram and Black Gram were the main pulse crops. Other crop categories include vegetables and cash crops (sugarcane, jute, tobacco and cotton). These crops accounts for 5 per cent of the total area covered. The area covered under cereals, pulses, oilseeds and other crops is given in **Figure 6**.

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

The incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops were found to be moderate in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. The incidence of pests and diseases was relatively lower in Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Interestingly, no attack of pests and diseases was reported in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

5. Farm Output Prices of Major Crops

Farm output prices of major crops across different States have shown wide variations. Price of paddy was highest in Bihar (Rs.2867/qtl) and lowest in Assam (Rs.1250/qtl). The price of Wheat varied between Rs.1550/qtl in Uttar Pradesh and Rs.3200/qtl in Chhattisgarh. The price of Maize varied between Rs.867/qtl in Andhra Pradesh and Rs.1425/qtl in Gujarat. The price of Gram varied between Rs.5133/qtl in Bihar and Rs.3415/qtl. The prices varied depending upon the type of produce (local or HYV), quality and time of sale.

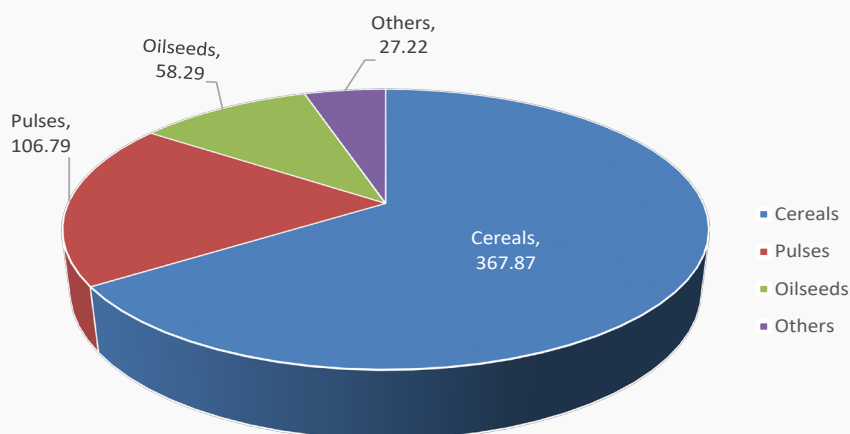


Figure 6: Area covered under different crops (Area in lakh hectares)

6. Seed Availability in the Local Market for Major Crops

The shortage of seeds has been reported in only one state i.e. Uttarakhand. Whereas, no shortage was reported in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

7. Prevailing Market Price of Seeds of Major Crops

The prevailing market prices of seeds of major crops during the period January 2018 to March 2018 is presented in **Table 1**. The prices depended on the type of seed (i.e. Hybrid or HYV) and source of purchase (i.e. open market or from departments with subsidy). Price of local variety paddy seeds per kilogram ranged between Rs.31.5 in Karnataka and Rs.60 in Assam. Price of hybrid variety paddy

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

States	Paddy		Maize		Wheat	
	Local Variety	Hybrid Variety	Local Variety	Hybrid Variety	Local Variety	Hybrid Variety
Andhra Pradesh	34	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	37-50	75-250	30-50	50-70	-	-
Assam	38-50 (Autumn Paddy)	70-150 (Autumn Paddy)	-	-	-	-
	50-70 (Summer Paddy)	80-250 (Summer Paddy)				
Bihar	-	-	-	450	25	40
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	32	32
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	20-30	-
Haryana	-	-	-	-	17.5-20	25-30
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	30	-
Jharkhand	-	-	15	450	22	40
Karnataka	29-34	-	46 (Fodder Maize)	-	41	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	18	33
Maharashtra	-	-	-	46	-	-
Manipur	33-50	60-210	26-34	35-50	-	-
Meghalaya	35-54	60-230	28-35	38-60	-	-
Mizoram	30-60	70-240	29-45	50-65	-	-
Nagaland	38-50	100-250	30-42	45-65	-	-
Punjab	-	37.50-50	-	180-300	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	26-30	-
Tamil Nadu	32	35	-	-	-	-
Tripura	40-50	60-250	30-42	40-60	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	30-32	-
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	20-25	-
West Bengal	-	37	-	-	28	-

seeds per kilogram ranged between Rs.35 in Tamil Nadu and Rs.175 in Nagaland. The price of local variety Wheat ranged between Rs.18 in Madhya Pradesh and Rs.41 in Karnataka. The price of hybrid variety Wheat ranged between Rs.27.5 in Haryana and Rs.40 in Bihar and Jharkhand. While the price of local variety maize ranged between Rs.15 in Jharkhand and Rs.36 in Nagaland and Tripura. The price of hybrid variety maize ranged between Rs.42.5 in Manipur and Rs.450 in Jharkhand and Bihar.

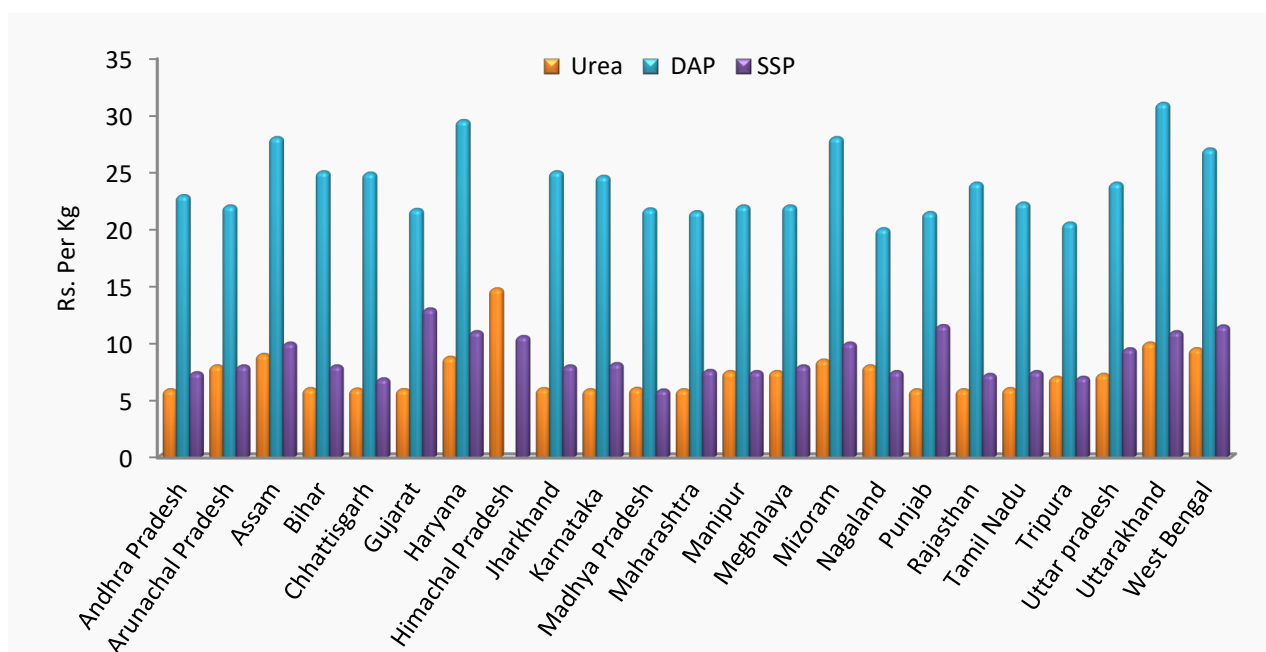
8. Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) Availability in the Local Market

Supply of chemical fertilizers (Urea, SSP and DAP) was adequate in all the states like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West

Bengal. It is significant to note that no deficit of Urea was reported in states except Haryana because of the mandatory policy of supply of neem coated urea to the farmers by the Central Government.

9. Prevailing Market Prices of Fertilizers

Prevailing market price of fertilizers are given in Figure 7. The prices of fertilizers are relatively higher in Himachal Pradesh (Urea - Rs.14.75/kg), Uttarakhand (DAP - Rs.31.00/kg) and Gujarat (SSP - Rs.13/kg) as compared to remaining states for respective fertilizers. The prices of Urea (Nitrogenous fertilizer) ranged from Rs.5.90/kg in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab and Rajasthan to Rs.14.75/kg in Himachal Pradesh. Similarly, prices of DAP varied between Rs.20/kg in Nagaland and Rs.31.00/kg in Uttarakhand. The prices of SSP varied between Rs.5.88/kg in Madhya Pradesh and Rs.13/kg in Gujarat.



Note: Data has not been received from Himachal Pradesh for the DAP

Figure 7: Prevailing market price of fertilizer

10. Availability of Agricultural Labour

The access to agricultural labour was better in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, whereas it is shortage in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

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

- Agriculture is seasonal venture/ activity for which the labourers do not confine to it alone and prefer to shift to other economic activities to support their families throughout the year.
- Migration of labour to urban and metro cities of India for better livelihood is a pertinent issue.
- Low wage rate in Agriculture.
- Growing of small tea gardens in Assam generates employment opportunities in large numbers. Shifting of labour to tea sector has resulted in shortage of agricultural labour for the field crops in the state.
- Labour migration due to Liquor Ban & Reluctance for wage employment as a consequence of subsidized grains through PDS. Taking indigenous liquor almost on daily basis is a common practice, particularly among tribal labours, leading to reluctance for wage employment.
- No agricultural labours available for farming work during picking season because the labourers prefer to work more in the industrial area than agriculture since agriculture is found less remunerative.
- Labour shortage in harvesting season was mainly due to their employment in MGNREGA. There is a massive shift of labour from agricultural sector to MGNREGA Scheme in the state, backed by the higher wage and lesser workload under the MGNREGA Scheme.

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

- Agricultural labourers must find some other sources to generate additional income to support their families.
- 100 per cent assured irrigation is a must to engage agricultural labourers throughout the year so that mono cropped area can be converted to double or triple cropped area.
- Mechanization in agriculture may be promoted. Mechanization of some selected activities can mitigate the shortage of labour.
- Agricultural wage rates may be enhanced.
- Awareness drive about the ill effects of indigenous liquor be largely undertaken.
- Scaling up of MGNREGA and Non-Farm activities
- MGNREGA work may be postponed during peak agricultural operations. The MGNREGA scheme should be integrated to agricultural sector, so as to the labours can also be asked for the agriculture sector job under the MGNREGA scheme. Steps should be taken to implement MGNREGA before or after sowing and harvesting work.

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, 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,

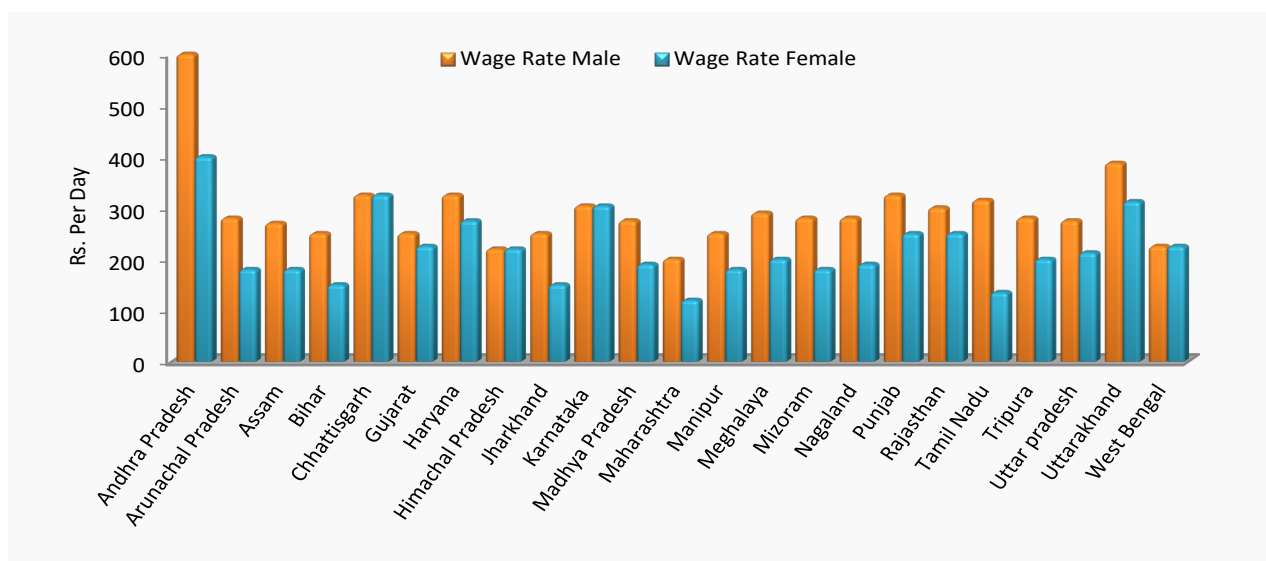


Figure 8: Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture

the wage rate was Rs.325/day in Chhattisgarh, Rs.304/day in Karnataka, Rs.225/day in West Bengal and Rs.220/day each in Himachal Pradesh for both male and female, respectively. The highest wage rate was Rs.600/day for male and Rs.400/day for female in Andhra Pradesh.

12. Availability of Institutional Credit for Agriculture in the State

Targets will be fixed annually for the credit disbursement to agricultural sector in India. Eighteen States have provided the information regarding target and achievement of institutional agricultural credit (Figure 9). It was found that Tamil Nadu achieved 97 per cent of the target flow of institutional credit to agriculture. The achievement was 96 per cent, 88 per cent, 86 per cent, 76 per cent and 75 per cent of the target in Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Tripura and Punjab respectively. The remaining States like Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Manipur and Meghalaya achieved less than 75 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 opined by states for less achievement against the target:

- Selection procedure of beneficiaries is too clumsy.
- Bank officials are reluctant to disburse credit because repayment is not satisfactory.
- Role of middleman in selection of beneficiaries.
- Reluctance at both ends i.e., farmers and financial institutions.
- To avoid over financing in agriculture.

Some suggestions to overcome the less achievement are as follows:

- Selection of beneficiaries must be hassle free.
- Pre-conceived notion of waiving of loan amongst the credit seeker is to be removed through mass awareness programs.
- Role of middlemen is to be minimized/ eliminated
- Awareness among the farmers and constant monitoring of financial institutions in regard to disbursement of credit.

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

Sl. No.	State	Target	Achievement	Per cent
1	Tamil Nadu	84541.78	81638.67	96.57
2	Bihar	49000.00	47000.00	95.92
3	Andhra Pradesh	36552.04	32242.04	88.21
4	Chhattisgarh	3800.00	3268.91	86.02
5	Tripura	2117.11	1612.49	76.16
6	Punjab***	86340.00	65002.00	75.29
7	Himachal Pradesh**	6237.80	4562.00	73.13
8	Gujarat	65502.98	47641.88	72.73
9	Jharkhand	7682.38	5250.00	68.34
10	West Bengal	59097.77	37732.00	63.85
11	Arunachal Pradesh	52.86	27.91	52.80
12	Karnataka [^]	86690.10	44023.78	50.78
13	Uttar Pradesh [#]	62416.32	31466.13	50.41
14	Madhya Pradesh ^{##}	94868.00	47416.00	49.98
15	Maharashtra	77000.00	33600.00	43.64
16	Rajasthan	107884.00	39154.00	36.29
17	Manipur	457.59	119.32	26.08
18	Meghalaya	2275.49	389.46	17.12

* Data pertains to Quarter ended Sep 2017-18; SLBC, Karnataka

** Data pertains to Dec 2017 (147th SLBC meeting of Shimla) published by UCO bank, Himachal Pradesh

*** Data pertains up to Dec 2017 (Source: 142nd meeting, State level Bankers Committee, Punjab)

[#] Data pertains to Feb 28th 2018, Uttar Pradesh

^{##} Data pertains to Feb 2nd 2018, SLBC, Madhya Pradesh

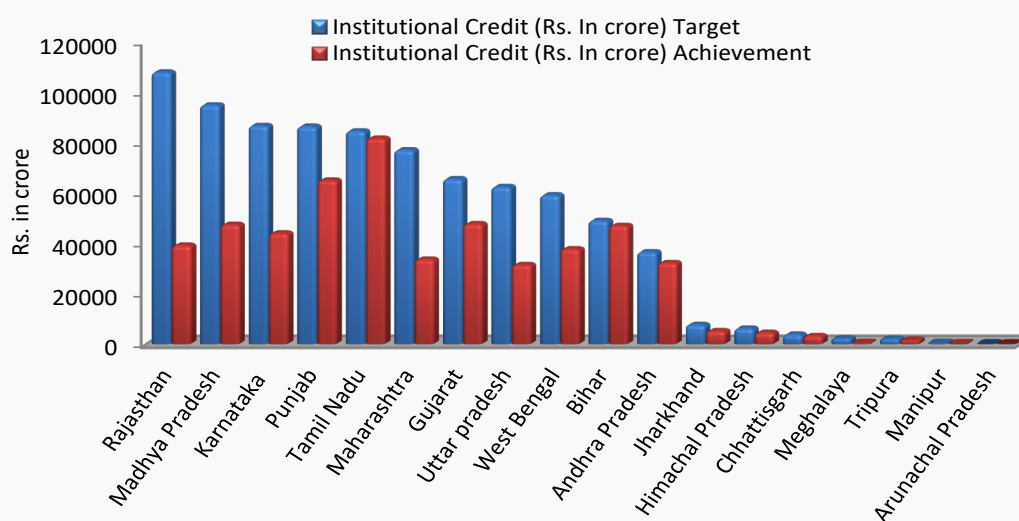


Figure 9: Availability of Institutional Credit for Agriculture in the State

13. Electricity Availability for Irrigation Pump sets

Availability of electricity for agricultural purposes in fifteen states showed that the electricity was available for 24 hrs in Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, 18 to 20 hrs in Uttar Pradesh, 10 to 12 hrs in Bihar, Haryana and Uttarakhand, 9 hrs in Andhra Pradesh, 8 to 10 hrs in Jharkhand, 8 hrs in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, 5 to 6 hrs in Rajasthan, 4 to 6 hrs in Karnataka and 4 hrs in Punjab. On an average, the availability of electricity for irrigation pumps was about 12 hours per day. Haryana and Uttarakhand States suggested improving access to quality and quantity of electricity and providing access to non-conventional sources like hydro and solar energy. Bihar and Jharkhand States suggested that, separate feeders for agriculture sector are slowly progressing, which needs to be expedited across all the districts to the state.

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 and Uttar Pradesh for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations, whereas it is shortage in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

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

- Farmers are generally not willing to purchase due to high price of machinery, its maintenance cost, fuel cost and poor knowledge of machinery management. Hence

dealers usually keep low stock of all types of machinery.

- Around 85 per cent of the total farmers of the State belong to small and marginal groups who cannot afford to purchase all the modern and costly machinery.
- Supply of farm machinery to the farmers at subsidized rate under the different Govt. programme/scheme often stand as cause of low stock in the market.
- At present, there are only 3-4 farm machinery banks in the Bihar state.
- Availability is less and requirement is at a time.

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

- The use of farm machinery is possible for large areas under operation only, for which the concept of co-operative farming, contract farming, etc., needs to be encouraged to redress the problems of the small and marginal farmers.
- Rental value of land is to be fixed in such a way that the farmers can earn the benefit from their small and marginal cultivable land holding and at the same time they can work or engage themselves in other agricultural activities with proper terms and conditions, if interested. This will definitely increase the use of farm machinery and equipment which will encourage the dealers to maintain large stocks.
- Establishment of farm machinery banks is required at block/tehsil level in Bihar State.
- Steps should be taken to increase supply of farm machineries to the farmers in West Bengal.

15. Availability of Organic Manure, Farm-Yard-Manure, Vermi-Compost and Bio Fertilizer

The availability of organic manure, farmyard manure, vermi-compost and bio-fertilizers was adequate in Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, whereas it is shortage in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Tripura and Uttarakhand.

Following were the major reasons opined by states for shortage of organic manure, farmyard manure, vermi-compost and bio-fertilizers:

- Present policy initiatives are not sufficient enough to meet the demand and hence shortage persists.

- There is insufficient Vermi Compost Units in Andhra Pradesh.
- Low production of organic manure, farm-yard manure, vermin- compost, bio-fertilizer.
- Non-availability of organic manure farm yard manure, vermi compost, bio-fertilizer in Chhattisgarh.

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

- To adopt supportive policy to ensure availability of organics & bio-fertilizer.
- Subsidized production of organic manures.
- Production of organic manures can be increased targeting the demand.

Filled-in Questionnaires of AERCs for different States

Agro-Economics Research Centre, University of Delhi, Delhi-110007
Name of AERC: **Delhi**State: **Haryana**Quarter Covered: **Jan - Mar 2018**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm) (01.01.18 to 28.03.18 Excluding 8th Feb to 28th Feb)	Actual			Normal		
		5.4			34		
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State (01.01.18 to 28.03.18 Excluding 8th Feb to 28th Feb)	No of districts with deficit rainfall			Total number of districts		
		21 All the districts			21		
<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 in Rabi Season As on 08.02.2018	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)		Targeted area (lakh ha)	
		1	Wheat	25.26		25.23	
		2	Gram	0.53		NA	
		3	Mustard	5.87		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	Mustard			√	
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Wheat	1750	1700	1650	1700
		2	Gram	4800	4500	4200	4500
		3	Mustard	4200	3800	3600	3866
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate		Shortage	
		1	Wheat	√			
		2	Gram	√			
		3	Mustard	√			
		Reason for shortage of seed in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
NA			NA				
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)			
				Local variety		Hybrid variety	
		1	Wheat	17.5 - 20.0		25.0 - 30.0	
		2	Gram	56.0 - 65.0		87.0 - 105.0	
		3	Mustard	50.0 - 65.0		90.0 - 110.0	
<i>Remarks: NA</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				
-			Use Neem				

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	8.5 - 9
		2	DAP	29 - 30
		3	SSP	10 - 12
		4	Others	-
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available		Shortage
				√
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	Low Wage rate		By increasing the wage rate	
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male	Female	
		300 - 350	250 - 300	
	Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat			
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)	
		NA	NA	
	Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	-		-	
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)	10 - 12		
	Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: Reducing transmission and distribution and using solar energy.			
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available	Shortage	
		√		
	Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	NA		NA	
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate	Shortage	
			√	
	Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	Low production of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin- compost, bio-fertilizer		Subsidized production of organic manures	
16	Remarks and observations	-		

NA implies Not Available

Source: <http://agricoop.nic.in/> ; www.imd.gov.in

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

Name of AERC: Delhi

State: Uttarakhand

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm) (01.01.18 to 28.03.18 Excluding 8th Feb to 28th Feb)	Actual			Normal		
		40			118.1		
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State (01.01.18 to 28.03.18 Excluding 8th Feb to 28th Feb)	No of districts with deficit rainfall			Total number of districts		
		13 All the 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> <i>Source: http://hydro.imd.gov.in</i>							
3	Area covered under major crops in Rabi Season As on 08.02.2018	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)		Targeted area (lakh ha)	
		1	Wheat	3.58		3.58	
<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	Mustard			✓	
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Wheat	-	-	-	1750-1800
		2	Mustard	-	-	-	3700-4200
<i>Note: Considering the major markets</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate		Shortage	
		1	Wheat			✓	
		2	Mustard	✓			
		<i>Reason for shortage of seed in the local market</i>			<i>Suggestions to overcome the shortage</i>		
-			-				
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)			
				Local variety	Hybrid variety	Average	
		1	Wheat	-	-	20-25	
		2	Mustard	-	-	80-90	
Remarks:							
8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (✓)	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Adequate		Shortage	
		1	Urea	✓			
		2	DAP	✓			
		3	SSP	✓			
		4	Others	-		-	
		<i>Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market</i>			<i>Suggestions to overcome the shortage</i>		
NA			Use Neem				

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	9 - 11
		2	DAP	30 - 32
		3	SSP	10 - 12
		4	Others	-
10	Availability of agricultural labour (<i>J</i>)	Easily available		Shortage
				√
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	Low Wage rate		By increasing the wage rate	
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female
		350 - 425		275-350
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		NA		NA
	Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	-		-	
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)	10 - 12		
	<i>Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: Use in non-conventional sources like hydro and solar energy.</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	
	Appropriate machinery not available for Small Farm size		Promotion of machinery for small farms such as two wheeler tractors and small harvesters.	
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate		Shortage
				√
	Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	Low production of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer		Subsidized production of organic manures.	
16	Remarks and observations	NA		

NA implies Not Available

Source: <http://agricoop.nic.in/>; www.imd.gov.in

Agro-Economic Research Centre, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat

Name of AERC: Vallabh Vidyanagar

State: Gujarat

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm) (01.03.2018 to 28.03.2018)*	Actual			Normal		
		0.0			1.2		
Note: *Rainfall for January and February was not available. Source: http://hydro.imd.gov.in							
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State (01.03.2018 to 28.03.2018)	No of districts with deficit rainfall			Total number of districts		
		No of districts with deficit rainfall=0			33		
Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100% Source: http://hydro.imd.gov.in							
3	Area covered under major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)		Targeted area (lakh ha)	
		1	Summer Bajra	1.97		2.61	
		2	Moong	0.24		0.37	
		3	Summer Groundnut	0.44		0.60	
		4	Vegetables	0.59		0.96	
		5	Fodder	1.78		2.42	
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							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Summer Bajra			√	
		2	Moong		√		
		3	Summer Groundnut			√	
		4	Vegetables			√	
		5	Fodder				√
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price (weighted)
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Wheat (Rajkot)	1797.94	1794.64	1764.37	1772.72
		2	Gram (Rajkot)	3565.50	3566.71	3509.52	3524.61
		3	Mustard (Tharad)	3406.64	3583.72	3583.72	3569.97
		4	Cumin (Halvad)	17922.50	14039.49	13587.82	13774.44
5	Potato (Nadiad)	422.59	774.82	683.14	660.34		
Note: Considering the major markets; Source: http://agmarknet.gov.in							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Adequate		Shortage	
		1	Summer Bajra	√			
		2	Moong	√			
		3	Summer Groundnut	√			
		4	Vegetables	√			
		5	Fodder	√			
Reason for shortage of seed in the local market				Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
-				-			
Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat							

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)		
				Local variety	Hybrid variety/ Improved variety	
		1	Summer Bajra	60-66	135-300	
		2	Moong	50-60	120-140	
		3	Summer Groundnut	40-50	80-110	
		4	Vegetables	NA	NA	
		5	Fodder	30-70	300-400	
Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat						
8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (√) (Field surveys-Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage	
		1	Urea	√		
		2	DAP	√		
		3	SSP	√		
		4	Others	√		
Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
-			-			
Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat						
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)		
		1	Urea	5.92		
		2	DAP	21.70		
		3	SSP	13.00		
		4	Others	-		
Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat						
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available			Shortage	
					√	
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour			Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
	No agricultural labors available for farming work during pick season because the laborers prefer to work more in the industrial area than agriculture since agriculture is found less remunerative.			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)	Male			Female	
		300- 200			250 - 200	
Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat						
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State (Qtr ended December 2017)	Target (Rs. in Crore)			Achievement (Rs. in Crore)	
		65502.98			47641.88	
	Reason for less achievement against the target			Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
-			-			
Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat						
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)				8	
	Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: 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>Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat</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>Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat</i>			
16	Remarks and observations	NA	

NA implies Not Available

Agro-Economic Research Centre, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Rajasthan

Name of AERC: Vallabh Vidyanagar

State: Rajasthan

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm) Period:01-03-2018 To 28-03-2018*	Actual			Normal		
		0.2			3.3		
<i>Note: *Rainfall for January and February was not available.</i> <i>Source: India Meteorological Department, Hydromet Division, New Delhi, http://hydro.imd.gov.in</i>							
2	No. of districts received deficit rainfall in the state	No. of districts with deficit rainfall			Total number of districts		
		No of districts with deficit rainfall =10 and the number of no districts with no rainfall= 23			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> <i>Source: India Meteorological Department, Hydromet Division, New Delhi, http://hydro.imd.gov.in</i>							
3	Area covered under major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (Lakh ha)		Targeted area (Lakh ha)	
		1	Wheat	29.17		32.00	
		2	Barley	3.38		3.00	
		3	R & M	21.25		26.00	
		4	Gram	15.07		15.00	
		5	Taramira	0.20		-	
<i>Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area; Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Rajasthan -Jaipur</i>							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in principal crops sown (✓)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Wheat				✓
		2	Barley				✓
		3	R & M			✓	
		4	Gram			✓	
		5	Taramira				✓
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Wheat (Sri Ganganagar)	1740	1690	1650	1700.6
		2	Barley (Jaipur)	1315	1300	1295	1295.3
		3	R & M	3480	3350	3250	3327.5
		4	Gram	3798	3400	3250	3414.6
5	Taramira	4087	4025	4000	4036.3		
<i>Note: Consider major Producing market ; Source: http://agmarknet.gov.in</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate		Shortage	
		1	Wheat	✓			
		2	Barley	✓			
		3	R & M	✓			
		4	Gram	✓			
		5	Taramira	✓			
Reason for shortage of seed in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage				
-			-				
<i>Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Rajasthan</i>							

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)		
				Local variety	Hybrid variety	
		1	Wheat	2600-3000	-	
		2	Barley	2200	-	
		3	R & M	200-300	650	
		4	Gram	100	-	
		5	Taramira	450	-	
<i>Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Rajasthan</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			
-			-			
<i>Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Rajasthan</i>						
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)		
		1	Urea	05.90		
		2	DAP	24.00		
		3	SSP	07.25		
		4	Others	-		
<i>Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Rajasthan</i>						
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available		Shortage		
				√		
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	Labour shortage in harvesting season was mainly due to their employment in MGNREGA		MGNREGA work may be postponed during peak agricultural operations			
<i>Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Rajasthan</i>						
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female		
		300		250		
<i>Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Rajasthan</i>						
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State (Qtr ended September 2017)	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)		
		107884		39154		
	Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	-		-			
<i>Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Rajasthan</i>						
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)			5-6 hours /day*		
	Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: Nil					
<i>Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Rajasthan</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>Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Rajasthan</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>Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Rajasthan</i>			
16	Remarks and observations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rabi crop production may decrease (Wheat by 20%, Gram by 30% and Barley by 20%) due to low rainfall as compared to normal rainfall. 2. In this season there were no major incidents of major pests and diseases in any major rabi crops. 	

NA - implies Not Available

Agro-Economic Research Centre, Allahabad, Uttara Pradesh

Name of AERC: Allahabad

State: Uttar Pradesh

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm) June-2017 to March 2018	Actual			Normal		
		593.5			925.10		
2	No. of districts received deficit rainfall in the state	No. of districts with deficit rainfall			Total number of districts		
		1			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	Wheat	98.11	99.15		
		2	Gram	5.61	5.80		
		3	Masoor	5.96	6.10		
		4	Pea	4.17	4.48		
		5	Mustard	7.73	7.45		
<i>Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area</i>							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in principal crops sown (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Wheat			√	
		2	Gram			√	
		3	Masoor			√	
		4	Pea			√	
		5	Mustard			√	
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Wheat	Not Harvested	Not Harvested	Not Harvested	1550
		2	Gram	Not Harvested	Not Harvested	4200 - 4400	4300
		3	Masoor	Not Harvested	Not Harvested	3800 - 4200	4000
		4	Pea	Not Harvested	Not Harvested	2800 - 3200	3000
5	Mustard	Not Harvested	Not Harvested	3000 - 3400	3200		
<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	√	
		4	Pea	√	
	5	Mustard	√		
<i>Reason for shortage of seed in the local market</i>			<i>Suggestions to overcome the shortage</i>		
-			-		
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Wheat	30 - 32	NA
		2	Gram	65 - 80	NA
		3	Masoor	75 - 85	NA
		4	Pea	40 - 50	NA
5	Mustard	65 - 80	NA		
8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (√)	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Urea	√	
		2	DAP	√	
		3	SSP	√	
	4	Others	√		
<i>Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market</i>			<i>Suggestions to overcome the shortage</i>		
-			-		
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)	
		1	Urea	6.50 - 8.00	
		2	DAP	23.00 - 25.00	
		3	SSP	9.00 - 10.00	
		4	Others	12.00 - 18.00	
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available			Shortage
		√			
	<i>Reason for shortage of agricultural labour</i>		<i>Suggestions to overcome the shortage</i>		
-		-			
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female	
		250 - 300		175 - 250	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)	
		62416.32		31466.13	
	<i>Reason for less achievement against the target</i>		<i>Suggestions to overcome the shortage</i>		
-		-			
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)			18 - 20	
	Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:				

14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available	Shortage
		√	
	Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	-	-	
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate	Shortage
		√	
	Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	-	-	
16	Remarks and observations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information from Sr. No. 1 to 4 have been collected from Directorate of Agriculture, U.P., Lucknow. 2. The availability of institutional credit for agriculture (Crop loan & KCC) in U.P. has also been collected from Directorate of Agriculture U.P., Lucknow. 3. Apart from these most of information have been collected from the farmers of Allahabad district. 4. The prices of fertilizers in open markets were much higher than that of cooperative stores. 5. The information of availability for Institutional credit for agriculture (Crop loan & KCC) in the State is upto 28/02/2018 6. Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets was very irregular across the state. 7. Information of area covered under major crops is upto 14/01/2018. 8. Break-up of Number of Districts received deficit rainfall in U.P. Deficient -1, Highly deficient -1, Scanty-17, Excess-0, Normal-1 and No Rain-55. 	

NA implies Not Available

Agro-Economic Research Centre, PAU, Ludhiana, Punjab

Name of AERC: PAU, Ludhiana

State: Punjab

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual			Normal		
		@			@		
2	No. of districts received deficit rainfall in the state	No. of districts with deficit rainfall			Total number of districts		
		@					
<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	35.00		34.80	
		2	Paddy	30.72		29.00	
		3	Cotton	2.89		4.00	
		4	Maize	1.11		1.60	
		5	Sugarcane	0.94		1.00	
<i>Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area Source- Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of West Bengal</i>							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in principal crops sown (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Wheat	-	-	√	-
		5	Sugarcane	-	-	√	-
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Wheat	1750	1770	1780	1767
		2	Paddy	-	-	-	-
		3	Cotton	5535	4675	4942	5050
		4	Maize	-	-	-	-
5	Sugarcane	310	310	310	310		
<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	Paddy	√		-	
		3	Cotton	-		-	
		4	Maize	√		-	
		5	Sugarcane	√		-	
Reason for shortage of seed in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage				
NA			-				

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	Paddy		37.50 - 50.00
		3	Cotton		-
		4	Maize		180 - 300
		5	Sugarcane		3.10
<i>Remarks: Mostly varieties grown in the state of Punjab are HYVs</i>					
8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (√)	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Urea	√	-
		2	DAP	√	-
		3	SSP	√	-
		4	Others	√	-
<i>Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market</i>		<i>Suggestions to overcome the shortage</i>			
NA		-			
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)	
		1	Urea	5.90	
		2	DAP	21.42	
		3	SSP	11.54	
		4	Others (Zinc)	45-50	
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available		Shortage	
		√			
		<i>Reason for shortage of agricultural labour</i>		<i>Suggestions to overcome the shortage</i>	
NA		-			
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female	
		325		250	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)	
		86340**		65002**	
		<i>Reason for less achievement against the target</i>		<i>Suggestions to overcome the shortage</i>	
<i>To avoid over financing in agriculture</i>		-			
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)			4	
	Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:				
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available		Shortage	
		√			
		<i>Reason for the shortage</i>		<i>Suggestions to overcome the shortage</i>	
NA		-			
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate		Shortage	
				√	
		<i>Reason for the shortage</i>		<i>Suggestions to overcome the shortage</i>	
<i>Production constraint in case of FYM</i>		<i>For other organic options production can be increased targeting the demand</i>			
16	Remarks and observations				
-					

@ Information on rainfall yet to be received from the concerned Agro- meteorological department and will be sent as earlier as possible.

* Provisional estimates

** Data pertains up to December 2017(Agenda papers of 142nd Meeting of SLBC-Punjab)

NA implies Not Applicable

Agro-Economic Research Centre, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

Name of AERC: Shimla

State: Himachal Pradesh

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual			Normal		
		12			52		
Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh							
2	No. of districts received deficit rainfall in the state	No. of districts with deficit rainfall			Total number of districts		
		5			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: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh							
3	Area covered under major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (Lakh ha)		Targeted area (Lakh ha)	
		1	Wheat	3.6		3.6	
		2	Barley	0.19		0.19	
		3	Pulses	0.12		0.12	
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 principal crops sown (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Wheat			√	
		2	Barley				√
		3	Pulses				√
Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh							
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Wheat	1500	1600	1700	1600
		2	Barley	1570	1570	1570	1570
3	Pulses	8500	8500	8500	8500		
Note: Consider major Producing market							
Source: Local Markets							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate		Shortage	
		1	Wheat	√			
		2	Barley	√			
		3	Pulses	√			
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	Seed (Certified)	
		1	Wheat	-	-	30	
		2	Barley	-	-	NA	
3	Pulses	-	-	83			
Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh							

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				
-		No shortage reported				
Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh						
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)		
		1	Urea	14.75		
		2	DAP	-		
		3	SSP	10.58		
		4	Others			
		(i)	NPK (12:32:16)	20.22		
		(ii)	MOP	12.48		
		(iii)	NPK 15:15:15 RCF	16.74		
Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh						
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available		Shortage		
		√				
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour	Suggestions to overcome the shortage				
	-	-				
Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh						
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female		
		220		220		
Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh						
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State (Qtr ended September 2017)	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)		
		6237.80		4562.00		
	Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	-		-			
Source: Agenda Papers Review Data Dec. 2017 (147th SLBC meeting of Shimla) published by UCO Bank.						
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)	24 hours				
	Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: Nil					
	Source: H.P. State Electricity Board					
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available		Shortage		
		√				
	Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	-		-			
Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh						
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate		Shortage		
		√				
	Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	-		-			
Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh						
16	Remarks and observations	There is 20% net irrigated area in H.P.				

NA - implies Not Available

Agro-Economic Research Centre, ADRTC, Bengaluru

Name of AERC: ADRTC

State: Karnataka

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual			Normal		
		24.6			11.1		
2	No. of districts received deficit rainfall in the state	No. of districts with deficit rainfall			Total number of districts		
		15			30		
<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	2.23		2.09	
		2	Maize	0.20		0.28	
		3	Groundnut	1.41		1.74	
		4	Sunflower	0.08		0.35	
		5	Cowpea	0.07		0.15	
<i>Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area Source: Sl. No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9,10,13,14,15 data from Department of Agriculture, GOK</i>							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in principal crops sown (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Paddy				√
		2	Maize				√
		3	Groundnut				√
		4	Sunflower				√
		5	Cowpea				√
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Paddy	2216.4	2321.3	2244.6	2260.8
		2	Maize	1163.2	1190.6	1125.4	1159.7
		3	Groundnut	3379.0	3692.0	3592.4	3554.5
		4	Sunflower	2921.6	3132.2	3171.8	3075.2
5	Cowpea	4375.0	4500.0	4500.0	4437.5		
<i>Note: Consider major Producing market Source: agmarknet.nic.in</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate		Shortage	
		1	Paddy	√			
		2	Maize	√			
		3	Groundnut	√			
		4	Sunflower	√			
		5	Cowpea	√			
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	29-34	-	
		2	Maize (Fodder)	46	-	
		3	Groundnut	94	-	
		4	Sunflower	-	180	
		5	Wheat	41	-	
		6	Bengal Gram	83	-	
<i>Source: National Seeds Corporation Ltd., Bengaluru, Karnataka</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	5.9		
		2	DAP	24.6		
		3	SSP	8.2		
		4	Others (MOP)	12.5		
10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	Easily available			Shortage	
					✓	
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	<i>They prefer to move to urban areas for jobs to get better income</i>		<i>Increase the wage rates for agriculture works</i>			
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female		
		303.98		303.98		
		<i>Source: labour.kar.nic.in</i>				
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State (up to Sep 2017, SLBC Bank)	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)		
		86690.05		44023.78		
		Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
-		-				
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)			4 to 6		
	<i>Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:</i>					
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (✓)	Easily available			Shortage	
		✓				
		Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
-		-				
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	Adequate			Shortage	
		✓				
		Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
-		-				
16	Remarks and observations					

NA implies Not Available

Agro-Economic Research Centre, Tamil Nadu

Name of AERC: Tamil Nadu

State: Tamil Nadu

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual			Normal		
	Winter Season (1.1.2018 to 28.02.2018)	16.7 mm			28.7 mm		
	Pre Monsoon (01.03.2018 to 23.03.2018)	24.8 mm			13.4 mm		
Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu							
2	No. of districts received deficit rainfall in the state	No. of districts with deficit rainfall			Total number of districts		
		2 (Winter) -28%			32 (Winter)		
		6 (Pre Monsoon) -28%			32 (Pre Monsoon)		
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	1.634		1.78	
		2	Coarse Cereals	0.591		0.622	
		3	Pulses	2.645		2.089	
		4	Food Grains	4.87		4.491	
		5	Oil seeds	0.860		1.214	
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 principal crops sown (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Paddy		√		
		2	Millets			√	
		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	1600	1600	1660	1600 to 1660
		2	Millets	2100	2100	2600	1200 to 2600
		3	Cotton	5116	5116	5116	4950 to 5116
		4	Oil Seeds - Groundnut	6200	6200	6200	5700 to 6200
5	Sugarcane	2850	2850	2850	2850		
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	Millets	√	
		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	85	90
		2	Paddy	32	35
		3	Cotton	Rs.820 Per 450 Grams	Rs.900 per 450 Grams
4	Pulses	165	165		
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 (√)	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Urea	√	
		2	DAP	√	
		3	SSP	√	
		4	Others	√	
Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
-			-		
Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu					
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)	
		1	Urea	6.00	
		2	DAP	22.25	
		3	SSP	7.00 to 8.00	
		4	Others	MOP Rs.12.00 & Complex Rs.21.80	
Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu					
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available		Shortage	
				√	
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour	Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
There is a massive shift of labour from agricultural sector to MGNREGA Scheme in the state, backed by the higher wage and lesser workload under the MGNREGA Scheme.		The MGNREGA scheme should be integrated to agricultural sector, so as to the labours can also be asked for the agriculture sector job under the MGNREGA scheme.			
Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu					
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female	
		280 to 350		120 to 150	
Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu					

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State (Up to Dec 2017)	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		84541.78	81638.67
	Reason for less achievement against the target	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	<i>This figure given is from SLBC Book, which narrate no reason or explanations for it. However, since the data is given only up to December 2017, the actual achievement may vary when the annual SLBC Book issued at the end of economic year (March 2018)</i>	NA	
<i>Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture (SLBC - State Level Bank Committee), Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu</i>			
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)	Full Day / Adequate	
	Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: Nil		
	<i>Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, (TANGEDCO), Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu</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>Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, (Agriculture Engineering Department), Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu</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>Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, (Agriculture Engineering Department), Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu</i>			
16	Remarks and observations	There is less pest incidence in the crops, Adequate seeds are available with Department and as well as Private. During winter season 22 districts received deficit rainfall this is a major problem in the State.	

NA - implies Not Available

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu

Agro-Economic Research Centre, JNKVV, Jabalpur, MP

Name of AERC: Jabalpur

State: Chhattisgarh

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
		Actual	Normal				
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	1050.2	1286.9				
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts				
		96 Tehsil of 21 district	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	Gram	3.50	3.90		
		2	Lathyrus	3.00	3.64		
		3	Wheat	1.80	1.97		
		4	Rapeseed Mustard	1.58	1.76		
		5	Maize	0.74	0.95		
<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	Gram			√	
		2	Lathyrus				√
		3	Wheat				√
		4	Rapeseed Mustard				√
		5	Maize				√
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price(Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Wheat	3200	3300	3100	3200
		2	Gram	4500	4200	3900	4200
		3	Pea	4300	4100	3600	4000
4	Lathyrus	4200	4200	3600	4000		
<i>Note: Considering the major markets</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Gram	√			
		2	Lathyrus	√			
		3	Wheat	√			
		4	Rapeseed Mustard	√			
	Reason for shortage of seed in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
NA			NA				

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)			
				Local variety	Hybrid variety		
		1	Wheat	32	32		
		2	Gram	100	100		
		3	Pea	44	80-100		
		4	Lathyrus	54	54		
Remarks:							
8	Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (√)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Urea	√			
		2	DAP	√			
		3	SSP	√			
		4	Others (12:32:16)	√			
Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage				
NA			NA				
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)			
		1	Urea	5.96			
		2	DAP	24.88			
		3	SSP	6.86			
		4	Others (12:32:16)	22.78			
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available			Shortage		
		√					
		Reason for shortage of agricultural labour			Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
		NA			NA		
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male			Female		
		325.00			325.00		
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)			Achievement (Rs. in Crore)		
		Kharif-3200			3164.04		
		Rabi-600			104.87		
		Reason for less achievement against the target			Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
NA			NA				
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)	24					
		Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:					
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available			Shortage		
		√					
		Reason for the shortage			Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
		NA			NA		
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate			Shortage		
					√		
		Reason for the shortage			Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
		Non Availability			NA		
16	Remarks and observations						

NA implies Not Available

Source: Department of Farmers' Welfare and Agriculture Development, Chhattisgarh

Agro-Economic Research Centre, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh

Name of AERC: Jabalpur

State: Madhya Pradesh

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual			Normal		
		4.7			12.5		
2	No. of districts received deficit rainfall in the state	No. of districts with deficit rainfall			Total number of districts		
		34			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	Wheat	41.09		49.06	
		2	Gram	34.59		38.38	
		3	Mustard	7.51		9.38	
		4	Lentil	5.86		7.16	
		5	Pea	2.87		3.42	
<i>Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area Source: Department of Farmers' Welfare and Agriculture Development Madhya Pradesh</i>							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in principal crops sown (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Wheat				√
		2	Gram			√	
		3	Mustard				√
		4	Lentil				√
		5	Pea			√	
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Wheat	3495	2796	1748	2680
		2	Gram	6000	4800	3000	4600
		3	Mustard	4800	3840	2400	3680
		4	Lentil	5500	4400	2750	4217
5	Pea	5000	4000	2500	3833		
<i>Note: Consider major producing market; Source: www.mpmadboard.com</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate		Shortage	
		1	Wheat	√			
		2	Gram	√			
		3	Mustard	√			
		4	Lentil	√			
		5	Pea	√			
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	18	33
		2	Gram	50	75
		3	Mustard	35	60
		4	Lentil	35	60
		5	Pea	26	75
Remarks:					
8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (✓)	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Urea	✓	
		2	DAP	✓	
		3	SSP	✓	
		4	Others(12:32:16)	✓	
<i>Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market</i>			<i>Suggestions to overcome the shortage</i>		
-			-		
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)	
		1	Urea	6.02	
		2	DAP	21.74	
		3	SSP	5.56-6.20	
		4	Others(12:32:16)	17.06	
10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	Easily available			Shortage
		✓			
		<i>Reason for shortage of agricultural labour</i>			<i>Suggestions to overcome the shortage</i>
-			-		
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female	
		250-300		180-200	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)	
		94868		47416	
		<i>Reason for less achievement against the target</i>		<i>Suggestions to overcome the shortage</i>	
-		-			
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)			8 hours	
	Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:				
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (✓)	Easily available			Shortage
		✓			
		<i>Reason for the shortage</i>		<i>Suggestions to overcome the shortage</i>	
-		-			
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	Adequate			Shortage
					✓
		<i>Reason for the shortage</i>		<i>Suggestions to overcome the shortage</i>	
Non Availability		-			
16	Remarks and observations				

NA implies Not Applicable

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

Name of AERC: **Bhagalpur**State: **Bihar**Quarter Covered: **Jan - Mar 2018**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual			Normal		
		2.8 (-91.54%)			33.1		
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall			Total number of districts		
		33 (86.84%)			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	Wheat	22.0		23.25	
		2	Maize (Rabi)	4.00		4.25	
		3	Gram	0.78		1.15	
		4	Lentil	1.75		2.20	
		5	Mustard	0.92		1.26	
<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	Maize (Rabi)				√
		3	Gram		√		
		4	Lentil			√	
		5	Mustard		√		
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Rice (Medium)	2800	2800	3000	2867
		2	Wheat	1500	1600	1600	1567
		3	Maize	1200	1200	1200	1200
		4	Gram	5000	5200	5200	5133
		5	Lentil	5000	5100	5100	5067
<i>Note: Considering the major markets</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Adequate		Shortage	
		1	Wheat	√			
		2	Maize (Rabi)	√			
		3	Gram	√			
		4	Lentil	√			
		5	Mustard	√			
	<i>Reason for shortage of seed in the local market</i>			<i>Suggestions to overcome the shortage</i>			
NA			NA				

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Wheat	25	40
		2	Maize (Rabi)	-	450
		3	Gram	55	90
		4	Lentil	70	-
		5	Mustard	75	-
8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (√)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Urea	√	
		2	DAP	√	
		3	SSP	√	
		4	Others	√	
Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
-			-		
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)	
		1	Urea	6.00	
		2	DAP	25.00	
		3	SSP	8.00	
		4	MoP	10.00	
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available		Shortage	
				√	
		Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
		<i>Labour migration due to Liquor Ban & Reluctancy for wage employment as a consequence of subsidized grains through PDS</i>		<i>Scaling up of MGNREGA and Non-Farm activities</i>	
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female	
		250.00		150.00	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)	
		49000		47000	
		Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
NA		NA			
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)			10 - 12	
	<i>Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: Separate Agriculture Feeders are slowly progressing, which needs to be expedited across all the districts to the state</i>				
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available		Shortage	
				√	
		Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
		<i>At present, there are only 3-4 farm machinery banks in the state</i>		<i>Establishment of farm machinery banks are required at block/tehsil level</i>	
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate		Shortage	
		√			
		Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
NA		NA			
16	Remarks and observations	In Maize crop, grain filling could not take place during this rabi season in several districts of the state due to long spell of cold (40-45 days at a stretch). It is vouch safe to note that climatic stress is one of the significant reasons behind such failures, that needs necessary interventions.			

NA implies Not Available

Source: NA

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

Name of AERC: **Bhagalpur**State: **Jharkhand**Quarter Covered: **Jan - Mar, 2018**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual		Normal			
		4.4 (-91.28%)		50.5			
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall		Total number of districts			
		20 (83.3%)		24			
<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.	Name of the crop	Actual area (Lakh ha)	Targeted area (Lakh ha)		
		1	Wheat	2.00	2.42		
		2	Maize	0.11	0.28		
		3	Gram	2.00	2.50		
		4	Lentil	0.63	0.78		
		5	Mustard	2.70	3.15		
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Wheat				√
		2	Maize				√
		3	Gram		√		
		4	Lentil			√	
		5	Mustard		√		
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Rice (Medium)	2600	2700	2800	2700
		2	Wheat	1600	1600	1650	1617
		3	Maize	850	850	900	867
		4	Lentil	5000	5000	5100	5367
5	Gram	5000	5100	5200	5100		
<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	Maize	√			
		3	Gram	√			
		4	Lentil	√			
		5	Mustard	√			
Reason for shortage of seed in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage				
NA			NA				

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Wheat	22	40
		2	Maize	15	450
		3	Gram	65	90
		4	Lentil	70	-
		5	Mustard	75	-
<i>Remarks: In Maize, local variety is largely used</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		
NA			NA		
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)	
		1	Urea	6.00	
		2	DAP	25.00	
		3	SSP	8.00	
		4	MoP	10.00	
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available		Shortage	
				√	
		Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
<i>Taking indigenous liquor almost on daily basis is a common practice, particularly among tribal labours, leading to reluctance for wage employment.</i>		<i>Awareness drive about the ill effects of indigenous liquor be largely undertaken</i>			
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs/day)	Male		Female	
		250		150	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the state	Target (Rs. crore)		Achievement (Rs. crore)	
		7682.38		5250	
		Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
<i>Reluctancy at both ends i.e., farmers and financial institutions.</i>		<i>Awareness among the farmers and constant monitoring of financial institutions in regard to disbursement of credit.</i>			
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)			8 - 10	
	<i>Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: Separate Feeders for Agriculture sector should be thought for</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>Subsistence farming.</i>		<i>Farm machinery banks should be opened at least at district level.</i>			
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate		Shortage	
		√			
		Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
NA		NA			
16	Remarks and observations	Due to undulated topography and poor economic conditions of the farmers about 33 per cent of the total geographical area are fallow lands			

NA implies Not Available

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

Name of AERC: Jorhat

State: Assam

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar, 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual	Normal				
		76.1	126.3				
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts				
		23	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	Autumn Paddy	1.96	2.20		
		2	Summer Paddy	4.16	5.90		
		3	Jute	0.70	1.10		
		4	Mustard	2.81	3.50		
		5	Sugarcane	0.30	0.45		
<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	Autumn Paddy		√		
		2	Summer Paddy		√		
		3	Jute		√		
		4	Mustard		√		
		5	Sugarcane		√		
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Autumn Paddy	1250.00	1250.00	1275.00	1258.33
		2	Summer Paddy	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00
		3	Jute	2450.00	2450.00	2500.00	2466.67
		4	Mustard	3150.00	3150.00	3200.00	3166.67
5	Sugarcane	245.00	245.00	250.00	246.67		
<i>Note: Considering the major markets</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Autumn Paddy	√			
		2	Summer Paddy	√			
		3	Jute	√			
		4	Mustard	√			
		5	Sugarcane	√			

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)		
				Local variety	Hybrid variety	
		1	Autumn Paddy	38.00-50.00	70.00-150.00	
		2	Summer Paddy	50.00-70.00	80.00-250.00	
		3	Jute	60.00-90.00	70.00-130.00	
		4	Mustard	50.00-70.00	85.00-125.00	
		5	Sugarcane	20.00-32.00	30.00-60.00	
Remarks:						
8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (√)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage	
		1	Urea	√		
		2	DAP	√		
		3	SSP	√		
		4	Others	√		
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)		
		1	Urea	9.00		
		2	DAP	28.00		
		3	SSP	10.00		
		4	Others	10.00-15.00		
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available		Shortage		
				√		
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In Assam agriculture is mostly a seasonal venture/ activity for which the labourers do not confine to it alone, and prefer to shift to other economic activities to support their families throughout the year.</i> <i>Migration of labour to urban and metro cities of India for better livelihood is a pertinent issue not only for Assam but for the country as a whole.</i> <i>Growing of small tea gardens in Assam, generates employment opportunities in large numbers. Shifting of labour to tea sector has resulted in shortage of agricultural labour for the field crops in the state.</i> 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Agricultural labourers must find some other sources to generate additional income to support their families.</i> <i>100% assured irrigation is a must to engage agricultural labourers throughout the year so that mono cropped area can be converted to double or triple cropped area.</i> <i>Mechanization of some selected activities can mitigate the shortage of labour.</i> 			
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female		
		270.00		180.00		
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)		
		NA		NA		
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)	NA				
	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 shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Farmer are generally not willing to purchase due to high price of machinery, its maintenance cost, fuel cost and poor knowledge of machinery management. And hence dealers usually keep low stock of all types machinery. Around 85% of the total farmers of the State belong to small and marginal groups who cannot afford to purchase all the modern and costly machinery. Supply of farm machinery to the farmers at subsidized rate under the different Govt. programme/scheme often stand as cause of low stock in the market. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The use of many farm machinery is possible for large areas under operation only, for which the concept of cooperative farming, contract farming, etc., needs to be encouraged to redress the problems of the small and marginal farmers. Rental value of land is to be fixed in such a way the farmers can earn the benefit from their small and marginal cultivable land holding and at the same time they can work or engage themselves in other agricultural activities with proper terms and conditions, if interested. This will definitely increase the use of farm machinery and equipment which will encourage the dealers to maintain large stocks. 	
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate	Shortage
			√
	Reason for shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	Present policy initiatives are not sufficient enough to meet the demand and hence shortage persists	To adopt supportive policy to ensure availability of organics & bio-fertilizer	
16	Remarks and observations		

NA implies Not Available
Source: NA

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

Name of AERC: Jorhat

State: Arunachal Pradesh

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual		Normal			
		69.05		128.21			
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall		Total number of districts			
		12		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	1.30	1.50		
		2	Oilseeds	0.34	0.40		
		3	Pulses	0.10	0.50		
		4	Maize	0.47	0.53		
		5	Sugarcane	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	Paddy		√		
		2	Oilseeds		√		
		3	Pulses		√		
		4	Maize		√		
		5	Sugarcane		√		
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Paddy	1410.00	1410.00	1420.00	1413.33
		2	Oilseeds	3400.00	3430.00	3450.00	3426.67
		3	Pulses	3600.00	3600.00	3600.00	3600.00
		4	Maize	1280.00	1280.00	1280.00	1280.00
5	Sugarcane	238.00	240.00	240.00	239.33		
<i>Note: Considering the major markets</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	Hybrid variety	
		1	Paddy	37.00-50.00	75.00-250.00	
		2	Oilseeds	50.00-70.00	70.00-130.00	
		3	Pulses	70.00-85.00	80.00-150.00	
		4	Maize	30.00-50.00	50.00-70.00	
		5	Sugarcane	20.00-27.00	30.00-55.00	
Remarks:						
8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (√)	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage	
		1	Urea	√		
		2	DAP	√		
		3	SSP	√		
		4	Others	√		
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)		
		1	Urea	8.00		
		2	DAP	22.00		
		3	SSP	8.00		
		4	Others	8.00-15.00		
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available		Shortage		
				√		
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture is mostly a seasonal venture/ activity for which they do not confine to it and prefer to shift to other economic activities to support their families throughout the year Migration of labour to urban and metro cities of India for better livelihood is very common 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural labourers must find some other economic activities so that they can support their families 100% assured irrigation is a must to engage agricultural labourers throughout the year so that mono cropped area can be converted to double or triple cropped area Mechanization can be a viable option to mitigate the shortage of labour. 			
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female		
		280.00		180.00		
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)		
		52.86		27.91		
	Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Selection procedure of beneficiaries is too clumsy Bank officials are reluctant to disburse credit because repayment is not satisfactory Role of middle- man in selection of beneficiaries 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of beneficiaries must be hassle free Pre-conceived notion of waiving of loan amongst the credit seeker is to be removed through mass awareness programme Role of middlemen is to be minimized/eliminated 			
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)			NA		
	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	
	<p>1. Farmers are generally not willing to purchase due to high price of machinery, its maintenance cost, fuel cost and poor knowledge of machinery management. And hence dealers usually keep low stock of all types machinery.</p> <p>2. Around 85% of the total farmers of the State belong to small and marginal groups who cannot afford to purchase all the modern and costly machinery.</p> <p>3. Supply of farm machinery to the farmers at subsidized rate under the different Govt. programme/scheme often stand as cause of low stock in the market.</p>	<p>1. The use of many farm machinery is possible for large areas under operation only, for which the concept of cooperative farming, contract farming, etc., needs to be encouraged to redress the problems of the small and marginal farmers.</p> <p>2. Rental value of land is to be fixed in such a way the farmers can earn the benefit from their small and marginal cultivable land holding and at the same time they can work or engage themselves in other agricultural activities with proper terms and conditions, if interested. This will definitely increase the use of farm machinery and equipment which will encourage the dealers to maintain large stocks.</p>	
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate	Shortage
			√
	Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	Present policy initiatives are not sufficient enough to meet the demand and hence shortage persists	To adopt supportive policy to ensure availability of organics & bio-fertilizer	
16	Remarks and observations	-	

NA implies Not Available

Source: NA

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

Name of AERC: Jorhat

State: Meghalaya

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual	Normal				
		67.9	136.22				
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts				
		4	7				
<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	1.09	1.53		
		2	Maize	0.18	0.30		
		3	Jute	0.06	0.10		
		4	Oilseeds	0.14	0.29		
		5	Pulses	0.08	0.14		
<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	Paddy		√		
		2	Maize		√		
		3	Jute		√		
		4	Oilseeds		√		
		5	Pulses		√		
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Paddy	1390.00	1400.00	1400.00	1396.67
		2	Maize	1285.00	1290.00	1300.00	1291.67
		3	Jute	2600.00	2600.00	2600.00	2600.00
		4	Oilseeds	3300.00	3300.00	3310.00	3303.33
5	Pulses	3600.00	3650.00	3650.00	3633.33		
<i>Note: Considering the major markets</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Paddy	√			
		2	Maize	√			
		3	Jute	√			
		4	Oilseeds	√			
		5	Pulses	√			

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)			
				Local variety	Hybrid variety		
		1	Paddy	35.00-54.00	60.00-230.00		
		2	Maize	28.00-35.00	38.00-60.00		
		3	Jute	60.00-80.00	90.00-110.00		
		4	Oilseeds	70.00-85.00	80.00-125.00		
		5	Pulses	60.00-75.00	80.00-150.00		
Remarks:							
8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (√)	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Urea	√			
		2	DAP	√			
		3	SSP	√			
		4	Others	√			
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)			
		1	Urea	7.50			
		2	DAP	22.00			
		3	SSP	8.00			
		4	Others	10.00-15.00			
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available			Shortage		
					√		
		Reason for shortage of agricultural labour			Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
		<p>1. Agriculture is mostly a seasonal venture/ activity for which they do not confine to it and prefer to shift to other economic activities to support their families throughout the year</p> <p>2. Migration of labour to urban and metro cities of India for better livelihood is also a matter of concern.</p>			<p>1. Agricultural labourers must find some other economic activities to support their families</p> <p>2. 100% assured irrigation is a must to engage agricultural labourers throughout the year so that mono cropped area can be converted to double or triple cropped area.</p> <p>3. Mechanization can also be an option to mitigate the shortage of labour.</p>		
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female			
		290.00		200.00			
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)			Achievement (Rs. in Crore)		
		2275.49			389.46		
		Reason for less achievement against the target			Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
		<p>1. Selection procedure of beneficiaries is too clumsy.</p> <p>2. Bank officials are reluctant to disburse credit because repayment is not satisfactory.</p> <p>3. Role of middle- man in selection of beneficiaries should be eliminated.</p>			<p>1. Selection of beneficiaries must be hassle free.</p> <p>2. Pre-conceived notion of waiving of loan amongst the credit seeker is to be removed through mass awareness campaign.</p>		
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)				NA		
	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 shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farmers are generally not willing to purchase due to high price of machinery, its maintenance cost, fuel cost and poor knowledge of machinery management. And hence dealers usually keep low stock of all types machinery. 2. Around 85% of the total farmers of the State belong to small and marginal groups who cannot afford to purchase all the modern and costly machinery. 3. Supply of farm machinery to the farmers at subsidized rate under the different Govt. programme/scheme often stand as cause of low stock in the market. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The use of many farm machinery is possible for large areas under operation only, for which the concept of cooperative farming, contract farming, etc., needs to be encouraged to redress the problems of the small and marginal farmers. 2. Rental value of land is to be fixed in such a way the farmers can earn the benefit from their small and marginal cultivable land holding and at the same time they can work or engage themselves in other agricultural activities with proper terms and conditions, if interested. This will definitely increase the use of farm machinery and equipment which will encourage the dealers to maintain large stocks. 	
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate	Shortage
			√
	Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	Present policy initiatives are not sufficient enough to meet the demand and hence shortage persists	To adopt supportive policy to ensure availability of organics & bio-fertilizer	
16	Remarks and observations		

NA implies Not Available

Source: NA

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

Name of AERC: Jorhat

State: Mizoram

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual	Normal				
		49.50	84.90				
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts				
		6	8				
<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	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		
<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	Paddy		√		
		2	Oilseeds		√		
		3	Maize		√		
		4	Pulses		√		
		5	Sugarcane		√		
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Paddy	1400.00	1400.00	1420.00	1406.67
		2	Oilseeds	3650.00	3700.00	3700.00	3683.33
		3	Maize	1280.00	1300.00	1300.00	1293.33
		4	Pulses	2600.00	2600.00	2650.00	2616.67
5	Sugarcane	240.00	240.00	245.00	241.67		
<i>Note: Considering the major markets</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Paddy	√			
		2	Oilseeds	√			
		3	Maize	√			
		4	Pulses	√			
		5	Sugarcane	√			

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Paddy	30.00-60.00	70.00-240.00
		2	Oilseeds	70.00-80.00	70.00-130.00
		3	Maize	29.00-45.00	50.00-65.00
		4	Pulses	60.00-85.00	80.00-125.00
		5	Sugarcane	22.00-30.00	30.00-50.00
Remarks:					
8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (√)	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Urea	√	
		2	DAP	√	
		3	SSP	√	
		4	Others	√	
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)	
		1	Urea	8.50	
		2	DAP	28.00	
		3	SSP	10.00	
		4	Others	10.00-15.00	
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available		Shortage	
				√	
		Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture is mostly a seasonal venture/ activity for which they do not confine to it and prefer to shift to other economic activities to support their families throughout the year Migration of labour to urban and metro cities of India for better livelihood is also a matter of concern. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural labourers must find some other economic activities to support their families 100% assured irrigation is a must to engage agricultural labourers throughout the year so that mono cropped area can be converted to double or triple cropped area. Mechanization can also be an option to mitigate the shortage of labour. 			
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female	
		280.00		180.00	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)	
		NA		NA	
		Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Selection procedure of beneficiaries is too clumsy. Bank officials are reluctant to disburse credit because repayment is not satisfactory. Role of middle- man in selection of beneficiaries should be eliminated. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of beneficiaries must be hassle free. Pre-conceived notion of waiving of loan amongst the credit seeker is to be removed through mass awareness campaign. 			

13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)	NA	
	<i>Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:</i>		
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available	Shortage
			√
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farmers are generally not willing to purchase due to high price of machinery, its maintenance cost, fuel cost and poor knowledge of machinery management. And hence dealers usually keep low stock of all types machinery. 2. Around 85% of the total farmers of the State belong to small and marginal groups who cannot afford to purchase all the modern and costly machinery. 3. Supply of farm machinery to the farmers at subsidized rate under the different Govt. programme/scheme often stand as cause of low stock in the market. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The use of many farm machinery is possible for large areas under operation only, for which the concept of cooperative farming, contract farming, etc., needs to be encouraged to redress the problems of the small and marginal farmers. 2. Rental value of land is to be fixed in such a way the farmers can earn the benefit from their small and marginal cultivable land holding and at the same time they can work or engage themselves in other agricultural activities with proper terms and conditions, if interested. This will definitely increase the use of farm machinery and equipment which will encourage the dealers to maintain large stocks. 	
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate	Shortage
			√
	Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	<i>Present policy initiatives are not sufficient enough to meet the demand and hence shortage persists</i>	<i>To adopt supportive policy to ensure availability of organics & bio-fertilizer</i>	
16	Remarks and observations		

NA implies Not Available
Source: NA

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

Name of AERC: Jorhat

State: Manipur

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar, 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual			Normal		
		78.16			135.10		
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall			Total number of districts		
		5			9		
<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	2.40		2.50	
		2	Oilseeds	0.37		0.50	
		3	Maize	0.26		0.32	
		4	Pulses	0.30		0.41	
		5	Sugarcane	0.05		0.06	
<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	Paddy		√		
		2	Oilseeds		√		
		3	Maize		√		
		4	Pulses		√		
		5	Sugarcane		√		
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Paddy	1365.00	1370.00	1350.00	1361.67
		2	Oilseeds	3300.00	3300.00	3300.00	3300.00
		3	Maize	1290.00	1300.00	1300.00	1296.67
		4	Pulses	3600.00	3600.00	3600.00	3600.00
5	Sugarcane	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00		
<i>Note: Considering the major markets</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate		Shortage	
		1	Paddy	√			
		2	Oilseeds	√			
		3	Maize	√			
		4	Pulses	√			
		5	Sugarcane	√			

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Paddy	33.00-50.00	60.00-210.00
		2	Oilseeds	65.00-80.00	75.00-125.00
		3	Maize	26.00-34.00	35.00-50.00
		4	Pulses	70.00-90.00	70.00-120.00
		5	Sugarcane	20.00-28.00	30.00-39.00
Remarks:					
8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (√)	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Urea	√	
		2	DAP	√	
		3	SSP	√	
		4	Others	√	
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)	
		1	Urea	7.50	
		2	DAP	22.00	
		3	SSP	7.50	
		4	Others	10.00-15.00	
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available			Shortage
					√
		Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	1. Agriculture is mostly a seasonal venture/ activity for which they do not confine to it and prefer to shift to other economic activities to support their families throughout the year	1. Agricultural labourers must find some other economic activities to support their families			
	2. Migration of labour to urban and metro cities of India for better livelihood is also a matter of concern.	2. 100% assured irrigation is a must to engage agricultural labourers throughout the year so that mono cropped area can be converted to double or triple cropped area.			
		3. Mechanization can also be an option to mitigate the shortage of labour.			
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female	
		250.00		180.00	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)			Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		457.59			119.32
	Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
	1. Selection procedure of beneficiaries is too clumsy.	1. Selection of beneficiaries must be hassle free.			
2. Bank officials are reluctant to disburse credit because repayment is not satisfactory.	2. Pre-conceived notion of waiving of loan amongst the credit seeker is to be removed through awareness program.				
3. Role of middle- man in selection of beneficiaries should be eliminated.					
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)			NA	
	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 shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	<p>1. Farmers are generally not willing to purchase due to high price of machinery, its maintenance cost, fuel cost and poor knowledge of machinery management. And hence dealers usually keep low stock of all types machinery.</p> <p>2. Around 85% of the total farmers of the State belong to small and marginal groups who cannot afford to purchase all the modern and costly machinery.</p> <p>3. Supply of farm machinery to the farmers at subsidized rate under the different Govt. programme/scheme often stand as cause of low stock in the market.</p>	<p>1. The use of many farm machinery is possible for large areas under operation only, for which the concept of cooperative farming, contract farming, etc., needs to be encouraged to redress the problems of the small and marginal farmers.</p> <p>2. Rental value of land is to be fixed in such a way the farmers can earn the benefit from their small and marginal cultivable land holding and at the same time they can work or engage themselves in other agricultural activities with proper terms and conditions, if interested. This will definitely increase the use of farm machinery and equipment which will encourage the dealers to maintain large stocks.</p>	
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate	Shortage
			√
	Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	Present policy initiatives are not sufficient enough to meet the demand and hence shortage persists	To adopt supportive policy to ensure availability of organics & bio-fertilizer	
16	Remarks and observations		

NA implies Not Available

Source: NA

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

Name of AERC: Jorhat

State: Nagaland

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual		Normal			
		60.50		122.41			
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall			Total number of districts		
		9			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 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
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Paddy	1400.00	1400.00	1400.00	1400.00
		2	Oilseeds	3300.00	3300.00	3350.00	3316.67
		3	Pulses	3600.00	3600.00	3620.00	3606.67
		4	Maize	1320.00	1320.00	1300.00	1313.33
5	Sugarcane	240.00	235.00	239.00	238.00		
<i>Note: Considering the major markets</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	Hybrid variety
		1	Paddy	38.00-50.00	100.00-250.00
		2	Oilseeds	70.00-90.00	70.00-130.00
		3	Pulses	60.00-78.00	75.00-130.00
		4	Maize	30.00-42.00	45.00-65.00
		5	Sugarcane	20.00-26.00	30.00-44.00
Remarks:					
8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (√)	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Urea	√	
		2	DAP	√	
		3	SSP	√	
		4	Others	√	
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)	
		1	Urea	8.00	
		2	DAP	20.00	
		3	SSP	7.50	
		4	Others	8.00-15.00	
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available		Shortage	
				√	
		Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
		1. Agriculture is mostly a seasonal venture/ activity for which they do not confine to it and prefer to shift to other economic activities to support their families throughout the year 2. Migration of labour to urban and metro cities of India for better livelihood is also a matter of concern.		1. Agricultural labourers must find some other economic activities to support their families 2. 100% assured irrigation is a must to engage agricultural labourers throughout the year so that mono cropped area can be converted to double or triple cropped area. 3. Mechanization can also be an option to mitigate the shortage of labour.	
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female	
		280.00		190.00	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)	
		NA		NA	
		Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
		NA		NA	

13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)	NA	
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 shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farmers are generally not willing to purchase due to high price of machinery, its maintenance cost, fuel cost and poor knowledge of machinery management. And hence dealers usually keep low stock of all types machinery. 2. Around 85% of the total farmers of the State belong to small and marginal groups who cannot afford to purchase all the modern and costly machinery. 3. Supply of farm machinery to the farmers at subsidized rate under the different Govt. programme/scheme often stand as cause of low stock in the market. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The use of many farm machinery is possible for large areas under operation only, for which the concept of cooperative farming, contract farming, etc., needs to be encouraged to redress the problems of the small and marginal farmers. 2. Rental value of land is to be fixed in such a way the farmers can earn the benefit from their small and marginal cultivable land holding and at the same time they can work or engage themselves in other agricultural activities with proper terms and conditions, if interested. This will definitely increase the use of farm machinery and equipment which will encourage the dealers to maintain large stocks. 	
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate	Shortage
			√
	Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	Present policy initiatives are not sufficient enough to meet the demand and hence shortage persists	To adopt supportive policy to ensure availability of organics & bio-fertilizer	
16	Remarks and observations		

NA implies Not Available
Source: NA

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

Name of AERC: Jorhat

State: Tripura

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual	Normal				
		52.13	109.7				
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts				
		3	4				
<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	2.54	2.75		
		2	Maize	0.05	0.09		
		3	Pulses	0.10	0.13		
		4	Oilseeds	0.07	0.10		
		5	Sugarcane	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	Paddy		√		
		2	Maize		√		
		3	Pulses		√		
		4	Oilseeds		√		
		5	Sugarcane		√		
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Paddy	1400	1400	1410	1403.33
		2	Maize	1310	1310	1300	1306.67
		3	Pulses	3650	3650	3625	3641.67
		4	Oilseeds	3350	3400	3400	3383.33
5	Sugarcane	240	250	245	245.00		
<i>Note: Considering the major markets</i>							

6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage	
		1	Paddy	√		
		2	Maize	√		
		3	Pulses	√		
		4	Oilseeds	√		
		5	Sugarcane	√		
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)		
				Local variety	Hybrid variety	
		1	Paddy	40.00-50.00	60.00-250.00	
		2	Maize	30.00-42.00	40.00-60.00	
		3	Pulses	70.00-85.00	80.00-135.00	
		4	Oilseeds	50.00-75.00	80.00-125.00	
		5	Sugarcane	20.00-33.00	35.00-45.00	
Remarks:						
8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (√)	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage	
		1	Urea	√		
		2	DAP	√		
		3	SSP	√		
		4	Others	√		
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)		
		1	Urea	7.00		
		2	DAP	20.50		
		3	SSP	7.00		
		4	Others	10.00-18.00		
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available		Shortage		
				√		
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture is mostly a seasonal venture/ activity for which they do not confine to it and prefer to shift to other economic activities to support their families throughout the year 2. Migration of labour to urban and metro cities of India for better livelihood is also a matter of concern. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agricultural labourers must find some other economic activities to support their families 2. 100% assured irrigation is a must to engage agricultural labourers throughout the year so that mono cropped area can be converted to double or triple cropped area. 3. Mechanization can also be an option to mitigate the shortage of labour. 			

11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male	Female
		280.00	200.00
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		2117.11	1612.49
	Reason for less achievement against the target	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selection procedure of beneficiaries is too clumsy 2. Bank officials are reluctant to disburse credit because repayment is not satisfactory 3. Uncalled for role of middle- man in selection of beneficiaries 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selection of beneficiaries must be hassle free. 2. Pre-conceived notion of waiving of loan amongst the credit seeker is to be removed through mass awareness campaign 	
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)	NA	
	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 shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farmers are generally not willing to purchase due to high price of machinery, its maintenance cost, fuel cost and poor knowledge of machinery management. And hence dealers usually keep low stock of all types machinery. 2. Around 85% of the total farmers of the State belong to small and marginal groups who cannot afford to purchase all the modern and costly machinery. 3. Supply of farm machinery to the farmers at subsidized rate under the different Govt. programme/scheme often stand as cause of low stock in the market. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The use of many farm machinery is possible for large areas under operation only, for which the concept of cooperative farming, contract farming, etc., needs to be encouraged to redress the problems of the small and marginal farmers. 2. Rental value of land is to be fixed in such a way the farmers can earn the benefit from their small and marginal cultivable land holding and at the same time they can work or engage themselves in other agricultural activities with proper terms and conditions, if interested. This will definitely increase the use of farm machinery and equipment which will encourage the dealers to maintain large stocks. 	
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate	Shortage
			√
	Reasons for shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	Present policy initiatives are not sufficient enough to meet the demand and hence shortage persists	To adopt supportive policy to ensure availability of organics & bio-fertilizer	
	Remarks and observations		

NA implies Not Available

Source: NA

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: Jan - Mar 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual			Normal		
		126.8			395.2		
2	No. of districts received deficit rainfall in the state	No. of districts with deficit rainfall			Total number of districts		
		16			19		
<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> 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	Sumer Paddy	11.80		13.10	
		2	Wheat	1.17		1.54	
		3	Mustard	6.21		5.75	
		4	Potato	4.91		4.60	
		5	Sesame(R+S)	1.26		2.32	
<i>Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area</i> Source- Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of West Bengal							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in principal crops sown (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Sumer Paddy			√	
		2	Wheat			√	
		3	Mustard			√	
		4	Potato			√	
		5	Sesame(R+S)				√
Source- Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of West Bengal							
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Sumer Paddy	1505.00	1530.00	1550.00	1528.00
		2	Wheat	1610.00	1640.00	1650.00	1633.00
		3	Mustard	3705.00	3725.00	3750.00	3727.00
		4	Potato	800.00	850.00	900.00	850.00
5	Sesame(R+S)	NA	NA	NA	NA		
<i>Note: Consider major producing market</i> Source- Agmarknet website							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate		Shortage	
		1	Sumer Paddy	√			
		2	Wheat	√			
		3	Mustard	√			
		4	Potato	√			
		5	Sesame(R+S)	√			
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	Sumer Paddy	-	37.00	
		2	Wheat	-	28.00	
		3	Mustard	-	29.00	
		4	Potato	-	44.00	
		5	Sesame (R+S)	52.00	-	
<i>Source: Local Market</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	9.50		
		2	DAP	27.00		
		3	SSP	11.50		
		4	Others	17.00		
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available		Shortage		
				√		
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	Due to co-inside of 100 days work with Agril. work		Steps should be taken to implement NREGA before or after sowing and harvesting work			
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female		
		225=00		225=00		
		<i>Source- Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of West Bengal</i>				
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)		
		59097.77		37732.00		
	Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	-		-			
<i>Source: UBI, Head Office, Kolkatta</i>						
13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)			NA		
	<i>Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:</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			
	Availability is less and requirement is at a time		Steps should be taken to increase supply of farm machineries to the farmers			
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate		Shortage		
		√				
	Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	-		-			
<i>Source: Local Market</i>						
16	Remarks and observations					

Agro-Economic Research Center, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam

Name of AERC: Visakhapatnam

State: Andhra Pradesh

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual			Normal		
		14.0			26.9		
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall			Total number of districts		
		3 (Excess), 2 (Deficient) 8 (Scanty)			13		
3	Area covered under major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)		Targeted area (lakh ha)	
		1	Rice	7.30		7.50	
		2	Other Cereals	3.55		3.37	
		3	Pulses	10.08		11.57	
		4	Oilseeds	1.23		1.61	
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in principal crops sown (✓)	Sl. No.	Name of the Crop	Severe	Moderate	Low	Area Treated in Ha
		1	Paddy		✓		21875
		2	Non-Paddy			✓	4918
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price (MSP)
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Paddy (Common)				1550
			Paddy (Grade A)				1590
		2	Maize				1425
		3	Ragi				1900
4	Groundnut				4450		
<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	Pulses	✓			
		3	Groundnut	✓			
	<i>Reason for shortage of seed in the local market</i>			<i>Suggestions to overcome the shortage</i>			
-			-				
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per Qtl.)			
				Local variety		Hybrid variety	
		1	Paddy	3400			
		2	Ragi	5000			
		3	Mung	7000			
		4	Arhar	7200			
5	Groundnut	7700					

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	295	
		2	DAP	1076-1215	
		3	SSP	362-378	
	4	Others	-		
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available		Shortage	
		√			
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour			Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
-			-		
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female	
		600		400	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the state (Co-operative Bank)	Target (Rs. crore)		Achievement (Rs. crore)	
		36552.04		32242.04	
	Reason for less achievement against the target			Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
-			-		
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)			9	
<i>Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:</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	
NA			NA		
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate		Shortage	
				√	
	Reason for the shortage			Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
There is not sufficient Vermi Compost Units					
16	Remarks and observations				

NA implies Not Available

Source: NA

Source of Information by Planning Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Amaravathi.

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

Name of AERC: Pune

State: Maharashtra

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual			Normal		
		-			-		
2	No. of districts received deficit rainfall in the state	No. of districts with deficit rainfall			Total number of districts		
		-			-		
	<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	Rabi Jowar	16.54		26.30	
		2	Gram	16.89		13.98	
		3	Maize	1.56		1.57	
		4	Safflower	0.68		0.03	
	<i>Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area</i>						
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in principal crops sown (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Rabi Jowar			√	
		2	Gram		√		
		3	Maize			√	
		4	Safflower			√	
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Rabi Jowar	1970	1836	1945	1917
		2	Gram	3722	3729	3450	3634
		3	Maize	1127	1041	1232	1133
		4	Sunflower	3414	3265	3950	3543
	<i>Note: Consider major producing market</i>						
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate		Shortage	
		1	Rabi Jowar	√			
		2	Gram	√			
		3	Maize	√			
		4	Sunflower	√			
	<i>Reason for shortage of seed in the local market</i>			<i>Suggestions to overcome the shortage</i>			
	-			-			
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)			
				Local variety		Hybrid variety	
		1	Rabi Jowar	15		4	
		2	Gram	24		40	
		3	Maize	-		46	
		4	Sunflower	-		60	
	<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	5.90	
		2	DAP	21.50	
		3	SSP	7.60	
		4	Others	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)	Male		Female	
		200		120	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)	
		77000		33600	
	Reason for less achievement against the target	Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	<i>To avoid over financing in agriculture</i>	-			
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)	8 hours			
	Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:				
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available		Shortage	
		√			
	Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	-	-			
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate		Shortage	
		√			
	Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	-	-			
16	Remarks and observations				

NA implies Not Applicable

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra;

Economic Survey of Maharashtra, 2017-18;

www.agmarknet.nic.in



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