

Quarterly Report on **INDICATORS OF AGRICULTURE**

October - December 2020

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



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

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Contact:

Dr. I. Maruthi
Professor & Head of the Centre
Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC)
Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru - 560 072
Ph: +91-80-23016029 / 23215468 Extn.: 212
Fax : 080-23217008 Mobile : +91 8217880447
Email: maruthi@isec.ac.in

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Acknowledgement

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

We are grateful to Prof. S. Madheswaran, Director, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, for 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 states under their jurisdiction and submitting the same to facilitate consolidation of the quarterly report on Indicators of Agriculture for the period, October to December 2020.

I. Maruthi
HOD, ADRT Centre, ISEC

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AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS

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

The production of coarse cereals during 2019-20 is estimated at 45.24 million tonnes. It is higher than the average production by 2.18 million tonnes as compared to the production of 43.06 million tonnes achieved during 2018-19. Total production of pulses during 2019-20 is estimated at 23.02 million tonnes, which is higher by 2.76 million tonnes than the Five years' average production of 20.26 million tonnes. But the production has declined to an extent of 2.21 million tonnes as compared to

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

National Institution for Transformation of India (NITI), Government of India, entrusted Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC), Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru, to undertake a study on "Indicators of Agriculture". This report is a compilation of data furnished by Agro-Economic Research Centers (AERCs) located across India. The data on agricultural indicators pertain to the period from October to December, 2020. The basic data regarding agricultural indicators were 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 covered for the study include:

1. Average Rainfall
2. Number of deficit-rainfall districts
3. Area covered under major crops
4. Incidence of major pests and diseases in principal crops
5. Farm output prices of major crops
6. Seed availability in the local markets for major crops
7. Prevailing market prices of major crop seeds
8. Chemical fertilizers (NPK) availability in the local markets
9. Prevailing market prices of fertilizers
10. Availability of agricultural labour
11. Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture
12. Availability of institutional credit for agriculture
13. Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets
14. Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations
15. Availability of organic manure, farmyard manure, vermicompost and bio-fertilizers.

1. Average Rainfall

The overall rainfall status for 4th quarter of 2020 for 23 states indicated that eleven states have received rainfall more than their normal, and the remaining twelve states have received rainfall lower than normal. Among the states

that have received excess rainfall, Maharashtra had recorded an excess to the tune of 27.90 per cent than the normal, followed by Andhra Pradesh, Nagaland, Tripura, Assam, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Karnataka to an extent of 25.10 per cent, 23.66 per cent, 14.70 per cent, 12.28 per cent, 9.12 per cent, 6.90 per cent, 6.12 per cent, 5.29 per cent, 4.50 per cent and 4.40 per cent respectively. The states which have received excess rainfall in this quarter are Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Nagaland and Tripura; however, the quantity of rainfall is lesser than the normal during the corresponding quarter of the previous year 2019. Among the States, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Mizoram, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Bihar, Punjab, West Bengal, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand have recorded lesser rainfall than the normal to the tune of 5.28 per cent, 7.35 per cent, 10.48 per cent, 14.13 per cent, 15.28 per cent, 16.56 per cent, 19.35 per cent, 21.29 per cent, 37.09 per cent, 54.87 per cent, 65.36 per cent and 70.18 per cent respectively. Half of the North-Eastern states have received rainfall lesser than the normal whereas, all the southern states like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have received excess rainfall than the normal.

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

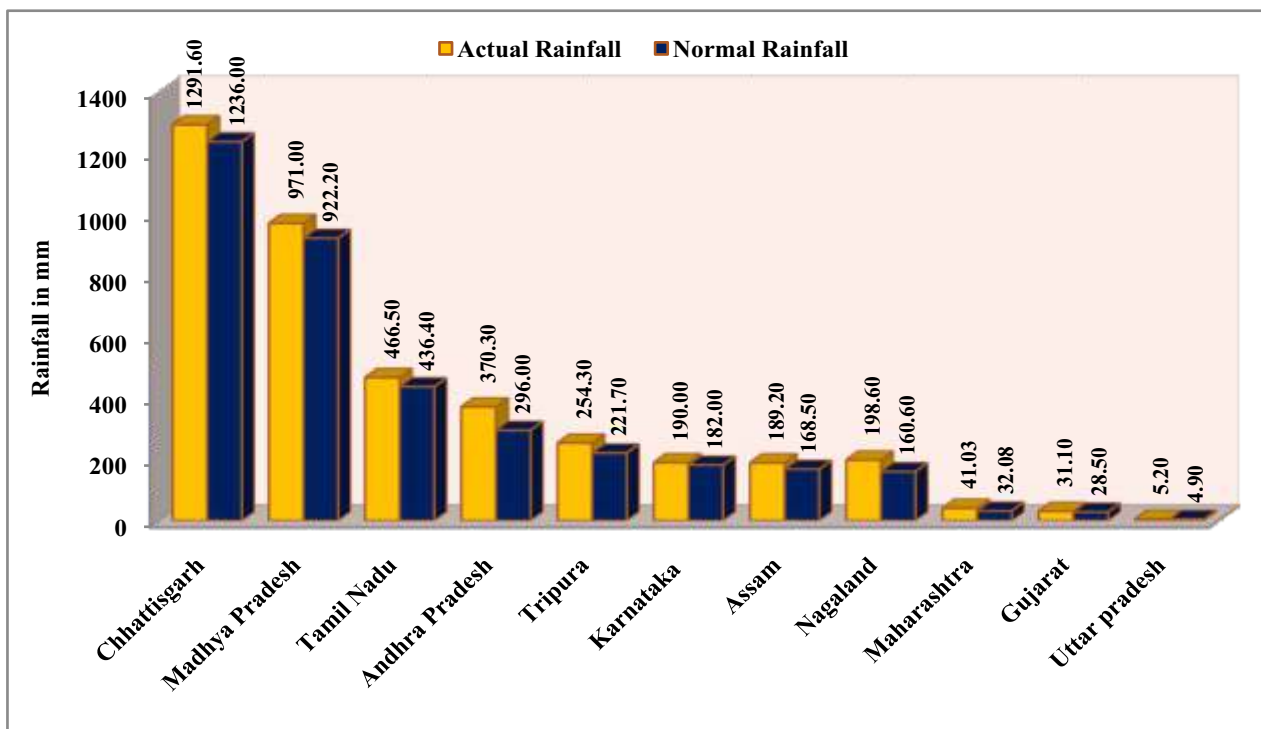
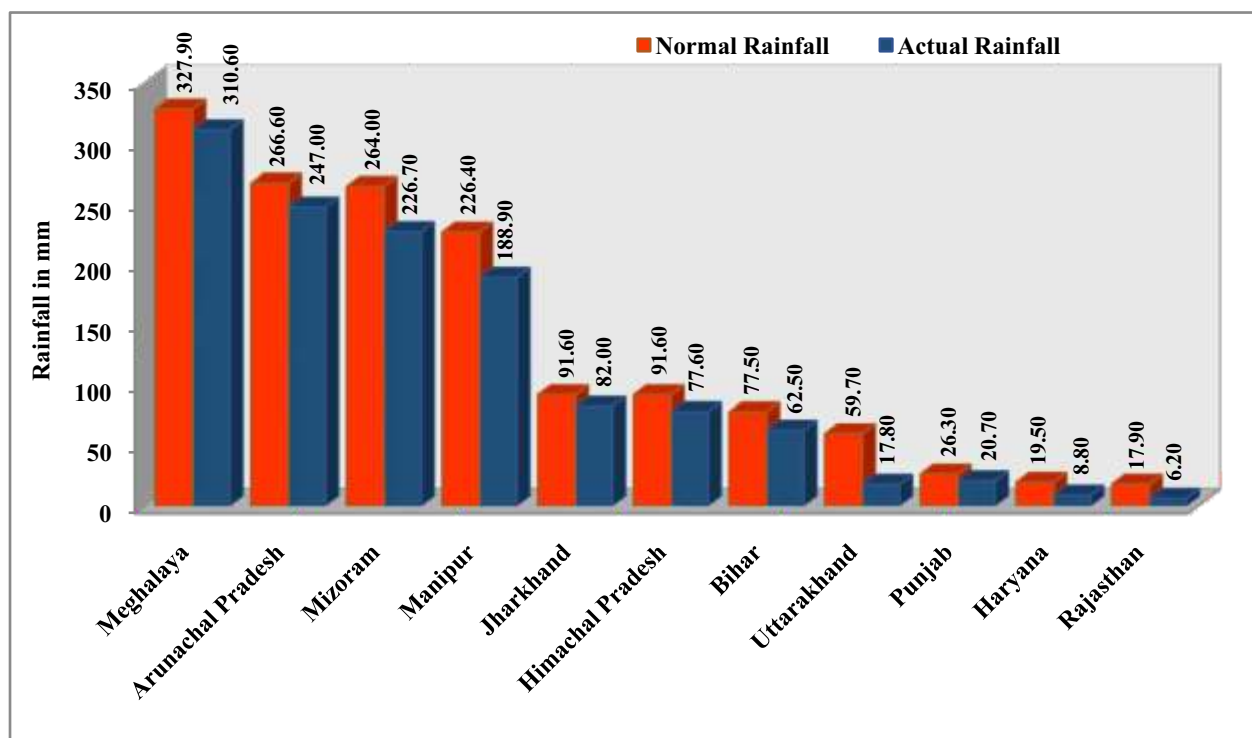


Figure 1: State-wise Rainfall distribution - States which have recorded rainfall Above - Normal Rainfall



Note: The Actual and Normal Rainfall in West Bengal is more than 550 mm whereas other states were less than 350 mm. Therefore, West Bengal is not considered in this graph.

Figure 2: State-wise Rainfall distribution - States which have recorded Below-Normal Rainfall

2. Percentage of Deficit Rainfall Districts

The rainfall data received for 23 states covering 560 districts. Around 33 per cent of these districts have not received sufficient rainfall and hence they have been classified as districts with a deficit rainfall. The number of districts which received deficit rainfall during this quarter is increased, as compared to the same quarter of the previous year 2019, which reported to be 26 per cent of the districts as deficit. Around 94 per cent of the districts in Rajasthan, 92 per cent in Uttarakhand, 79 per cent in West Bengal, 76 per cent in Haryana, 75 per cent in Mizoram, 70 per cent in Punjab, 67 per cent in Manipur, 63 per cent in Assam and 57 per cent in Meghalaya have received deficit rainfall. Above 30 per cent of the districts in Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Nagaland, Himachal Pradesh and Jharkhand have received deficit rainfall. The deficit rainfall was observed in

almost all the districts of nineteen states. However, not a single district of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have reported deficit rainfall during this quarter. Deficit rainfall was reported for 31 districts of Rajasthan, 17 districts of Assam, 16 districts of Haryana, 15 districts each of Gujarat and West Bengal, 14 districts of Punjab and 12 districts of Uttarakhand. The deficit rainfall was experienced in the districts of Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh despite the states has received excess rainfall than the normal. Below 25 per cent of the districts of Tripura, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh have received deficit rainfall. Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Haryana and Mizoram have witnessed higher rainfall deficit as compared to the remaining states. The per cent of districts with a deficit rainfall to the respective total districts for 23 states is represented in **Figure 3** in the descending order.

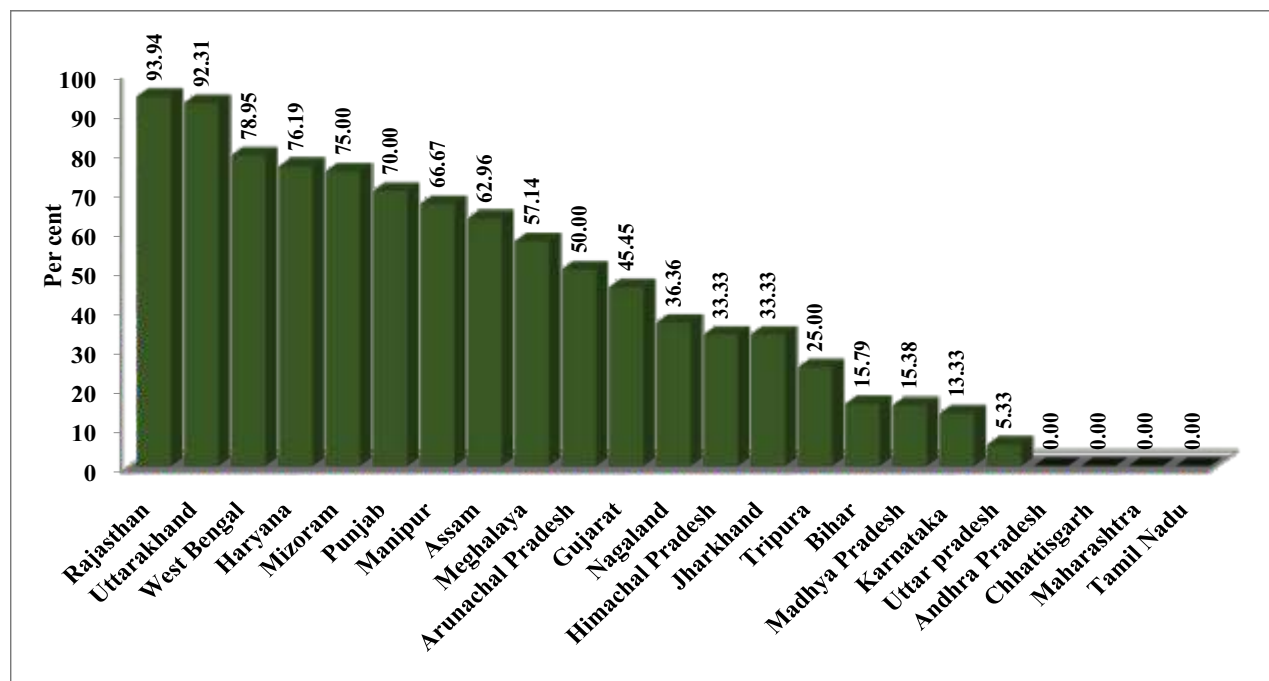


Figure 3: Deficit rainfall districts as per cent to the total districts of states

3. Area Covered Under Major Crops

The proportion of actual area covered under different crops as against to 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 the targeted and actual area, 62 million

hectares have been covered under the actual area as against the targeted area of 70 million hectares. Thus, the achievement constitutes 89 per cent of the targeted area covered under major crops. The per cent achievement as against to the target has slightly decreased from the corresponding quarter of the previous year, which can be clearly seen in **Figure 4**.

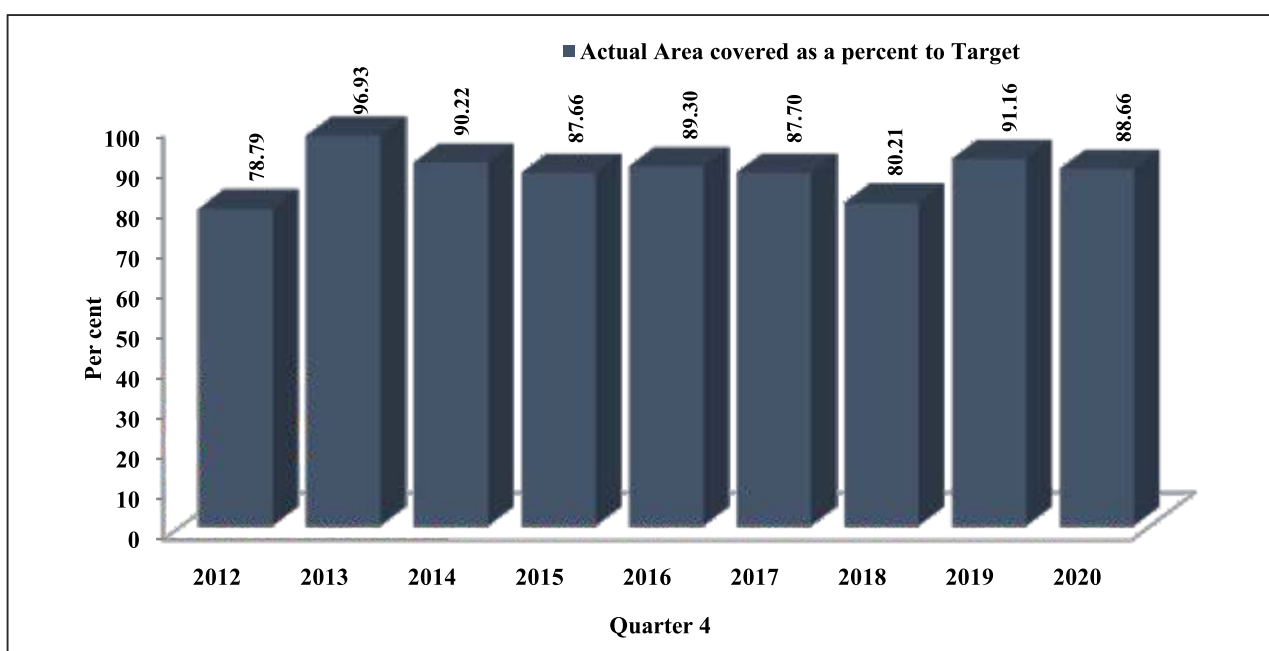
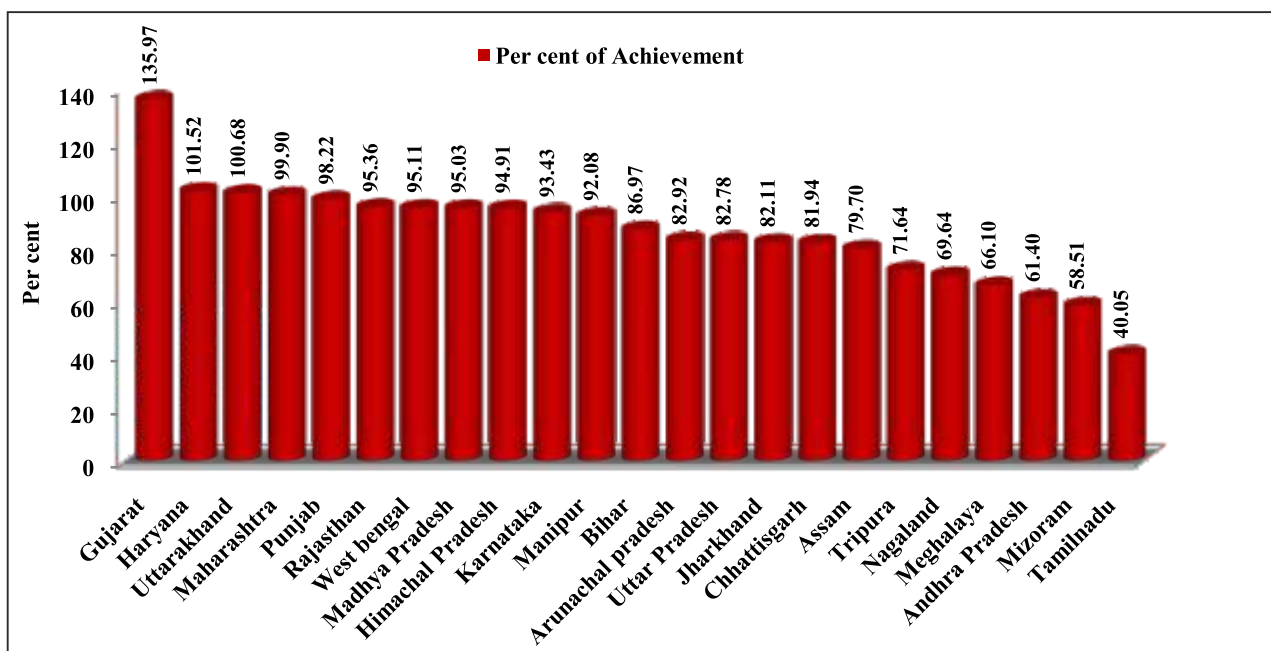


Figure 4: Area covered under major crops across 4th quarter of the last 9 years as per cent to the targeted area

The performance of states on the basis of per cent achievement to targeted area during this quarter is presented in **Figure 5**. It is clearly seen from the figure that the states like Gujarat, Haryana, Uttarakhand and Maharashtra have exceeded the targeted area. Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka and Manipur have crossed 90 per cent of the targeted area. The states like Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Assam have crossed 80 per

cent of the targeted area. The remaining states like, Tripura, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh, Mizoram and Tamil Nadu have achieved above 40 per cent of the targeted area, respectively. In sum total, seventeen states have more than 80 per cent target area under crops, whereas only one state has less than half of the target area. Thus, this higher achievement on the part of most of the states as compared to the targeted area could be mainly attributed to the State and Central Government programmes.



Note: Gujarat data is up to 28th December 2020; Rajasthan data is up to 24th December 2020.

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

Across crop categories, cereals are found to be a major category, which accounted for 66 per cent of the total area. Area under Wheat is the highest not only under cereals, but also among all crops accounting for 76 per cent of the area under cereals and 50 per cent of the total area

under major crops. Paddy is the next cereal crop, which has covered 14 per cent of the area under cereals and nine per cent of the total area under major crops. The area covered under cereals, pulses, oilseeds and other crops is given in **Figure 6**.

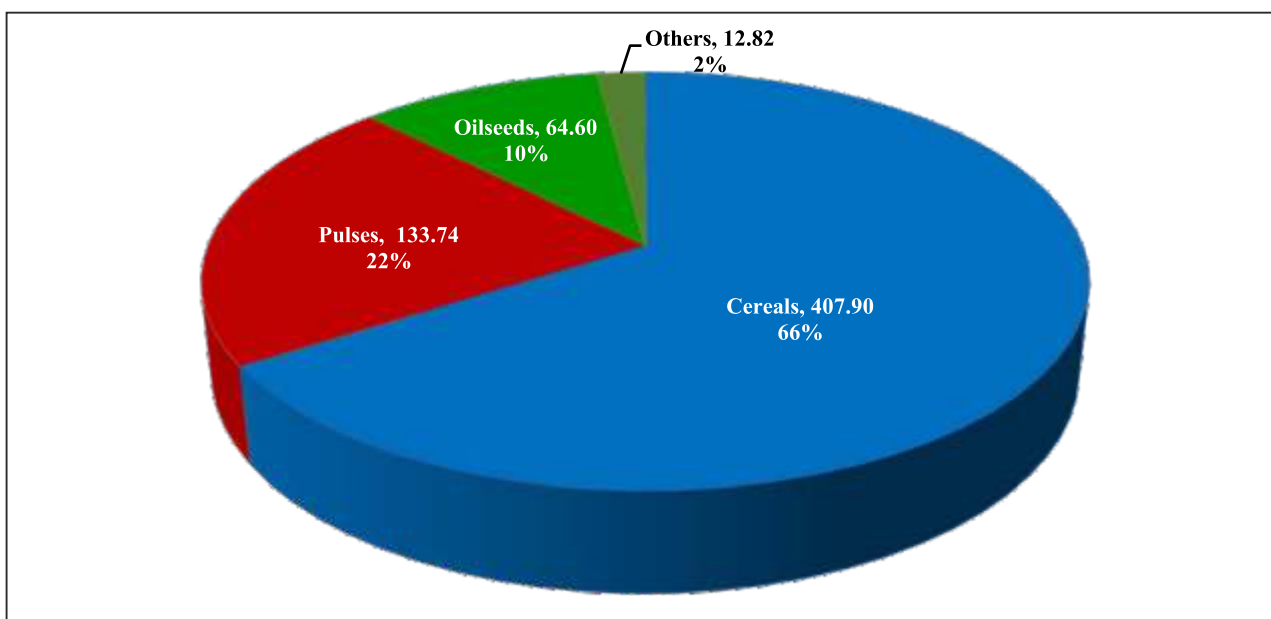


Figure 6: Area covered under different crop categories (lakh hectares)

Among pulses, Gram was found to be the top crop in terms of area during this quarter which accounted for 42 per cent of the area covered and nine per cent of the total area under major crops. The share of pulses and oil seeds constitutes 22 per cent and 10 per cent of the total area covered under major crops, respectively. Red Gram, Bengal Gram, Lentil, Cowpea, Chickpea, Green Gram and Black Gram constitute the main pulse crops in the country, while major oilseed crops include Groundnut, Sunflower, Soyabean and Rapeseed & Mustard. Among Oilseeds, Rapeseed & Mustard was found to be the top crop in terms of area during this quarter which accounted for 94 per cent of the area covered and 10 per cent of the total area covered under major crops. Other crop categories comprise vegetables and cash crops such as Sugarcane, Jute, Tobacco and Cotton. These crops together account for two per cent of the total area covered.

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

The incidence of major pests and diseases in predominant crops were found to be lower in Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh. Interestingly, no attack of pests and diseases were reported from Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh states in respect of major crops. The incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops sown in different states is depicted in the **Table 1**.

5. Farm Output Prices of Major Crops

Farm output prices of major crops across different States have shown wide variation.

The price of Paddy was highest in Haryana (Rs.1904/qtl) and lowest in Jharkhand (Rs.1267/qtl), while the price of Wheat varied between Rs.1700/qtl in Madhya Pradesh and Rs.2416/qtl in Maharashtra. The price of Maize varied from Rs.1083.33/qtl in Bihar to Rs.2017/qtl in Maharashtra. The price of pulses like Gram was highest in Karnataka (Rs.6732.85/qtl) and lowest in Bihar (Rs.4733.33/qtl). The price of Oilseeds like Rapeseed & Mustard was highest in Jharkhand (Rs.9333/qtl) and lowest in West Bengal (Rs.726.66/qtl). It is for the obvious reasons that the prices varied depending upon the type of produce (local or HYV), quality and time of sale.

6. Seed Availability in the Local Markets for Major Crops

The seed availability in the local markets for major crops was adequate in almost all the states which encompasses Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

7. Prevailing Market Prices of Seeds for Major Crops

The prevailing market prices of seeds for major crops during the period October 2020 to December 2020 is presented in **Table 2**. The variation in prices depended on the type of seed (i.e. Hybrid or HYV) and sources of

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

States	Incidence of major pest and Diseases			
	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
Andhra Pradesh			Paddy, Maize, Bengal Gram, Groundnut, Chillies	
Arunachal Pradesh		Paddy, Pulses	Oilseeds, Maize, Sugarcane	
Assam		Paddy, Pulses	Mustard, Maize, Sugarcane	
Bihar		Maize	Gram, Lentil, Mustard	Wheat
Chhattisgarh				Wheat, Maize, Urd, Gram,Pea
Gujarat		Gram, Cumin	Wheat, Mustard, Potato	
Haryana		Barley	Wheat, Mustard, Gram	
Himachal Pradesh				Wheat, Barley, Pulses
Jharkhand			Gram, Lentil, Rapeseed/ Mustard, Peas	Wheat
Karnataka			Maize, Bengal gram	Paddy, Ragi, Groundnut
Madhya Pradesh				Wheat, Chickpea, Mustard, Lentil, Pea
Maharashtra		Gram (Channa)	Jowar, Wheat, Maize	
Manipur		Paddy, Pulses	Oilseeds, Maize, Sugarcane	
Meghalaya		Paddy, Pulses	Oilseeds, Maize, Jute	
Mizoram		Paddy, Pulses	Oilseeds, Maize, Sugarcane	
Nagaland		Paddy, Pulses	Oilseeds, Maize, Sugarcane	
Punjab			Wheat, Sugarcane	
Rajasthan			Wheat	Barley, Gram, Rapeseed & Mustard, Taramira
Tamil Nadu		Paddy, Pulses	Millets, Cotton, Sugarcane	
Tripura		Paddy, Pulses	Oilseeds, Maize, Sugarcane	
Uttarakhand			Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed & Mustard, Lentil, Field Pea	
Uttar Pradesh			Wheat, Gram, Masoor, Pea, Mustard	
West Bengal			Wheat	Summer Paddy, Maize, Mustard, Potato

Table 2: Market Prices of Major Crop Seeds (Rs. /kg)

State	Paddy		Maize		Wheat		Gram		Rapeseed & Mustard	
	Local Variety	Hybrid Variety	Local Variety	Hybrid Variety	Local Variety	Hybrid Variety	Local Variety	Hybrid Variety	Local Variety	Hybrid Variety
Andhra Pradesh	32.51	-	50	300	-	-	66	70.5	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	31-45	70-180	22-35	40-60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	30-40	70-200	20-27	26-42	-	-	-	-	48-65	80-140
Bihar	-	-	13	350	21	32	45	55	-	90
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	28	-	53	-	46	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	15-25	25-45	45-75	125-210	60-78	450-530
Haryana	-	-	-	-	23.5-25	40-62.5	80-120	-	80	700
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	20	30	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	20	32	45	-	90	110
Karnataka	31	-	186	-	39	-	70	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	42	-
Maharashtra	-	-	30	65	38	55	45	95	-	-
Manipur	30-38	65-180	20-35	40-60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	29-40	52-200	20-38	40-52	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	32-45	50-140	20-35	40-60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	30-38	60-150	20-32	40-58	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	-	-	30	30-32	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	17	24	36	47	35	70
Tamil Nadu	28-30	110	50	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	28-38	50-150	20-38	40-57	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	33-35	-	80-100	-	90-110	-
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	23.5-25	40-62.5	-	-	80	700
West Bengal	-	42	-	110	-	50	-	-	-	177

purchase (i.e. open market or from departments with subsidy). The market price of local variety Paddy seeds ranged between Rs.29/kg in Tamil Nadu and Rs.38.5/kg in Mizoram, while the price of hybrid variety Paddy seeds per kilogram ranged between Rs.42 in West Bengal and Rs.135 in Assam. The price of local variety Wheat seeds ranged

between Rs.17/kg in Rajasthan and Rs.39/kg in Karnataka. The price of hybrid variety Wheat seeds ranged between Rs.24/kg in Rajasthan and Rs.55/kg in Maharashtra. The price of local variety Maize seeds ranged between Rs.13/kg in Bihar and Rs.186/kg in Karnataka. The price of hybrid variety Maize seeds ranged between Rs.34/kg in Assam and Rs.350/kg in Bihar. The

price of local variety Gram seeds per kilogram ranged between Rs.36 in Rajasthan and Rs.100 in Haryana, while the price of hybrid variety Gram seeds ranges from Rs.47/kg in Rajasthan to Rs.167.50/kg in Gujarat. The Price of local variety Rapeseed & Mustard seeds per kilogram ranged between Rs.35 in Rajasthan and Rs.100 in Uttar Pradesh. The price of hybrid variety Rapeseed & Mustard seeds per kilogram ranged between Rs.70 in Rajasthan and Rs.700 each in Haryana and Uttarakhand.

Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The shortage of fertilizer i.e., urea was noticed in Uttarakhand. It is significant to note that no urea deficit was reported from all the twenty-two States except Uttarakhand mainly because of the efficient functioning of the Central Government mandatory policy of production and supply of Neem Coated Urea (NCU) to farmers.

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

Supply of chemical fertilizers (Urea, DAP and SSP) was adequate in twenty two states namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra,

9. Prevailing Market Prices of Fertilizers

The prevailing market prices of fertilizers are given in Figure 7. The price of fertilizers are relatively higher in the case of Manipur for Urea (Rs.10.50/kg), West Bengal in respect of DAP (Rs.31.00/kg) and SSP (Rs.12.50/kg) in relation to the remaining states.

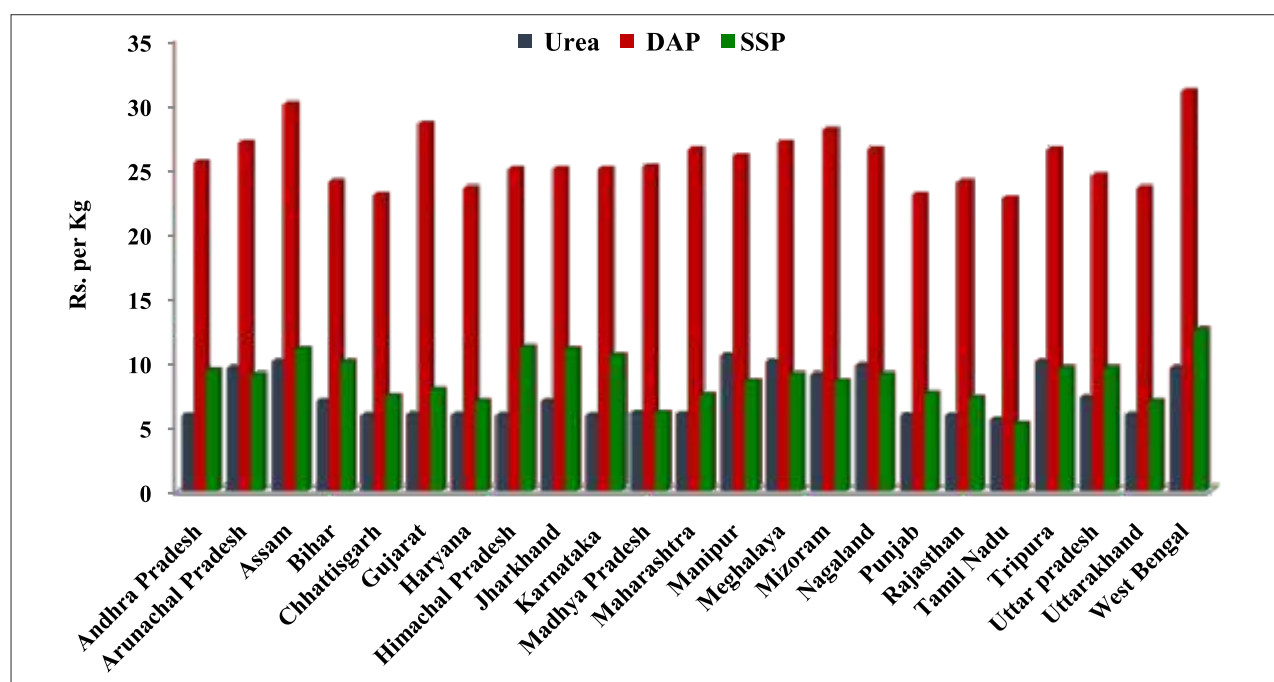


Figure 7: Prevailing Market Prices of Fertilizers

The prices of Urea (Nitrogenous fertilizer) ranged from Rs.5.56/kg in Tamil Nadu to Rs.10.50/kg in Manipur. Similarly, the prices of DAP varied between Rs.22.72/kg in Tamil Nadu and Rs.31.00/kg in West Bengal. The prices of SSP varied between Rs.5.24/kg in Tamil Nadu and Rs.12.50/kg in West Bengal.

10. Availability of Agricultural Labour

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

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

- Migration of labour from agriculture sector to urban and metro cities of India for better livelihood.
- Shortage of labour by reason of reverse migration of migrant labour due to covid-19 pandemic and lockdown. Sowing and harvesting of crops was done using migrated labours. Although the reverse migration exists in almost all the states, these labourers are not involved in the agriculture activities. So the agriculture prosperous states are experiencing shortage of agriculture labourers.

- Low wage rate and low employment growth rate in Agriculture.
- Labour shortage was mainly due to MGNREGA, TPDS and IAY. There is a massive shift of labour from agricultural sector to MGNREGA Scheme which is backed by higher wages and relatively lesser workload.
- Non-availability of agricultural labours for farming work because a majority of the labourers prefer to work more in the industrial area than agriculture, and the agriculture sector was found a less remunerative.
- In hilly States, shortage of labour is a very common problem as there is a limitation of using modern machinery due to its topography and the demand of manual labour is higher as compared to plain States.
- Agriculture is a seasonal venture for which the agricultural labours prefer to shift to other economic activities.

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

- Agricultural wage rates may be revised on annual basis.
- Improving agro-infrastructure such as more efficient irrigation facilities, online marketing system and ease in availability of institutional credit.
- MGNREGA work may be postponed during peak agricultural operations/activities or labour days to be counted under MGNREGA for promoting efficiency.
- Mechanization in agriculture may be promoted.
- Providing more technically efficient

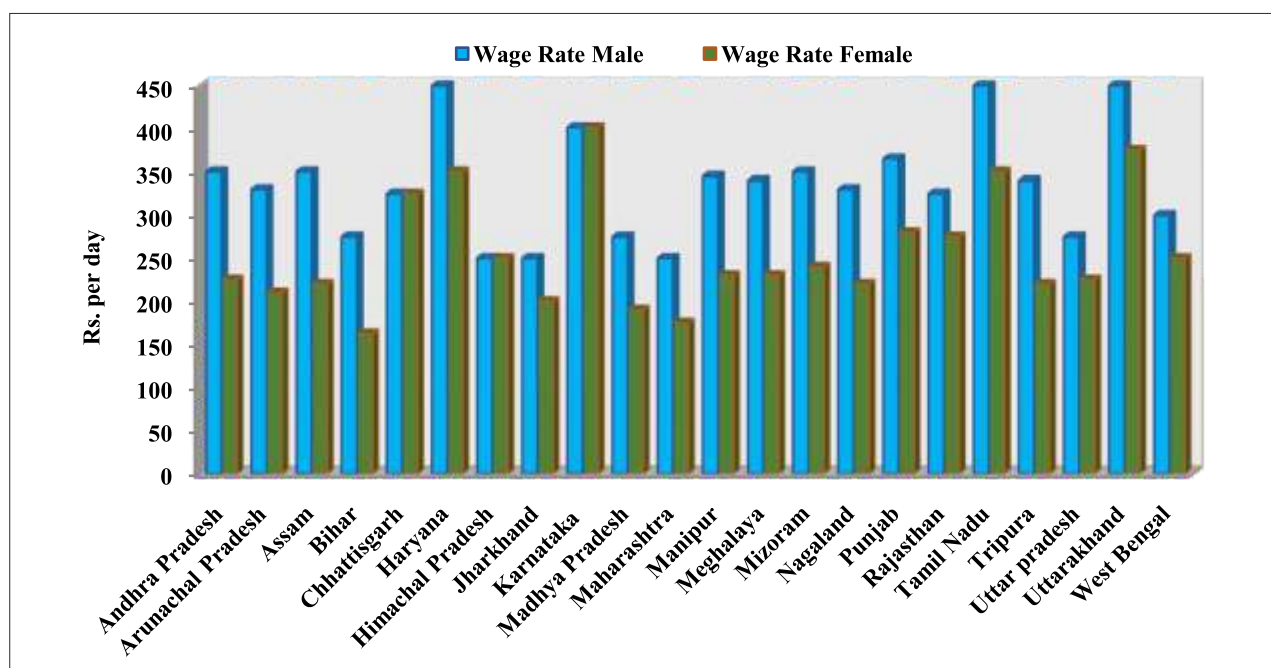
extension services, programmes and trainings to the farmers.

- Labourers should diversify to earn sustainable income.
- Scaling up of MGNREGA in farm and non-farm activities.
- Assured irrigation is must to engage agricultural labourers throughout the year, so that mono cropped area can be converted to double or triple cropped area.

11. Prevailing Wage Rates 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 and Karnataka. In the remaining States, the wage rates of males were relatively higher than the females. Overall, there was variation in wage rates among most of the States. For instance, the wage rate was Rs.401.26/day in Karnataka, Rs.325/day in Chhattisgarh and Rs.250/day in Himachal Pradesh for both male and female, respectively. The highest wage rate was Rs.450/day for male in Haryana, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand and Rs.401.26/day for female in Karnataka. The lowest wage rate was Rs.250/day for male in Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand and Maharashtra and Rs.162.50/day for female in Bihar.



Note: Wage rate for Male and Female data is not available for Gujarat state

Figure 8: Prevailing Wage Rates for Agricultural Labour

12. Availability of Institutional Credit for Agriculture across States

Targets will be fixed annually for the credit disbursement to agricultural sector in India. Thirteen States have provided the information regarding target and achievement of institutional agricultural credit (Figure 9). It was found that, Tamil Nadu achieved 92 per cent of the target flow of institutional credit to agriculture. The achievement was 88 per cent of the target in the case of Chhattisgarh, 75 per cent in West Bengal, 63 per cent in Punjab, 56 per cent in Gujarat, 53 per cent in Madhya Pradesh and 50 per cent in Karnataka respectively. The remaining States like Bihar, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan achieved less than 50 per cent of the targeted flow of agricultural credit. The institutional credits for

agriculture in the states are given in the Table 3.

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

- Reluctance from farmers and financial institutions.
- Selection procedure of beneficiaries was not fully followed as per the guidelines.
- The lending procedure of financial institution is not user friendly.
- Financial institutions tend to provide credit to the larger farmers because of relatively higher repayment capacity.
- Financial institutions are reluctant to disburse credit due to low repayment and risk.
- Avoid over financing in agriculture.

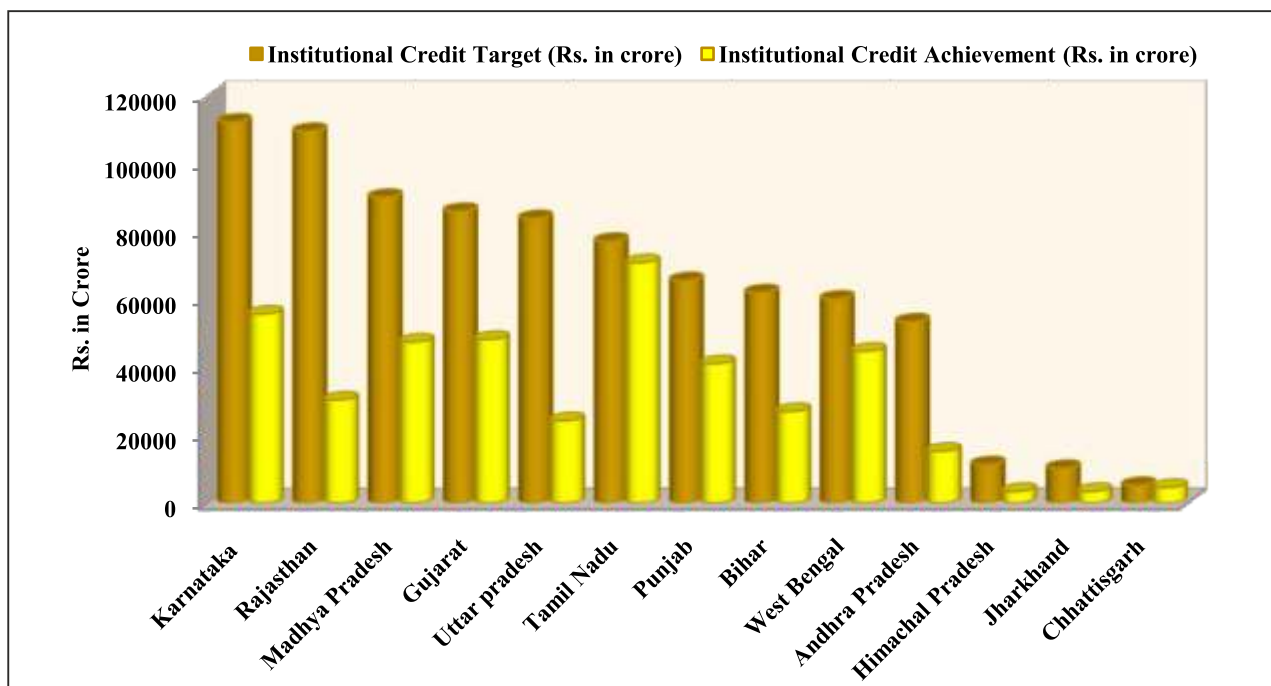


Figure 9: Availability of Institutional Credit to Agriculture across States

Table 3: Availability of Institutional Credit to Agriculture across States

Sl. No.	State	Institutional Credit (Rs. in crore)		Per Cent
		Target	Achievement	
1	Tamil Nadu*	77011.84	70707.33	91.81
2	Chhattisgarh	5200.00	4578.11	88.04
3	West Bengal**	60000.00	44785.40	74.64
4	Punjab***	65419.00	41137.00	62.88
5	Gujarat@	85837.71	48259.21	56.22
6	Madhya Pradesh@@	89996.00	47495.90	52.78
7	Karnataka @@@	112199.00	55746.00	49.68
8	Bihar	61828.00	27000.00	43.67
9	Jharkhand	10223.56	3400.00	33.26
10	Himachal Pradesh#	11310.93	3396.77	30.03
11	Uttar Pradesh##	83733.03	24285.04	29.00
12	Andhra Pradesh	53423.00	15277.00	28.60
13	Rajasthan###	109448.00	30415.00	27.79

Note: * Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture (164th SLBC meeting), Chennai, Tamil Nadu

** UBI, Head Office, Kolkata, West Bengal

*** Data pertains up to September 2020, SLBC, Punjab

@ Source: <https://www.slbcgijarat.com>, Gujarat

@@ Data pertains to 23rd June 2020, SLBC Meeting, Madhya Pradesh

@@@ Data pertains up to 30th September 2020 (152nd Meeting), SLBCKarnataka.com

Data pertains to September 2020, 158th SLBC Meeting of Shimla, published by UCO bank, Himachal Pradesh

Data pertains up to 30th November 2020, Uttar Pradesh

Data pertains to June 2020, SLBC, Rajasthan

Some suggestions to overcome less achievement are as follows:

- Needs to expedite disbursement in camp and even bank at door modes.
- Awareness camp should be conducted among the farmers about guidelines and benefits of institutional credit system.
- Administrative difficulties faced by the farmers at the time of availing loan should be minimized.

- Promoting higher credit flow to the marginal and small farmers.

13. Electricity Availability for Irrigation Pump Sets

Availability of electricity for agricultural purposes in fifteen states have shown that the electricity was available for 24 hrs in Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, 16 to 18 hrs in Jharkhand, 14 to 18 hrs in Uttar Pradesh, 15 to 16 hrs in Bihar, 15 hrs in

Uttarakhand, 12 hrs in Haryana and Maharashtra, 10 hrs in Madhya Pradesh, nine hours in Andhra Pradesh, eight hours in Gujarat, five to six hours in Punjab and Rajasthan and four to six hours in Karnataka. On an average, the availability of electricity for irrigation pumps was about 14 hours per day, which helped in improving and enhancing the technical efficiency of the irrigation system through a micro-irrigation method. Bihar suggested for installation of agricultural feeders for more accuracy and enhanced electricity supply. Jharkhand suggested for ensuring on time or regular payment to the supplying agencies to avoid disruption in electric supply. Haryana and Uttarakhand suggested increasing the number of hours of power supply and providing electricity for irrigation pump sets without any disruption.

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

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

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

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

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

- Establishment of farm machinery banks/custom hiring is required at block/tehsil/hobli level on need basis.
- The use of farm machinery is possible for large areas, for which the practice of cooperative farming, contract farming, etc., are to be resorted to.
- The Central and State Governments can introduce different programmes to supply farm machinery to the farmers at subsidized rate.
- Special efforts should be taken to increase supply of farm machineries to the farmers at affordable rates.
- Promotion of alternate sustainable business/institutional models for meeting the machinery and equipment demand.
- Handholding support by the business professionals is required for at least five years for sustenance of custom hiring centers.

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

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

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

- Excess demand and low production of organic manure, farmyard manure, vermicompost and bio-fertilizers.
- Lack of awareness among the farmers about usage of vermicompost and bio-fertilizers.
- Present policy initiatives are not sufficient enough to meet the demand.

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

- Need to establish the bio fertilizer plant near villages.

- Encouraging farmers for environmental-friendly practices through incentivisation and establishment/strengthening of value chains.
- To adopt supportive policies to ensure an adequate availability of organic and bio-fertilizers.
- Encouraging public-private partnerships and develop the marketing facility.
- Improvement in quality and promoting awareness to the farmers for the larger use.

16. Impact of Covid-19 on Agriculture

Covid-19 is disrupting the activities in agriculture. Due to the non availability of migrant labours has interrupted land preparation and sowing operations. Fetching of low returns out of selling of fruits & vegetables by marginal & small farm households in early phase of lockdowns led to shortage of fund. It ultimately affected in obtaining the inputs required for crops to some extent. This has led to a higher loss to the farmers, who are totally dependent upon their farm produce as their source of income. At present, farmers' demanded it should be reviewed and adequate support should be extended to the farm holder as per their loss. The gist of the impact of Covid-19 on Indian agriculture are prepared and presented in **Table 4** as follows:

Table 4: Impact of Pandemic Covid-19 on Indian Agriculture

States	Impact of COVID-19
Andhra Pradesh	Necessary steps are being taken to combat the affects of Covid-19 in Agriculture.
Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya,	The horticultural crops and vegetables growers were badly affected. The entire agricultural sector was hard-hit by the shortage of labour.
Bihar	i) Due to lack of employment in the rural areas, reverse migrants returned at a faster rate to their earlier /new job locations. ii) Fetching low price of the produce due to slow & procedural complexities in procurement and other marketing bottlenecks.
Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand	No adverse effect of covid-19 in sowing of crops and procurement of produce but little affected in Haryana.
Gujarat, Mizoram, Nagaland	Delay in agriculture activities because of labour shortage and their major effect on marginal and small farmers.
Himachal Pradesh	Due to labour unavailability, harvesting of current season crop like cauliflower, cabbage, tomato and onion was adversely affected. Disruption in supply chain and decline in export of vegetables. Reduction in wholesale price of vegetables in major APMC market.
Jharkhand	i. Commercial cultivation picked-up due to reverse migration. ii. Timely sowing and increase in coverage of the area under various crops.
Maharashtra	Farmers have limitations due to COVID 19 pandemic in reaching government offices and hence information related programmes and beneficiary criteria will be communicated to them through the use of mobile services. Farmers will get access to ruling market prices when they market their produce. The poultry sector is reviving and is expected to stabilize gradually. Cotton prices are ruling below MSP. Although COVID-19 is still existing, but it has facilitated the farmers to use of technology for marketing.
Tamil Nadu	Distress sale of vegetables, fruits and flowers and disruption in input and output supply chains of agriculture goods.
Tripura	Labour's shortage has affected the production and consumption scenario of the state very badly.

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

Agro Economic Research Centre, University of Delhi, Delhi -110007Name of AERC: **Delhi**State: **Haryana**Quarter Covered: **Oct - Dec 2020**

Sl. No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	8.8	19.5

Source: Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), Note: The Actual and Normal rainfall is accumulated rainfall from 01st October to 30th December, 2020.

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

Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%
No. of districts indicating deficient or large deficient rainfall for October to December 2020.
Deficit rainfall includes deficit and largely deficit districts.

Source: Indian Meteorological Department (IMD)

Sl. No.	Indicators	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		3	Area covered under major crops	1	Wheat
		2	Rapeseed & mustard	6.100	5.332*
		3	Gram	0.380	0.440*
		4	Barley	0.190	0.234*

Note: Top 4 major crops considering Gross cropped area

The area reported with (*) is normal area, which is average area of 2014-15 to 2018-19. Status as on 1st October to 1st January, 2021 (mentioned in data source). Data collected from data source on 04th January 2021.

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

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

Sl. No.	Indicators	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
5	Farm output price of major crops	1	Kharif Rice	1888.5	1921	NA	1904.7

Note: The prices reported in this category belong to last quarter major crops (Kharif crops). Prices are not available for the major Rabi crops for this quarter.

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

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

Reason for shortage of seed in the local market

Suggestions to overcome the shortage

Sl. No.	Indicators	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	1	Wheat	23.5-25	40-62.5
		2	Rapeseed & Mustard	80	700
		3	Gram	80-120	NA
		4	Barley	17-20	NA

Remarks:

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

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

Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market

Suggestions to overcome the shortage

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea (46%)	5.93
		2	DAP(18-46-00)	22.5-24.5
		3	SSP(16.0)	6.5-7.5
		4	NPK (12:32:16)	23.5-24

Source: inputs from various markets. Note: prices of various fertilizers vary by firm.

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

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

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

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

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

13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	12
Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: Increase numbers of Hours at least upto 18 Hours/Per Day without any power cut.		

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

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

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

15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin- compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate	Shortage
			√
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
Proper management and availability of organic manure. Only those have dairy animals they have enough manure for agriculture.		Need of proper mechanism and management to provide in market and install bio fertilizer plant near villages.	

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

16	Impact of Covid-19 on Agriculture	The impact of COVID-19 is observed during the initial phase (Q1 – April to June period) on availability of labour but at present the agricultural activities are normal in practice. Though, the procurement for the Kharif crop was little affected Sowing of the crops is normal as compared to the past 'normal sowing' and as per the target. Sowing of rapeseed-mustard is above normal in this quarter. The rainfall is observed very low as compared to the normal rainfall in the state during this period.
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Source: Telephonic information collected from farmers of various villages of Haryana

17	Remarks & observations	
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NA implies Not Available

Note: Mention the source of information wherever used

Agro Economic Research Centre, University of Delhi, Delhi -110007Name of AERC: **Delhi**State: **Uttarakhand**Quarter Covered: **Oct - Dec 2020**

Sl. No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	17.8	59.7

Source: Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), Note: The Actual and Normal rainfall is accumulated rainfall from 01st October to 30th December, 2020.

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		12	13

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%

2. No. of districts indicating deficient or large deficient rainfall for October to December 2020.

3. Deficit rainfall includes deficit and largely deficit districts.

Source: Indian Meteorological Department (IMD)

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Wheat	3.250	3.270
2	Barley	0.200	0.210*		
3	Rapeseed & mustard	0.170	0.156*		
4	Lentil	0.150	0.107*		
5	Field pea	0.060	0.061*		

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

2. The area reported with (*) is normal area, which is average area of 2014-15 to 2018-19.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics (State Government of Haryana), Department of Agricultural Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. Note: Status as on 1st October to 1st January, 2021 (mentioned in data source). Data collected from data source on 4th January 2021.

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

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
1	Kharif Rice	1874.9	1891.1	1905.1	1890.33		

Note: The prices reported in this category belong to last quarter major crops (Kharif crops). Prices are not available for the major Rabi crops for this quarter. The prices reported are state-wise wholesale prices as indicative of farm output prices.

Source: agmarknet.gov.in.

6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Wheat	✓	
2	Barley	✓			
3	Rapeseed & mustard	✓			
4	Lentil	✓			
5	Field 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	23.5-25	40-62.5		
2	Barley	17-20	NA		
3	Rapeseed & mustard	80	700		

Remarks:

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

8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (✓)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Urea		✓
		2	DAP	✓	
		3	SSP	✓	
		4	Others	✓	
Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
<i>Shortage in Urea especially in PACS in some parts of Uttarakhand.</i>			<i>Adequate stock at PACS level should be available.</i>		

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea (46%)	5.93
		2	DAP(18-46-00)	22.5-24.5
		3	SSP(16.0)	6.5-7.5
		4	NPK (12:32:16)	23.5-24

Source: inputs from various markets. Note: prices of various fertilizers vary by firm.

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

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

11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male	Female
		400 Off Season and 500 Main Season	350 Off Season 400 Main Season

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

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

13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	15
Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: <i>adequate supply in winter season, if increase up-to 18 hours in summer season it would be good.</i>		

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

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

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

15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin- compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	Adequate	Shortage
			✓
		Reason for the shortage	
		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
<i>Less knowledge and training of using the cow dung and bio fertilizer.</i>		<i>Government should provide proper training of using organic manure.</i>	

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

16	Impact of Covid-19 on Agriculture	<i>The impact of COVID-19 is observed during the initial phase (Q1 – April to June period) on availability of labour but at present the agricultural activities are normal in practice.Sowing of the crops is normal as compared to the past ‘normal sowing’ and as per the target.The rainfall in this quarter is observed very low as compared to the normal rainfall in the state.</i>
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Source: Telephonic information collected from farmers of various villages of Uttarakhand

17	Remarks & observations	
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NA implies Not Available

Note: Mention the source of information wherever used

Agro-Economic Research Centre, Vallabh Vidyanagar, GujaratName of AERC: **Vallabh Vidyanagar**State: **Gujarat**Quarter Covered : **Oct - Dec 2020**

Sl. No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm) (01.10.2020 to 30.12.2020)	31.1	28.5

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

Sl. No.	Indicators	No of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State (01.10.2020 to 30.12.2020)

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>

Sl. No.	Indicators	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)		
		3	Area covered under major crops (as on 28.12.2020)	1	Wheat	12.73	10.86
		2	Gram	7.83	2.91		
		3	Mustard	2.13	1.96		
		4	Cumin	4.64	4.06		
		5	Potato	1.25	1.23		

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area * Because of unavailability of targeted area figures, the previous year last three years average area has been taken as the proxy for the Target.

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

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

Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat

Sl. No.	Indicators	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
				5	Farm output price of major crops	1	
2	Maize (Dahod)	1416.72	1539.70	1506.60	1487.67		
3	Groundnut (Gondal)	4839.68	4601.96	4751.55	4731.06		
4	Castor (Lakhani)	4147.60	4512.36	4384.44	4348.14		
5	Cotton (Patan)	4746.07	5252.25	5254.90	5084.40		

Note: Consider major Producing market

Source: agmarknet.gov.in

Sl. No.	Indicators	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage		
		6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	1	Wheat	✓	-
		2	Gram	✓	-		
		3	Mustard	✓	-		
		4	Cumin	✓	-		
		5	Potato	✓	-		
Reason for shortage of seed in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage				

Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat

Sl. No.	Indicators	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
				7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops
2	Gram	45-75	125-210		
3	Mustard	60-78	450-530		
4	Cumin	100-140	300-390		
5	Potato	7-9	NA		

Remarks:

Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat

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

Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer (Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	5.95
		2	DAP	28.48
		3	SSP	7.90
		4	MOP	18.92

Source: Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat

10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	Easily available	Shortage
			✓
Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
Due to Covid-19 and previous situation of lockdown, the agricultural laborers were moving to their hometowns.			

Source: Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat

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

Source: Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in lakh)	Achievement (Rs. in lakh)
		8583771	4825921
Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	

Source: <https://www.sbcgujarat.com/>

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

Source: Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat

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

Source: Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat

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

Source: Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat

16	Impact of Covid-19 on Agriculture	Due to Covid-19 and lockdown the agriculture sector affected sharply in Gujarat. Fastly reduced consumption, lack of transportation facilities, shops and markets opening in specific timing, delay harvesting because of labourer shortage and their major effect of marginal and small farmers, In Gujarat, this is Rabi crop harvest season. The major Rabi crops are wheat, jeera, coriander and gram. For the year 2019- 2020, Gujarat has produced 4.03 million tons of wheat. This year, due to lockdown the wheat prices started declining. As on 18th February, in Rajkot market, one quintal of wheat quoted Rs. 2200. Currently, it has come down to Rs. 1742 per quintal (20% drop in one month) and the price is likely to go still down further. The government is helpless reporting lack of demand and consumption by individuals and commercial buyers and supply disruption as the causes for the declining prices.
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17	Remarks & observations	
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NA implies Not Available

Note: Mention the source of information wherever used

Agro-Economic Research Centre, Vallabh Vidyanagar, GujaratName of AERC: **VV Nagar**State: **Rajasthan**Quarter Covered: **Oct - Dec 2020**

Sl. No.	Indicators	Current Status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm) (As on IMD, 01-10-2020 to 31-12-2020)	Actual		Normal			
		6.2 (LD)		17.9			
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State (As on IMD, 01-10-2020 to 31-12-2020)	No of districts with deficit rainfall		Total number of districts			
		31		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%, LD- Large Deficient</i>							
3	Area covered under major crops(As on 24.12.2020 as per Directorate of Agriculture, Jaipur, Rajasthan)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)		
		1	Wheat	28.87	31.00		
		2	Barley	3.22	3.10		
		3	Gram	20.63	18.00		
		4	Rapeseed & Mustard	24.70	27.00		
		5	Taramira	0.87	3.00		
<i>Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area</i>							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (✓)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Wheat			✓	
		2	Barley				✓
		3	Gram				✓
		4	Rapeseed & Mustard				✓
		5	Taramira				✓
<i>Note: Low infected but controlled in Ganganagar and Hanumangarh district according to progressive farmers of respective area.</i>							
5	Farm output price of major crops as per mandi.agriculture.rajasthan.gov.in website) (Prices picked up every 1 st to 15 th date of month)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
		1	Bajra (Chaksul)	1360	1370	1330	1356
		2	Moong (Merta City)	7000	7200	6600	6894
		3	Soybean (Kota)	3550	4200	4250	3881
		4	Groundnut (Bikaner)	4759	4752	4801	4768
		5	Guar (Merta City)	3600	3800	3650	3613
<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	Barley	✓			
		3	Gram	✓			
		4	Rapeseed & Mustard	✓			
		5	Taramira	✓			
Reason for shortage of seed in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage				
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops(As per Rajasthan State Seed Corporation , 2020 published in Kheti Ri Banta, November, 2019)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)			
				Local variety	Hybrid variety		
		1	Wheat	17	24		
		2	Barley	-	15		
		3	Gram	36	47		
		4	Rapeseed & Mustard	35	70		
		5	Taramira	-	34		
<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(Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Rajasthan)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)	
		1	Urea	5.90	
		2	DAP	24.0	
		3	SSP	7.25	
		4	Others	18.90	
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available		Shortage	
		√			
		Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female	
		300-350		250-300	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State(June, 2020 data of State Level Bankers Committee, Rajasthan)	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)	
		109448		30415 (27.79%)	
		Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)			5-6	
Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:					
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available		Shortage	
		√			
		Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin- compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate		Shortage	
		√			
		Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
16	Impact of Covid-19 on Agriculture				
17	Remarks & observations				

NA implies Not Available

Note: Mention the source of information wherever used

Agro-Economic Research Centre, Uttar PradeshName of AERC: **Allahabad**State: **Uttar Pradesh**Quarter Covered: **Oct - Dec 2020**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm) October to November, 2020	5.2	4.9

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		4	75

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

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Wheat	77.30	99.10
		2	Gram	5.77	5.92
		3	Masoor	5.84	6.09
		4	Pea	5.13	4.60
		5	Mustard	8.00	7.55

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

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

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

Note: Consider major producing market

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

Reason for shortage of seed in the local market

Suggestions to overcome the shortage

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7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Wheat	33 – 35	
		2	Gram	80 – 100	
		3	Masoor	65 – 70	
		4	Pea	70 – 80	
5	Mustard	90 – 110			

Remarks:

8	Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (✓)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Urea	✓	
		2	DAP	✓	
		3	SSP	✓	
		4	Others	✓	
Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
-			-		
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)	
		1	Urea	6.60 – 8.00	
		2	DAP	23.00 – 26.00	
		3	SSP	9.00 – 10.00	
		4	Others	12.00 – 18.00	
10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	Easily available		Shortage	
		✓		-	
		Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
--		-			
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female	
		250 – 300		200 -250	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)	
		83733.03		24285.04	
		Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
-		-			
13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)			14 – 18	
Suggestion for improvement access to quality and quantity of electricity:					
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (✓)	Easily available		Shortage	
		✓			
		Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
-		-			
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin- compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	Adequate		Shortage	
		✓			
		Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
-		-			
16	Impact of Covid-19 on Agriculture	<i>It may be noted that: as per discussions with the farmers of district Prayagraj (Allahabad), apparently no effect of Covid-19 has been observed on agriculture.</i>			
17	Remarks & observations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Information from Sr. No. 1 to 4 have been collected from Directorate of Agriculture, U.P., Lucknow. The availability of institutional credit for agriculture (Crop loan & KCC) in U.P. has also been collected from Directorate of Agriculture U.P., Lucknow. Apart from these most of information have been collected from the farmers of Allahabad district. The prices of fertilizers in open markets were much higher than that of cooperative stores. The information of availability for Institutional credit for agriculture (Crop loan & KCC) in the State is upto 30/11/2020 Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets was very irregular across the state. Information of area covered under major crops is upto 14/12/2020. Break-up of Number of Districts received deficit rainfall in U.P. deficient -03, Highly deficient -01, Scanty-02, Excess-21, Normal-03 and No Rain-45. 			

Agro-Economic Research Centre, PAU, LudhianaName of AERC: **PAU, Ludhiana**State: **Punjab**Quarter Covered: **Oct - Dec 2020**

Sl. No.	Indicators	Current Status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual 20.7	Normal 26.3				
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall 14	Total number of districts 20*				
<i>Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%</i>							
3	Area covered under major crops**	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)		
		1	Wheat	35.00	35.60		
		5	Sugarcane	0.95	1.00		
<i>Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area</i>							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Wheat	-	-	√	-
		5	Sugarcane	-	-	√	-
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
		1	Wheat	1696	1787	1768	1750
		2	Paddy	1888	1888	1708	1828
		3	Cotton	5050	5350	5475	5292
		4	Maize	1381	1654	1622	1552
		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	√	-		
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	30	30-32		
<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					
NA		-					
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)			
		1	Urea	5.88			
		2	DAP	23			
		3	SSP	7.60			
		4	Others (Zinc)	33%- 90 Rs. 21%- 50-60.			
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available		Shortage			
		-		√			
Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage					
<i>Harvesting of paddy crop and sowing of wheat crop during this quarter</i>		<i>Mono-culture needs to be discouraged in favour of diversified cropping pattern in the state.</i>					

11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male	Female
		350-380	280
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State ^{***}	Target (Rs. In Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		65419	41137
Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
<i>To avoid over financing in agriculture</i>		-	
13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	5-6	
Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: <i>Available as per requirement</i>			
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available	Shortage
		-	√
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
<i>Mechanized stubble management machinery</i>		<i>Stubble mgt. machinery be made available on custom hiring/ subsidized prices</i>	
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin- compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate	Shortage
		-----	√
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
<i>Production constraint in case of FYM</i>		<i>For other organic options production can be increased targeting the demand</i>	
16	Remarks & observations		

* Data on new formed two districts are not presently available separately, and is part of the parent districts.

** Provisional estimates

*** Data pertains up to September 2020 (SLBC-Punjab)

NA implies Not Applicable

Note: Mention the source of information wherever used

Agro-Economic Research Centre, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

Name of AERC: Shimla

State: Himachal Pradesh

Quarter Covered: Oct - Dec 2020

Sl. No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	77.6	91.6

Source: Meteorological Centre Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

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

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

Source: Meteorological Centre Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	Indicators	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		3	Area covered under major crops	1	Wheat
		2	Barley	0.23	0.19
		3	Pulses	0.12	0.14

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh

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

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	Indicators	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
5	Farm output price of major crops	1	Wheat	2000	2000	2000	2000
		2	Barley	1800	1800	1800	1800
		3	Pluses	9000	9000	9000	9000

Note: Consider major Producing market

Source: Local Markets of H.P.

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

Reason for shortage of seed in the local market

Suggestions to overcome the shortage

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	Indicators	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	1	Wheat	20	30
		2	Barley	18	25
		3	Pluses	120	150

Remarks:

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh

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

Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market

Suggestions to overcome the shortage

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	5.92
		2	DAP	25
		3	SSP	11.14
		4	Others	
		a)	NPK	24.20
		b)	MOP	19.00
		c)	NPK 15:15:15 RCF	20.68

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
		250	250

Source: Economic Survey 2019-20 Directorate of Economic and Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh.

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		11310.93	3396.77
Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	

Source: Agenda Papers Review Data Sept. 2020 (158th SLBC meeting of Shimla) published by UCO Bank.

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

Source: H.P. State Electrical Board

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

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh

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

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh

16	Impact of Covid-19 on Agriculture	To control the spread of corona virus a lockdown was implemented in Himachal Pradesh on march 2020. The biggest problem suffered by agriculture sector was the shortage or in places complete unavailability of labour. Due to the covid-19 the farmers have not got adequate Agriculture labour. Due to the non availability of Agriculture labour the production of Kharif crops affected badly. Due to labour unavailability, harvesting of current season crop like cauliflower, cabbage, tomato and onion was adversely affected. Disruption in supply chain and decline in export of vegetables. Demand reduction in mandi. Reduction in wholesale price of vegetables and prices were low in major APMC market of Himachal Pradesh.
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17	Remarks & observation	The marginal and small farmers constitute 87.95 % of total land holding. The semi-medium and medium holding together constitute 11.71% and the large holdings cover only 0.34%. The cropping intensity is about 174.7%. The cultivated area in the state is about 5.38 Lac. Hect. About 80% of the area under crops is rain fed and farmers have to depend on rain water for raising crops. It is estimated that ultimate irrigation potential of the State is approximately 3.35 lakh hectare. Till date 2.80 lakh hectare land has been brought out under the irrigation facility up to December, 2019.
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NA implies Not Available

Note: Mention the source of information wherever used

Agro-Economic Research Center, ADRTC, BangaloreName of AERC: **ADRTC**State: **Karnataka**Quarter Covered: **Oct - Dec 2020**

Sl. No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	190	182

2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		4	30

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

Source: Data from Department of Agriculture, GOK

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Paddy	0.08	0.14
		2	Ragi	0.32	0.31
		3	Maize	0.73	1.15
		4	Bengal gram	11.75	12.67
		5	Groundnut	1.32	0.93

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area.

Source: Data from Department of Agriculture, GOK

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

Source: Data from Department of Agriculture, GOK

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price(Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
		1	Paddy	1841.58	1771.00	1823.47	1812.02
		2	Ragi	2215.42	2226.42	2243.41	2228.42
		3	Maize	1266.42	1365.75	1369.77	1333.98
		4	Bengal gram	6712.76	6914.00	6571.80	6732.85
5	Groundnut	4003.72	4178.53	4618.88	4267.04		

Note: Consider major Producing market

Source: Agmarknet.gov.in

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

Reason for shortage of seed in the local market

Suggestions to overcome the shortage

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Paddy	31.00	-
2	Ragi	45.50	-		
3	Maize	186.00	-		
4	Bengal gram	70.00	-		
5	Groundnut	93.00	-		
6	Wheat	39.00	-		

Source: Data from Department of Agriculture, GOK

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

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	5.91
		2	DAP	25.00
		3	SSP	10.50
		4	Others	-

Source:- Data from Department of Agriculture, GOK

10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available	Shortage
			√
Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
<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
		401.26	401.26

Source: labour.kar.nic.in

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		112199	55746
Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	

Note:- Data pertains up to September 2020;

Source: SLBC Karnataka.com, SLBC 152nd meeting

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

Source: Data from Department of Agriculture, GOK

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

Source: Data from Department of Agriculture, GOK

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

Source: Data from Department of Agriculture, GOK

16	Impact of Covid-19 on Agriculture	<i>The pandemic has not affected agricultural activity. Excessive rains across most parts of the State during this year, South West monsoon are now set to retreat.</i>
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17	Remarks & observations	
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Agro-Economic Research Centre, Andhra University, VisakhapatnamName of AERC: **Visakhapatnam**State: **Andhra Pradesh**Quarter Covered: **Oct - Dec 2020**

Sl. No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	370.3	296.0

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

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

3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
		1	Paddy	4.37	8.01
		2	Bengalgram	3.49	4.03
		3	Blackgram	2.67	3.87
		4	Maize	0.78	2.03
		5	Jowar	0.57	1.41

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Paddy (leaf folder, stem borer, Leaf borer, Gall Midge)			√	
		2	Maize (fall armyworm)			√	
		3	Bengal gram (Wet root rot colour rot)			√	
		4	Groundnut (Trips)			√	
		5	Chillies (sucking pest)			√	

5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
		1	Paddy	-	-	1800-1900	1888
		2	Maize	-	-	1600-1900	1850
		3	Blackgram	-	-	6400-7600	6000
		4	Bengalgram	-	-	5300-5600	5100
5	Jowar	-	-	2000-2400	2620		

Note: Consider major Producing market

6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Paddy	√	
		2	Maize	√	
		3	Cotton	√	
		4	Groundnut	√	
		5	Pulses	√	
Reason for shortage of seed in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage		

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Paddy	32.51	-
		2	Maize	50.00	300.00
		3	Bengalgram	66.00	70.50
		4	Blackgram	96.60	-
5	Redgram	80.72	125.00		

Remarks:

8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (√)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Urea	√	
		2	DAP	√	
		3	SSP	√	
		4	Others (MoP), A/S	√	
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	267 (45 kgs)	
		2	DAP	1200-1350 (50 Kg)	
		3	SSP	415-520 (50 Kg)	
		4	Others- city compost	160-360 (50 Kg)	
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available		Shortage	
		√			
		Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female	
		300-400		200-250	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)	
		53423 (Rabi 2020-21)		15277 (Rabi 2020-21)	
		Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)			9	
Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:					
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available		Shortage	
		√			
		Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin- compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate		Shortage	
		√			
		Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
16	Impact of Covid-19 on Agriculture	Necessary steps are been taken to combat the affects of Covid-19 in Agriculture.			
17	Remarks & observations				

NA implies Not Available

Note: Mention the source of information wherever used

Agro-Economic Research Center, Madras University, Tamil NaduName of AERC: **Chennai**State: **Tamil Nadu**Quarter Covered: **Oct - Dec 2020**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	466.5	436.4

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu

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

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

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu

Sl.No.	Crop Name	Area covered under major crops			
		Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)		
		1	Paddy	7.523	18.750
		2	Millets	5.757	9.500
		3	Cotton	0.604	1.900
		4	Pulses	1.897	9.500
5	Sugarcane	0.901	2.000		

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu

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

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu

Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
		Oct	Nov	Dec	
		1	Paddy	NA	
2	Cholam	NA	NA	NA	2620/2640
3	Cumbu	NA	NA	NA	2150
4	Ragi	NA	NA	NA	2295
5	Maize	NA	NA	NA	1850
6	Cotton	NA	NA	NA	5515/5325
7	Red Gram	NA	NA	NA	6000
8	Black Gram	NA	NA	NA	7196
9	Green Gram	NA	NA	NA	6000
10	Ground Nut	NA	NA	NA	5275

Note: Consider major producing market; Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Chennai 5, TN

Sl.No.	Crop Name	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)			
		Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Paddy	✓	
		2	Millets	✓	
		3	Cotton	✓	
		4	Pulses	✓	
5	Sugarcane	✓			
Reason for shortage of seed in the local market		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu

Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
		Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Groundnut
2	Paddy	28-30	110
3	Cotton	40	40
4	Pulses	33 - 55	75 - 80
5	Maize	50	75
6	Sesame	130	NA

Remarks:

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 (SPIC)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	5.56
		2	DAP	22.72
		3	SSP	5.24
		4	Complex NPK	9.34
		5	MAP (IPL)	18.2
		6	Pot. Chloride MOP	16.8

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	
		To Adopt Agriculture Mechanization	

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu

11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male	Female
		400 to 500	300 to 400

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture & allied in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		77011.84	70707.33
Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture (SLBC - State Level Bank Committee, 164 Agenda), Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu

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

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

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

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

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

16	Impact of Covid-19 on Agriculture	<p><i>The impact of the nationwide lockdown on the State's agriculture sector has been severe, breaking the supply chain of agricultural commodities. Transport, harvesting, marketing and procurement bottlenecks, lack of cold storage and processing facilities, market shutdowns and labour shortages have resulted in rotting of the harvested produce in the fields, leaving the State's rural economy high and dry.</i></p> <p><i>Although no estimate is available on the quantum of losses suffered by farmers because of the lockdown, distress sale of vegetable, fruits and flowers have been reported from across the State. Frustrated by the disruption in input and output supply chains of agriculture goods, scores of horticulture farmers across the State have been reportedly dumping their perishable produce on roads, into compost pits and irrigation canals.</i></p> <p><i>In response to the prevailing crisis, the State government announced a slew of immediate measures such as a three-month moratorium for repayment of installments for crop loans, opening of cold storage facilities, deployment of mobile vegetable and fruit carts and the E-Thottam or E-farm services of the Department of Horticulture and Plantation Crops, that could insulate the farm sector from the impact of the pandemic. Nevertheless, the need of the hour is a set of new and novel approaches that should be capable of protecting the State's farmers from all forms of shocks.</i></p> <p><i>Agriculture also played a big role in reducing rural poverty in the State over the years. In view of this, many new initiatives have been introduced by the State to improve the growth performance of agriculture.</i></p>
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17	Remarks & observations	-Nil-
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NA implies Not Available

Agro-Economic Research Center, JNKVV, Jabalpur, MPName of AERC: **Jabalpur**State: **Chhattisgarh**Quarter Covered: **Oct - Dec 2020**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual		Normal			
		1291.6		1236.0			
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall		Total number of districts			
		-		28			
<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	1.79	1.95		
		2	Maize	0.51	1.15		
		3	Gram	4.08	4.45		
		4	Pea	0.49	0.62		
		5	Urd	0.07	0.30		
<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	-	-	-	✓
		3	Gram	-	-	-	✓
		4	Pea	-	-	-	✓
		5	Urd	-	-	-	✓
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price(Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
		1	Paddy	1815	1868	1900	1861
		2	Maize	1400	1450	1470	1440
		3	Urd	5700	5725	6200	5875
		4	Moong	5715	5750	6100	5855
		5	Soybean	3500	3400	3500	3467
<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	Pea	✓			
		5	Mustard	✓			
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	28.00			
		2	Gram	53.00			
		3	Pea	70.00			
		4	Mustard	46.00			
		5	Lathyrus	53.00			
<i>Remarks:</i>							
8	Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (✓)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Urea	✓			
		2	DAP	✓			
		3	MOP	✓			
		4	SSP	✓			
		5	Others	✓			
Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market				Suggestions to overcome the shortage			

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	5.92
		2	DAP	23.00
		3	MOP	18.38
		4	SSP	7.40
		5	Others	15.00
10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	Easily available		Shortage
		✓		
		Reason for shortage of agricultural labour	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male	Female	
		325	325	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		Kharif - 4600.00		Kharif - 4385.38
		Rabi - 600.00		Rabi - 192.73
	Reason for less achievement against the target	Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
	-	-		
13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	24		
	Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:			
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (✓)	Easily available		Shortage
		✓		
		Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin- compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	Adequate		Shortage
		✓		
		Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
16	Impact of Covid-19 on Agriculture	No adverse effect of covid-19 in sowing of crops and procurement of produce in Chhattisgarh		
17	Remarks & observations	-		

NA implies Not Available

Note: Mention the source of information wherever used

Agro-Economic Research Center, JNKVV, Jabalpur, MPName of AERC: **Jabalpur**State: **Madhya Pradesh**Quarter Covered: **Oct - Dec 2020**

Sl. No.	Indicators	Current Status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual		Normal			
		971		922.2			
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall		Total number of districts			
		8		52			
<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	87.04	102.76		
		2	Chickpea	25.73	19.27		
		3	Mustard	7.81	8.50		
		4	Lentil	4.99	3.78		
		5	Pea	2.61	0.58		
<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	Chickpea				✓
		3	Mustard				✓
		4	Lentil				✓
		5	Pea				✓
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
		1	Wheat	1850	1700	1550	1700
		2	Chickpea	4150	4555	4685	4463
		3	Mustard	3350	3470	3640	3487
		4	Lentil	4900	5015	5330	5082
		5	Pea	3980	4215	4940	4378
<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	Chickpea	✓			
		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	32			
		2	Chickpea	60			
		3	Mustard	42			
		4	Lentil	49			
		5	Pea	36			
<i>Remarks:</i>							
8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (✓)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Urea	✓			
		2	DAP	✓			
		3	SSP	✓			
		4	Others	✓			
Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market				Suggestions to overcome the shortage			

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	5.8 - 6.4
		2	DAP	23.5 - 26.9
		3	SSP	5.4 - 6.8
		4	Others	23.3 - 25.2
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available		Shortage
		√		
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour	Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female
		250-300		180-200
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State (SLBC Meeting MP 23.06.20)	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		89996		47495.9
	Reason for less achievement against the target	Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	10		
Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:				
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available		Shortage
		√		
	Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin- compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate		Shortage
				√
	Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
	<i>Lack of Animals and other crop residuals in farms</i>	<i>Adoption of other practices of organic farming in cultivation of crops</i>		
16	Impact of Covid-19 on Agriculture	<i>No adverse effect of covid-19 in sowing of crops and procurement of produce in Madhya Pradesh</i>		
17	Remarks & observations			

NA implies Not Available

Note: Mention the source of information wherever used

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

Name of AERC: Bhagalpur

State: BIHAR

Quarter Covered: Oct - Dec 2020

Sl. No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	62.5	77.5

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

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

Sl. No.	Indicators	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
				3	Area covered under major crops
		2	Maize	4.40	5.00
		3	Gram	0.59	1.25
		4	Lentil	1.50	2.20
		5	Rai/Mustard	0.82	1.25

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

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

Sl. No.	Indicators	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
5	Farm output price of major crops	1	Paddy	1400	1300	1300	1333
		2	Wheat	2050	2100	2100	2083
		3	Maize	1050	1100	1100	1083
		4	Gram	4700	4700	4800	4733
		5	Lentil	4500	4600	4600	4567

Note: Consider major Producing market

Sl. No.	Indicators	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage
				6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)
		2	Maize	✓	
		3	Gram	✓	
		4	Lentil	✓	
		5	Rai/Mustard	✓	
Reason for shortage of seed in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
-			-		

Sl. No.	Indicators	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	1	Wheat	21	32
		2	Maize	13	350
		3	Gram	45	55
		4	Lentil	-	48
		5	Rai/Mustard	-	90

Remarks: N.A

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

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	7
		2	DAP	24
		3	SSP	10
		4	MoP	13
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available		Shortage
		√		
		Reason for shortage of agricultural labour	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	-			-
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female
		250-300		150-175
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		61828 (Annual)		27000 approx
		Reason for less achievement against the target	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	COVID-19 and reluctance of institutional agencies and farmers as well.	Disbursement in camp mode and regular review by District Level Bankers Committee / Lead Bank.		
13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)			15-16
	Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: <i>Early commissioning of Agricultural Feeders.</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	
	Lack of Farm Machinery Banks (FMBs)	Expediting establishment of FMBs at PACSS & other levels & in PPP mode.		
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin- compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate		Shortage
				√
		Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	Lack of quality produce.	Improving the quality and promoting confidence of the farmers by SDA.		
16	Impact of Covid-19 on Agriculture	i) Due to lack of employment in the rural areas, reverse migrants returned at a faster rate to their earlier /new job locations. ii) Fetching low price of the produce due to slow & procedural complexities in procurement and other marketing bottlenecks.		
17	Remarks & observations	---		

NA implies Not Available

Note: Mention the source of information wherever used

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

Name of AERC: Bhagalpur

State: JHARKHAND

Quarter Covered: Oct - Dec 2020

Sl. No.	Indicators	Current Status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual		Normal			
		82 (Approx.)		91.6			
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall		Total number of districts			
		8		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.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)		
		1	Wheat	2.22	2.50		
		2	Gram	2.25	2.75		
		3	Rapeseed/Mustard	2.50	3.40		
		4	Lentil	0.62	0.70		
		5	Peas	0.58	0.60		
<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	Rapeseed/Mustard			✓	
		4	Lentil			✓	
		5	Peas			✓	
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
		1	Paddy	1300	1250	1250	1267
		2	Wheat	1900	2000	2000	1967
		3	Maize	1200	1100	1100	1133
		4	Mustard	9000	9500	9500	9333
		5	Gram	4700	4800	4800	4767
<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	Rapeseed/Mustard	✓			
		4	Lentil	✓			
		5	Peas	✓			
Reason for shortage of seed in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage				
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7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)			
				Local variety		Hybrid variety	
		1	Wheat	20		32	
		2	Gram	45		-	
		3	Rapeseed/Mustard	90		110	
		4	Lentil	-		47	
		5	Peas	25		-	
<i>Remarks:</i>							
8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (✓)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Urea	✓			
		2	DAP	✓			
		3	SSP	✓			
		4	MoP	✓			
Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage				
-			-				

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	7.00
		2	DAP	25.00
		3	SSP	11.00
		4	MoP	13.00
10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	Easily available		Shortage
		✓		
		Reason for shortage of agricultural labour	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	-			-
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male	Female	
		250	200	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State (Crop + term loans)	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		10223.56 (Annual)		3400 (Approx.)
		Reason for less achievement against the target	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	COVID-19 and reluctance in disbursement	Regular review by District Level Banking Committee		
13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	16-18		
	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	
	Lack of FMBs.	FMBs should be established at least at LAMPS levels		
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin- compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	Adequate		Shortage
				✓
		Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	Lack of quality	Improvement in quality and promoting awareness for its larger use		
16	Impact of Covid-19 on Agriculture	i.	Commercial cultivation picked-up due to reverse migration.	
		ii.	Timely sowing and increase in coverage of the area under various crops.	
17	Remarks & observations			

NA implies Not Available

Note: Mention the source of information wherever used

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

Name of AERC: Jorhat

State: Assam

Quarter Covered: Oct - Dec 2020

Sl. No.	Indicators	Current Status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual		Normal			
		189.2		168.5			
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall		Total number of districts			
		17		27			
<i>Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%</i>							
3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)		
		1	Paddy	24.67	30.00		
		2	Mustard	2.94	3.50		
		3	Pulses	1.46	2.25		
		4	Maize	0.31	1.00		
		5	Sugarcane	0.31	0.50		
<i>Note: Top 5 major crops: considering the Gross Cropped Area</i>							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Paddy		✓		
		2	Mustard			✓	
		3	Pulses		✓		
		4	Maize			✓	
		5	Sugarcane			✓	
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
		1	Paddy	1502.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00
		2	Mustard	3490.00	3500.00	3500.00	3496.67
		3	Pulses	3820.00	3820.00	3820.00	3820.00
		4	Maize	1400.00	1405.00	1410.00	1405.00
		5	Sugarcane	260.00	260.00	260.00	260.00
<i>Note: Considering the major markets dealing with the crops under reference</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Paddy	✓			
		2	Mustard	✓			
		3	Pulses	✓			
		4	Maize	✓			
		5	Sugarcane	✓			
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)			
				Local variety		HYV	
		1	Paddy	30.00-40.00		70.00-200.00	
		2	Mustard	48.00-65.00		80.00-140.00	
		3	Pulses	50.00-65.00		70.00-150.00	
		4	Maize	20.00-27.00		26.00-42.00	
		5	Sugarcane	20.00-40.00		-	
<i>Remarks:</i>							
8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (✓)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Urea	✓			
		2	DAP	✓			
		3	SSP	✓			
		4	Others	✓			

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	10.00
		2	DAP	30.00
		3	SSP	11.00
		4	Others	10.00-20.00
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available	Shortage	
			√	
Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
1. Migration of labour from agriculture sector to other economic activities		1. Adoption of machines against some selected activities can be an option to mitigate the shortage of labour		
2. Low wage rates		2. Increase in the wage rates for agricultural workers		
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male	Female	
		350.00	220.00	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)	
		NA	NA	
13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	NA		
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available	Shortage	
			√	
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
Lack of machinery of optimum size, lack of facilities for repair & maintenance and scarcity of trained personnel etc. are the main reasons of shortage of farm machinery		Establishment of farm machinery dealers (Sales & Service) at block level under the supervision of the State Govt.		
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate	Shortage	
			√	
Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
Inadequate, inconsistent and seasonal nature of demand for it.		1. Encourage private enterprise 2. Educate the farmers		
16	Impact of Covid-19 on Agriculture	It was mainly the horticultural crops and vegetables growers were badly affected for the sudden lockdown declared by the Government. The entire agricultural sector was hard-hit by the shortage of labour because of the lockdown.		
17	Remarks & observations	Clause wise observations are given above		

NA implies Not Available

Note: Mention the source of information wherever used

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

Name of AERC: Jorhat

State: Arunachal Pradesh

Quarter Covered: Oct - Dec 2020

Sl. No.	Indicators	Current Status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual		Normal			
		247		266.6			
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall		Total number of districts			
		8		16			
<i>Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%</i>							
3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)		
		1	Paddy	1.34	1.68		
		2	Oilseeds	0.36	0.40		
		3	Pulses	0.11	0.15		
		4	Maize	0.50	0.55		
		5	Sugarcane	0.02	0.03		
<i>Note: Top 5 major crops: considering the Gross Cropped Area</i>							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Paddy		✓		
		2	Oilseeds			✓	
		3	Pulses		✓		
		4	Maize			✓	
		5	Sugarcane			✓	
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
		1	Paddy	1500.00	1500.00	1520.00	1506.67
		2	Oilseeds	3790.00	3790.00	3800.00	3793.33
		3	Pulses	3800.00	3800.00	3800.00	3800.00
		4	Maize	1400.00	1400.00	1400.00	1400.00
		5	Sugarcane	270.00	270.00	270.00	270.00
<i>Note: Considering the major markets dealing with the crops under reference</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Paddy	✓			
		2	Oilseeds	✓			
		3	Pulses	✓			
		4	Maize	✓			
		5	Sugarcane	✓			
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)			
				Local variety		HYV	
		1	Paddy	31.00-45.00		70.00-180.00	
		2	Oilseeds	50.00-70.00		80.00-155.00	
		3	Pulses	50.00-60.00		70.00-145.00	
		4	Maize	22.00-35.00		40.00-60.00	
		5	Sugarcane	20.00-38.00		-	
<i>Remarks:</i>							
8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (✓)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Urea	✓			
		2	DAP	✓			
		3	SSP	✓			
		4	Others	✓			

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	9.50
		2	DAP	27.00
		3	SSP	9.00
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		
	<i>Migration of labour from rural to urban areas</i>	<i>Agricultural labourers must get reasonable wages</i>		
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female
		330.00		210.00
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		NA		NA
13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)			NA
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available		Shortage
				√
	Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
	<i>Lack of purchasing power of small and marginal groups of farmers.</i>	<i>Govt. can introduce different programmes for supply of farm machinery to the farmers at subsidized rate.</i>		
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard manure, vermi- compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate		Shortage
				√
	Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
	<i>Low production of organic manure, farm-yard manure, vermi- compost, bio-fertilizer etc.</i>	<i>Govt. may encourage suitable programmes to ensure availability of organic manure & bio-fertilizer</i>		
16	Impact of Covid-19 on Agriculture	<i>The agricultural sector has witnessed heavy shortage of labour because of the nationwide lockdown. During the lockdown period, adverse impact of Covid-19 pandemic on vegetables and fruits was more pronounced.</i>		
17	Remarks & observations	<i>Clause wise observations are given above</i>		

NA implies Not Available

Note: Mention the source of information wherever used

Agro-Economic Research Centre, Assam Agriculture University, Jorhat, AssamName of AERC: **Jorhat**State: **Meghalaya**Quarter Covered: **Oct-Dec 2020**

Sl. No.	Indicators	Current Status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual		Normal			
		310.6		327.9			
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	1.10	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 the Gross Cropped Area</i>							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Paddy		✓		
		2	Maize			✓	
		3	Jute			✓	
		4	Oilseeds			✓	
		5	Pulses		✓		
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
		1	Paddy	1510.00	1510.00	1510.00	1510.00
		2	Maize	1370.00	1370.00	1370.00	1370.00
		3	Jute	3400.00	3400.00	3410.00	3403.33
		4	Oilseeds	3780.00	3780.00	3800.00	3786.67
		5	Pulses	3810.00	3810.00	3810.00	3810.00
<i>Note: Considering the major markets dealing with the crops under reference</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Paddy	✓			
		2	Maize	✓			
		3	Jute	✓			
		4	Oilseeds	✓			
		5	Pulses	✓			
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)			
				Local variety		HYV	
		1	Paddy	29.00-40.00		52.00-200.00	
		2	Maize	20.00-38.00		40.00-52.00	
		3	Jute	45.00-60.00		70.00-150.00	
		4	Oilseeds	48.00-70.00		70.00-180.00	
		5	Pulses	50.00-72.00		60.00-165.00	
<i>Remarks:</i>							
8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (✓)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Urea	✓			
		2	DAP	✓			
		3	SSP	✓			
		4	Others	✓			

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	10.00
		2	DAP	27.00
		3	SSP	9.00
		4	Others	11.00-20.00
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available		Shortage
				√
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour	Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
	<i>In hilly state, demand of manual labour is very high as compared to a plain state in all agricultural operations</i>	<i>Mechanization of some selected activities can mitigate the shortage of labour</i>		
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male	Female	
		340.00	230.00	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)	
		NA	NA	
13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)			NA
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available		Shortage
				√
	Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
	<i>Farmers are not willing to purchase the high priced farm machinery</i>	<i>The Central and State Govt. can come forward to provide implements and machinery at subsidized rate</i>		
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermi- compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate		Shortage
				√
	Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
	<i>Farmers' lack of interest and awareness in using vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer etc.</i>	<i>Govt. can encourage the farmers to take up some programmes for production of organic manure and bio- fertilizers.</i>		
16	Impact of Covid-19 on Agriculture	<i>The vegetable growers & suppliers were badly affected by Covid-19. Due to the restrictions imposed on movement, timely supply of seeds and other inputs was hampered; this has led to decrease in crops production affecting the entire state economy as a whole.</i>		
17	Remarks & observations	<i>Clause wise observations are given above</i>		

NA implies Not Available

Note: Mention the source of information wherever used

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

Name of AERC: Jorhat

State: Mizoram

Quarter Covered: Oct - Dec 2020

Sl. No.	Indicators	Current Status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual		Normal			
		226.7		264.0			
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 the Gross Cropped Area</i>							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Paddy		✓		
		2	Oilseeds			✓	
		3	Maize			✓	
		4	Pulses		✓		
		5	Sugarcane			✓	
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
		1	Paddy	1515.00	1510.00	1510.00	1511.67
		2	Oilseeds	3730.00	3730.00	3730.00	3730.00
		3	Maize	1400.00	1400.00	1400.00	1400.00
		4	Pulses	3810.00	3815.00	3815.00	3813.33
		5	Sugarcane	270.00	270.00	270.00	270.00
<i>Note: Considering the major markets dealing with the crops under reference</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Paddy	✓			
		2	Oilseeds	✓			
		3	Maize	✓			
		4	Pulses	✓			
		5	Sugarcane	✓			
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)			
				Local variety		HYV	
		1	Paddy	32.00-45.00		50.00-140.00	
		2	Oilseeds	50.00-70.00		75.00-150.00	
		3	Maize	20.00-35.00		40.00-60.00	
		4	Pulses	50.00-70.00		70.00-165.00	
		5	Sugarcane	20.00-40.00		-	
<i>Remarks:</i>							
8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (✓)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Urea	✓			
		2	DAP	✓			
		3	SSP	✓			
		4	Others	✓			

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	9.00
		2	DAP	28.00
		3	SSP	8.50
		4	Others	7.00-16.00
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available	Shortage	
			√	
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour	Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
	<i>Agriculture in the state is mostly a seasonal venture for which the agricultural labours prefer to shift to other economic activities</i>	<i>Govt. can take initiatives for popularization of multiple cropping systems and also raise labour wage</i>		
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male	Female	
		350.00	240.00	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)	
		NA	NA	
13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	NA		
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available	Shortage	
			√	
	Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
	<i>Small and marginal groups of farmers cannot afford to purchase all the modern costly machinery</i>	<i>Govt. should supply farm machinery to the farmers at subsidized rate</i>		
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermi- compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	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 new policy measures to ensure availability of organic manure and bio-fertilizer through promoting private entrepreneurship</i>		
16	Impact of Covid-19 on Agriculture	<i>The farmers growing cash crops like ginger, turmeric and sugarcane faced acute hardship as they could not harvest their produce because of absence of labourers during the lockdown period.</i>		
17	Remarks & observations	<i>Clause wise observations are given above</i>		

NA implies Not Available

Note: Mention the source of information wherever used

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

Name of AERC: Jorhat

State: Manipur

Quarter Covered: Oct - Dec 2020

Sl. No.	Indicators	Current Status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual		Normal			
		188.9		226.4			
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall		Total number of districts			
		6		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	0.36	0.39		
		3	Maize	0.26	0.30		
		4	Pulses	0.30	0.41		
		5	Sugarcane	0.05	0.06		
<i>Note: Top 5 major crops: considering the Gross Cropped Area</i>							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Paddy		✓		
		2	Oilseeds			✓	
		3	Maize			✓	
		4	Pulses		✓		
		5	Sugarcane			✓	
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
		1	Paddy	1520.00	1520.00	1520.00	1520.00
		2	Oilseeds	3730.00	3730.00	3735.00	3731.67
		3	Maize	1400.00	1400.00	1400.00	1400.00
		4	Pulses	3800.00	3800.00	3800.00	3800.00
		5	Sugarcane	262.00	262.00	262.00	262.00
<i>Note: Considering the major markets dealing with the crops under reference</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Paddy	✓			
		2	Oilseeds	✓			
		3	Maize	✓			
		4	Pulses	✓			
		5	Sugarcane	✓			
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)			
				Local variety		HYV	
		1	Paddy	30.00-38.00		65.00-180.00	
		2	Oilseeds	50.00-60.00		70.00-135.00	
		3	Maize	20.00-35.00		40.00-60.00	
		4	Pulses	50.00-65.00		72.00-150.00	
		5	Sugarcane	20.00-40.00			
<i>Remarks:</i>							
8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (✓)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Urea	✓			
		2	DAP	✓			
		3	SSP	✓			
		4	Others	✓			

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	10.50
		2	DAP	26.00
		3	SSP	8.50
		4	Others	10.00-20.00
10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	Easily available	Shortage	
			✓	
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour	Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
	<i>At present agricultural workers prefer to work in other economic sector</i>	<i>It is required to advocate mechanization in agriculture especially for some selective operations</i>		
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male	Female	
		345.00	230.00	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State(June quarter)	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)	
		NA	NA	
13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)	NA		
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (✓)	Easily available	Shortage	
			✓	
	Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
	<i>Small and marginal farmers cannot afford to purchase all the modern costly machinery</i>	<i>The use of farm machinery is possible for large areas, for which the practice of cooperative farming, contract farming, etc., are to be resorted to. Custom hiring service facilities may also be created in selected locations.</i>		
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermi- compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	Adequate	Shortage	
			✓	
	Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
	<i>Lack of awareness among the farmers towards use of organic manure, farm-yard manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer etc.</i>	<i>The State Government may take up some programmes for production of organic manure and bio- fertilizers. Awareness campaign may also be launched among the farmers</i>		
16	Impact of Covid-19 on Agriculture	<i>Difficulties in food production and supply chains, especially in high value perishable commodities such as fruits, vegetables, meat, fish, milk etc. have resulted in huge loss in Manipur economy.</i>		
17	Remarks & observations	<i>Clause wise observations are given above</i>		

NA implies Not Available

Note: Mention the source of information wherever used

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

Name of AERC: Jorhat

State: Nagaland

Quarter Covered: Oct - Dec 2020

Sl. No.	Indicators	Current Status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual		Normal			
		198.6		160.6			
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall		Total number of districts			
		4		11			
<i>Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%</i>							
3	Area covered under major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)		
		1	Paddy	1.89	2.90		
		2	Oilseeds	0.67	0.92		
		3	Pulses	0.37	0.50		
		4	Maize	0.70	0.86		
		5	Sugarcane	0.04	0.09		
<i>Note: Top 5 major crops: considering the Gross Cropped Area</i>							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Paddy		✓		
		2	Oilseeds			✓	
		3	Pulses		✓		
		4	Maize			✓	
		5	Sugarcane			✓	
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
		1	Paddy	1510.00	15100.00	1510.00	1510.00
		2	Oilseeds	3700.00	3700.00	3700.00	3700.00
		3	Pulses	3800.00	3800.00	3800.00	3800.00
		4	Maize	1405.00	1400.00	1400.00	1401.67
		5	Sugarcane	265.00	265.00	265.00	265.00
<i>Note: Considering the major markets dealing with the crops under reference</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Paddy	✓			
		2	Oilseeds	✓			
		3	Pulses	✓			
		4	Maize	✓			
		5	Sugarcane	✓			
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)			
				Local variety		HYV	
		1	Paddy	30.00-38.00		60.00-150.00	
		2	Oilseeds	42.00-60.00		70.00-145.00	
		3	Pulses	50.00-65.00		75.00-150.00	
		4	Maize	20.00-32.00		40.00-58.00	
		5	Sugarcane	20.00-35.00			
<i>Remarks:</i>							
8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (✓)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Urea	✓			
		2	DAP	✓			
		3	SSP	✓			
		4	Others	✓			

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	9.75
		2	DAP	26.50
		3	SSP	9.00
		4	Others	8.00-20.00
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available		Shortage
				√
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour	Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
	<i>Low wage of agricultural labours creates the shortage of labour problem</i>	<i>Agricultural labourers must get reasonable wages so that they can support their families</i>		
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male	Female	
		330.00	220.00	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)	
		NA	NA	
13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)			NA
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available		Shortage
				√
	Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
	<i>Lack of purchasing power of small and marginal groups of farmers.</i>	<i>Govt. can introduce different programmes to supply farm machinery to the farmers at subsidized rate.</i>		
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermi- compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate		Shortage
				√
	Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
	<i>Production of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer is too low</i>	<i>To adopt new initiatives to ensure availability of organic manure and bio-fertilizer through promotion of private entrepreneurship</i>		
16	Impact of Covid-19 on Agriculture	<i>The small and marginal farmers, agricultural labours or daily wage earners who work in unorganized sector are mostly affected due to total breakdown of supply chain of essential items and agricultural inputs. This is going to heavy adverse affect on agricultural production, rural income and employment.</i>		
17	Remarks & observations	<i>Clause wise observations are given above</i>		

NA implies Not Available

Note: Mention the source of information wherever used

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

Name of AERC: Jorhat

State: Tripura

Quarter Covered: Oct - Dec 2020

Sl. No.	Indicators	Current Status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual		Normal			
		254.3		221.7			
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall		Total number of districts			
		1		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	2.02	2.75		
		2	Maize	0.14	0.20		
		3	Pulses	0.15	0.22		
		4	Oilseeds	0.08	0.15		
		5	Sugarcane	0.01	0.03		
<i>Note: Top 5 major crops: considering the Gross Cropped Area</i>							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Paddy		✓		
		2	Maize			✓	
		3	Pulses		✓		
		4	Oilseeds			✓	
		5	Sugarcane			✓	
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
		1	Paddy	1520.00	1520.00	1520.00	1520.00
		2	Maize	1380.00	1380.00	1380.00	1380.00
		3	Pulses	3815.00	3815.00	3820.00	3816.67
		4	Oilseeds	3700.00	3700.00	3700.00	3700.00
		5	Sugarcane	262.00	262.00	262.00	262.00
<i>Note: Considering the major markets dealing with the crops under reference</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Paddy	✓			
		2	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		HYV	
		1	Paddy	28.00-38.00		50.00-150.00	
		2	Maize	20.00-38.00		40.00-57.00	
		3	Pulses	55.00-65.00		70.00-160.00	
		4	Oilseeds	50.00-75.00		80.00-180.00	
		5	Sugarcane	20.00-36.00			
<i>Remarks:</i>							
8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (✓)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Urea	✓			
		2	DAP	✓			
		3	SSP	✓			
		4	Others	✓			

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	10.00
		2	DAP	26.50
		3	SSP	9.50
		4	Others	7.00-18.00
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available	Shortage	
			√	
		Reason for shortage of agricultural labour	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	Migration of labour from rural to urban areas	To reduce the migration problem Govt. can adopt some basic policy initiatives by creating alternative livelihood option in rural areas		
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male	Female	
		340.00	220.00	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)	
		NA	NA	
13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)			NA
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available	Shortage	
			√	
		Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	Small and marginal farmers cannot afford to purchase all the modern costly machinery.	Govt. should supply farm machinery to the small & marginal farmers at subsidized rate.		
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermi- compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate	Shortage	
			√	
		Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	1. Present policy initiatives are not sufficient enough to meet the demand and hence shortage persists. 2. Lack of awareness of bio-fertilizer is also another important reason.	The existing Bio- fertilizer production centre should increase their production capacity for reducing the shortage. Also, awareness campaign may be launched by the Govt.		
16	Impact of Covid-19 on Agriculture	Because of labor's shortage for harvesting, loading & unloading of harvested produce and limited transport vehicles, difficulties were faced by the producers for bringing their produce to market. As such, this has affected the production and consumption scenario of the state very badly.		
17	Remarks & observations	Clause wise observations are given above		

NA implies Not Available

Note: Mention the source of information wherever used

Sources:

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

Agro-Economic research Centre, Santiniketan, West BengalName of AERC: **Santiniketan**State: **West Bengal**Quarter Covered: **Oct-Dec 2020**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status	
		Actual	Normal
1	Average Rainfall (mm) (01/10/2020-31/12/2020)	554.7	881.8

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of West Bengal

Sl.No.	Indicators	No of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts
		15	19
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State		

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

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of West Bengal

Sl.No.	Indicators	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)
				12.7	12.0
3	Area covered under major crops	1	Summer Paddy	12.7	12.0
		2	Wheat	3.05	3.1
		3	Maize	1.70	2.83
		4	Mustard	5.6	6.15
		5	Potato	3.97	4.33

Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of West Bengal

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

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of West Bengal

Sl.No.	Indicators	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price(Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Oct	Nov	Dec	
5	Farm output price of major crops	1	Summer Paddy	1800.00	1800.00	1840.00	1813.33
		2	Wheat	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00
		3	Maize*	1850.33	1900.66	2010.66	1920.55
		4	Mustard	650.00	730.00	800.00	726.66
		5	Potato	3000.00	3700.00	2000.00	2900.00

Note: Consider major producing market Source- Agmarknet website . * local market

Sl.No.	Indicators	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage
				√	
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	1	Summer Paddy	√	
		2	Wheat	√	
		3	Maize	√	
		4	Mustard	√	
		5	Potato	√	

Reason for shortage of seed in the local market

Suggestions to overcome the shortage

Source: Local Market

Sl.No.	Indicators	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	1	Summer Paddy	-	42.00
		2	Wheat	-	50.00
		3	Maize	-	110.00
		4	Mustard	-	177.00
		5	Potato	-	85.00

Remarks:

Source: Local Market

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

Source: Local Market

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	9.50
		2	DAP	31.00
		3	SSP	12.50
		4	Others	33.00

Source: Local Market

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

Source: Local Market

11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male	Female
		300.00	250.00

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of West Bengal

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		60000.00	44785.40
Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	

Source: UBI, Head Office. Kolkata

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

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

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

Source: Local Market

16	Remarks & observations	<i>Sometimes seed prices fluctuate in the market.</i>
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NA implies Not Available

Note: Kindly mention the source/s of data in each of the tables below

Agro-Economic Research Centre, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune-411004Name of AERC: **Gokhale Institute**State: **Maharashtra**Quarter Covered: **Oct - Dec 2020**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual		Normal			
		41.03		32.08			
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall		Total number of districts			
		0		35			
<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 (Till to the Dec 2020)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Actual area (ha.)	Targeted area (ha)		
		1	Rabi Jowar	1558723	2027258		
		2	Wheat	923303	875633		
		3	Maize	223206	263896		
		4	Gram (Channa)	2200333	1743259		
<i>Note: Top 4major 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	Rabi Jowar			√	
		2	Wheat			√	
		3	Maize			√	
		4	Gram (Channa)		√		
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price(Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Apr	May	Jun	
		1	Rabi Jowar	2550	2600	2650	2600
		2	Wheat	2200	2500	2550	2416
		3	Maize	1900	2050	2100	2017
		4	Gram (Channa)	4000	4150	4300	4150
<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	Wheat	√			
		3	Maize	√			
		4	Gram (Channa)	√			
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	Rabi Jowar	50		115	
		2	Wheat	38		55	
		3	Maize	30		65	
		4	Gram (Channa)	45		95	
<i>Remarks:</i>							
8	Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (√)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Urea	√			
		2	DAP	√			
		3	SSP	√			
		4	Others	√			
Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage				

9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)
		1	Urea	6
		2	DAP	25-28
		3	SSP	7-8
		4	Others	20-25
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available	Shortage	
		√		
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour	Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
		<i>Mechanization must be encouraged through availability of custom hiring services</i>		
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male	Female	
		225-275	150-200	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture and allied in the State	Target (Rs. in 000 Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in 000 Crore)	
		62458	NA	
	Reason for less achievement against the target	Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
	<i>The government is implementing the Mahatama Jyotirao Phule farm loan waiver scheme. The process of loan restructuring is going on. The government will pay Rs 2 lakh to eligible farmers after the outstanding amount above Rs 2 lakh till 2019 is repaid by them.</i>			
13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)		12	
	Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:			
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available	Shortage	
		√		
	Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
	<i>Agricultural labor is not always timely available</i>	<i>Promote custom hiring of farm machinery at reasonable rate</i>		
15	Availability of organic manure farm-yard manure, vermin- compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate	Shortage	
		√		
	Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
16	Impact of Covid-19 On Agriculture	<p><i>The state of Maharashtra has about 1.56 crore farmers. The mobile penetration in the farm sector is satisfactory. This is making it possible for the Agriculture department of the Government of Maharashtra to use technology to adopt farmer-friendly outreach programmes. Farmers have limitations due to COVID 19 pandemic in reaching government offices and hence information related programmes and beneficiary criteria will be communicated to them through the use of mobile services.</i></p> <p><i>Farmers will get access to real time data and availability of data such as ruling market prices will enable them in marketing their produce. The poultry sector plays an important role in the agriculture and allied sector of Maharashtra. The demand for poultry products suffered a sharp decline between February 2020 and June 2020. This led to fall in demand for maize which is the main ingredient for poultry feed. The price of maize is ruling below MSP and government agencies are expected to step in and purchase maize in order to avoid distress sales. The poultry sector is however reviving and is expected to stabilize gradually. The textile sector is also showing recovery in the post lockdown period. However, due to lockdown, the government is saddled with huge stocks of cotton from 2019-20 seasons. This is causing a downward pressure on prices which are ruling below MSP and the Cotton Corporation of India has to enter the market to make purchases. Although COVID 19 and lockdown brought about huge disruptions in supply chain, it brought about opportunities as well. Many FPOs in Maharashtra such as Sahyadri Farms and others, aggregators and government support helped to ease the supply chain by linking the rural producers and urban consumers through mobile apps. Thus farmers are thus able to sell their produce and COVID 19 has facilitated the use of technology for marketing.</i></p>		



Agro-Economic Research Unit
Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre
Institute for Social and Economic Change

Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bengaluru - 560 072

Phone: +91-80-23215468, 23215519; Fax: +91-80-23217008

Email: admn@isec.ac.in; website: <http://www.isec.ac.in>