

Quarterly Report on **INDICATORS OF AGRICULTURE**

April - June 2018

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



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

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Contact:

Dr. A.V. Manjunatha, Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics (Justus Liebig University, Germany)
Assistant Professor
Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC)
Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru - 560 072
Ph: +91-80-23397689 (O), +91 9448402848 (Mobile)
Email: manjunath@isec.ac.in; manjublore@gmail.com

Design by: dataworx, Bengaluru - Website: www.dataworx.co.in; Mobile: +91 9480766666

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Acknowledgement

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

We are grateful to Prof. M.G. Chandrakanth, Director, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, for his encouragement to this work. We thank Mrs. K. M. Prema Kumari for being involved in the consolidation of this report. We also thank our colleagues from various AERCs for compiling the data from various sources of the respective state under their jurisdiction and submitting the same to facilitate consolidation of the quarterly report on Indicators of Agriculture for the period, April to June 2018.

A.V. Manjunatha
Assistant Professor

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

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

Implementation, Govt. of India, Annual Report, DAC & FW, 2017-18).

National Institution for Transformation of India (NITI), Government of India entrusted Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC), Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore, to undertake a study on "Indicators of Agriculture". This report is compiled from data furnished by Agro-Economic Research Centers (AERCs) located across India. The most of the data on agricultural indicators pertains to the period, April to June 2018. The basic data regarding agricultural indicators received from twenty-four States, namely Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. All these states excluding Odisha was considered for this report. Odisha was not considered due to the delay in submission of information. Fifteen agriculture related indicators were covered for the study which is as under:

1. Average Rainfall
2. Number of deficit rainfall districts
3. Area covered under major crops
4. Incidence of major pests and diseases in principal crops
5. Farm output prices of major crops
6. Seed availability in the local market for major crops
7. Prevailing market price of seed of major crops
8. Chemical fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market

9. Prevailing market price of fertilizers
10. Availability of agricultural labour
11. Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture
12. Availability of institutional credit for agriculture
13. Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets
14. Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations
15. Availability of organic manure, farmyard manure, vermi-compost and bio-fertilizers.

1. Average Rainfall

The overall rainfall status for 2nd quarter of 2018 for 22 states indicated that eight states have received rainfall in excess of their normal rainfall and the remaining 14 states received rainfall lower than normal rainfall. The excess rainfall was reported mainly in Rajasthan, Karnataka, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Assam and West Bengal. Assam, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal have received lesser rainfall than the normal during the corresponding quarter of the previous year. All the North-Eastern states of the country had rainfall lesser than the

normal except Assam. Among the southern states, Andhra Pradesh had received rainfall lesser than the normal. Karnataka and Tamil Nadu received excess rainfall than the normal. Rajasthan, Haryana, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand have received excess rainfall than the normal during the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The comparative figures for actual and normal rainfall of different states are depicted in **Figure 1** and **Figure 2** for those states which received higher rainfall than the normal and for those states which received lower rainfall than the normal, respectively. Among the states that have received excess rainfall, Rajasthan had recorded excess rainfall than the normal to the tune of 52 per cent. This is followed by Karnataka (33 Per cent), Haryana (21 Per cent), Tamil Nadu (10 Per cent), Uttarakhand (7 Per cent), Madhya Pradesh (5 Per cent) and Assam (5 Per cent).

2. Percentage of Deficit Rainfall Districts

The rainfall data received for 22 states covering 537 districts. Around 32 per cent of these districts have not received sufficient rainfall, and hence they have been classified as districts with deficit rainfall. The situation in this quarter is also similar

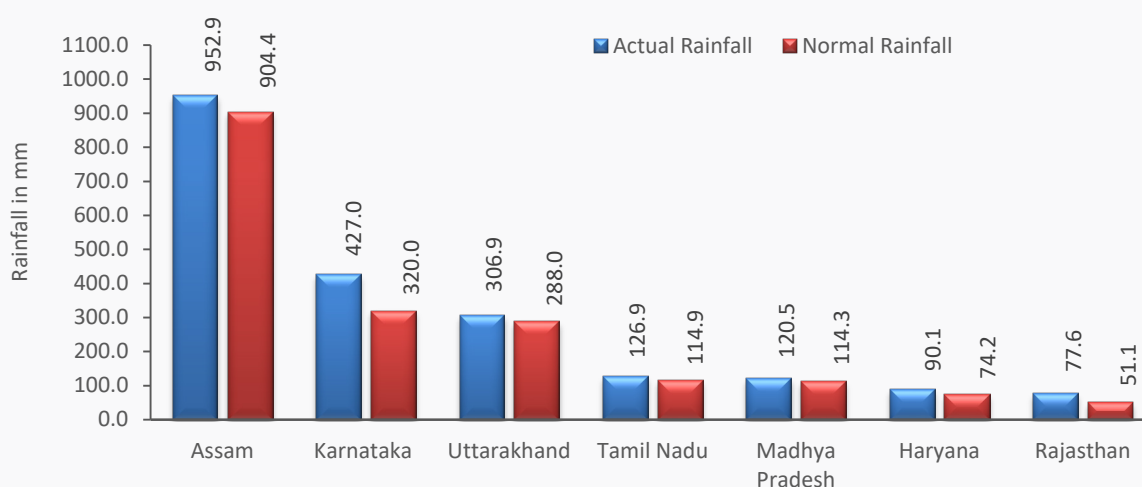


Figure 1: State-wise distribution of actual and normal rainfall which have received rainfall in excess of the normal

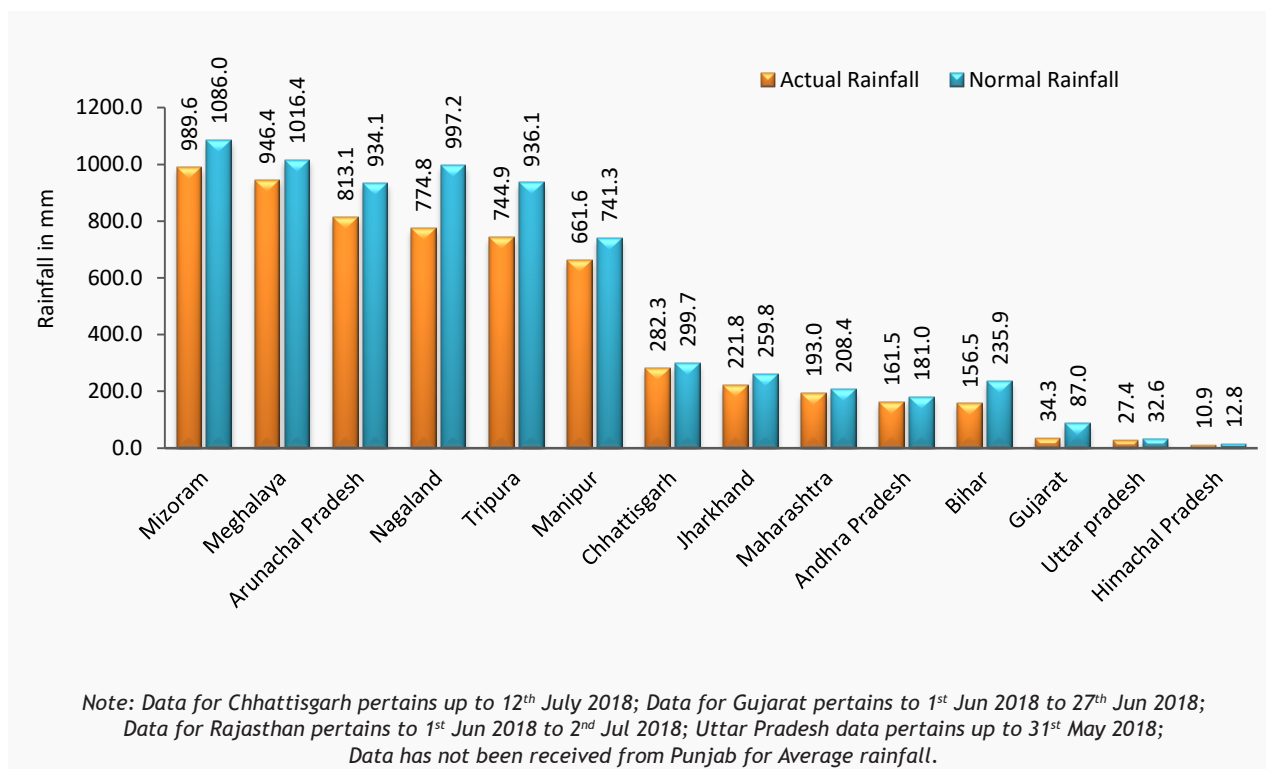


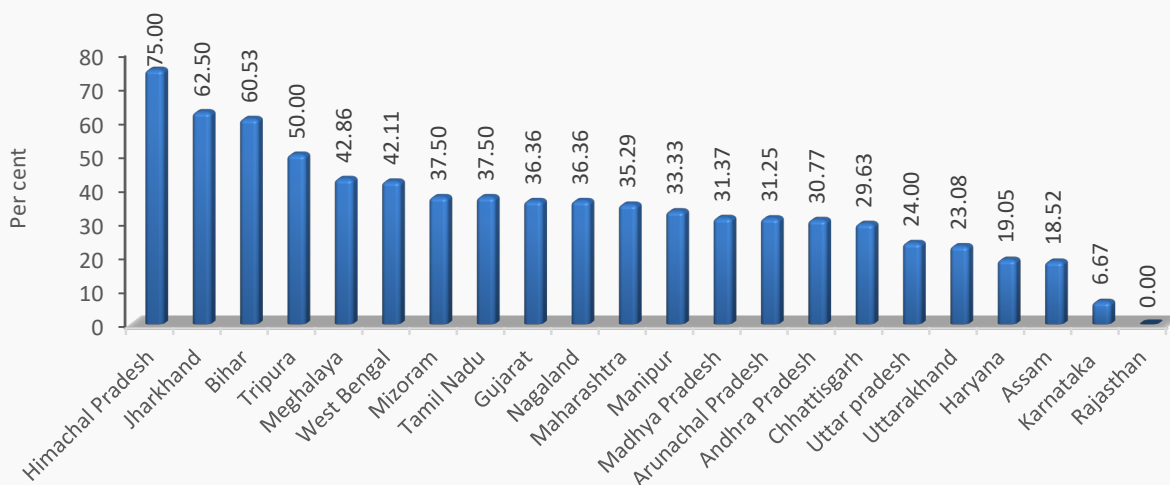
Figure 2: State-wise distribution of actual and normal rainfall which have received rainfall less than normal

as compared to the same quarter of the previous year 2017, which reported 31 per cent of the districts as deficit. It is to note that none of the districts of Rajasthan had received deficit rainfall in this quarter. Around 75 per cent of districts in Himachal Pradesh had received deficit rainfall. Above 60 per cent of the districts in Jharkhand and Bihar had received deficit rainfall. Above 40 per cent of districts in Tripura, Meghalaya and West Bengal had received deficit rainfall. The deficit rainfall was observed in the districts of Tamil Nadu (38 Per cent), Madhya Pradesh (31 Per cent), Uttarakhand (23 Per cent), Haryana (19 Per cent), Assam (18 Per cent) and Karnataka (7 per cent) respectively. This is despite the states Tamil Nadu (10 Per cent), Madhya Pradesh (5 Per cent), Uttarakhand (7 Per cent), Haryana (21 Per cent), Assam (5 Per cent) and Karnataka (33 per cent) had received excess rainfall than the normal. Deficit rainfall was reported in 2 districts each of Karnataka and Tripura and 3 districts each of Uttarakhand, Manipur, Meghalaya and Mizoram.

Above 30 per cent of districts of Mizoram, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Nagaland, Maharashtra, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh had received deficit rainfall. Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand and Bihar had higher rainfall deficit as compared to the remaining states. The per cent of districts with deficit rainfall to the respective total districts for 22 states is represented in **Figure 3** in the descending order.

3. Area Covered Under Major Crops

The proportion of actual area covered under different crops as against their targeted area is taken as the basis for measuring inter-quarter performance of each state on this indicator. As per the data provided by 23 states on targeted and actual area, 48 million hectares was the actual area covered out of the targeted area of 98 million hectares. Thus, the achievement was 49 per cent of the targeted area covered by major crops. The



Note: Data for Gujarat pertains to 1st Jun 2018 to 27th Jun 2018;
Data was not received from Punjab regarding number deficit rainfall districts.

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

per cent achievement as against the target has increased from corresponding quarter of previous year to current year, which can be clearly seen in **Figure 4**.

The performance of states on the basis of per cent achievement to targeted area within this quarter is presented in **Figure 5**. It can be clearly seen from the figure that Tamil Nadu, Punjab and West Bengal have exceeded the targeted area.

Tripura and Manipur have crossed 89 per cent of the targeted area. The states like Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar and Nagaland have crossed 70 per cent of the targeted area. This higher achievement to target percentage was mainly due to the state and central Government programmes.

Among crop categories, cereals are major, which covered 64 per cent of the total area. Area under

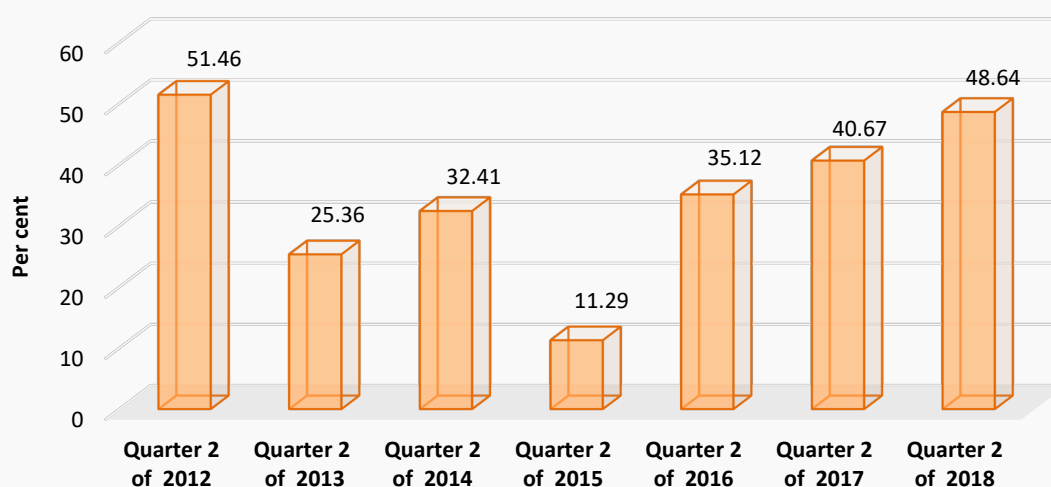


Figure 4: Area covered under major crops in 2nd quarter of last 7 years as per cent to targeted area

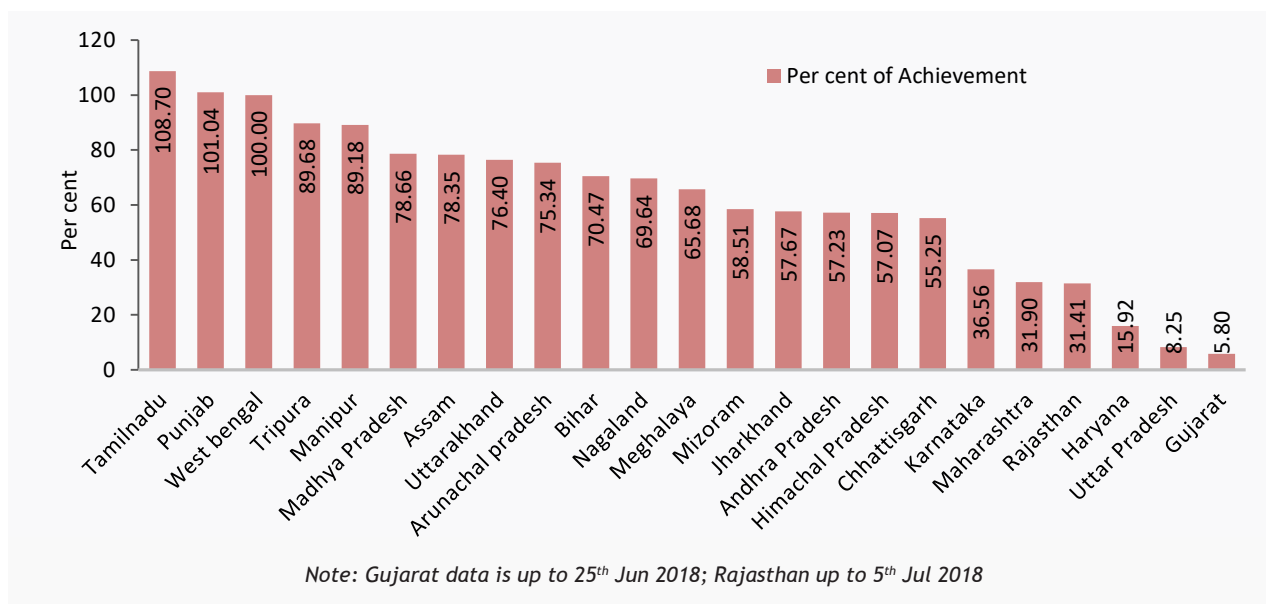


Figure 5: State-wise area covered under major crops as per cent to targeted area

Paddy was the highest not only under cereals but among all crops. It accounts for 62 per cent of area under cereals and 40 per cent of total area under major crops. Wheat was another cereal crop which covered 12 per cent of area under cereals and 8 per cent of total area under major crops. Maize was another cereal crop which claimed 10 per cent of area under cereals and 6 per cent of total area under major crops.

Among the pulses, area under Green Gram was the highest which accounts for 34 per cent of area under pulses and 3 per cent of total area

under major crops. Gram was another pulse crop which claimed 15 per cent of area under pulses and one per cent of total area under major crops. The share of pulses and oil seeds in the total area covered under major crops was 9 per cent and 19 per cent, respectively. Red Gram, Lentil, Cowpea, Chickpea, Green Gram and Black Gram were the main pulse crops. Other crop categories include vegetables and cash crops (sugarcane, jute, tobacco and cotton). These crops accounts for 8 per cent of the total area covered. The area covered under cereals, pulses, oilseeds and other crops is given in Figure 6.

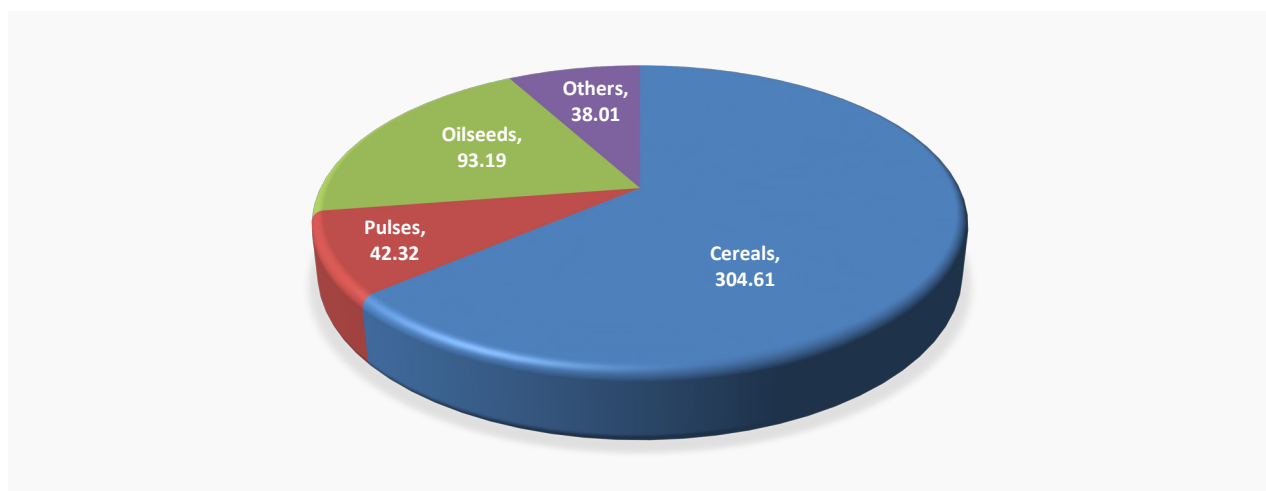


Figure 6: Area covered under different crop categories (lakh hectares)

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

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

5. Farm Output Prices of Major Crops

Farm output prices of major crops across different States have shown wide variations. Price of paddy was highest in Haryana (Rs.3149/qtl) and lowest in Assam (Rs.1360/qtl). The price of Wheat varied between Rs.1633/qtl in Bihar and Rs.1927/qtl in Gujarat. The price of Maize varied between Rs.1067/qtl in Bihar and Rs.2125/qtl in Uttar Pradesh. The price of Gram varied between Rs.6000/qtl in Chhattisgarh and Rs.3680/qtl in Maharashtra. The prices varied depending upon the type of produce (local or HYV), quality and time of sale.

6. Seed Availability in the Local Market for Major Crops

The seed availability in the local market for major crops was adequate in all the states like 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 Price of Seeds of Major Crops

The prevailing market prices of seeds of major crops during the period April 2018 to June 2018 is presented in **Table 1**. The prices depended on the type of seed (i.e. Hybrid or HYV) and source of purchase (i.e. open market or from departments with subsidy). Price of local variety paddy seeds per kilogram ranged between Rs.18 in Chhattisgarh and Rs.145 in Uttarakhand. Price of hybrid variety paddy seeds per kilogram ranged between Rs.38 in West Bengal and Rs.300 in Jharkhand. While the price of local variety maize ranged between Rs.20 in Jharkhand and Rs.75 in Assam. The price of hybrid variety maize ranged between Rs.42.5 in Manipur and Rs.700 in Jharkhand and Bihar.

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

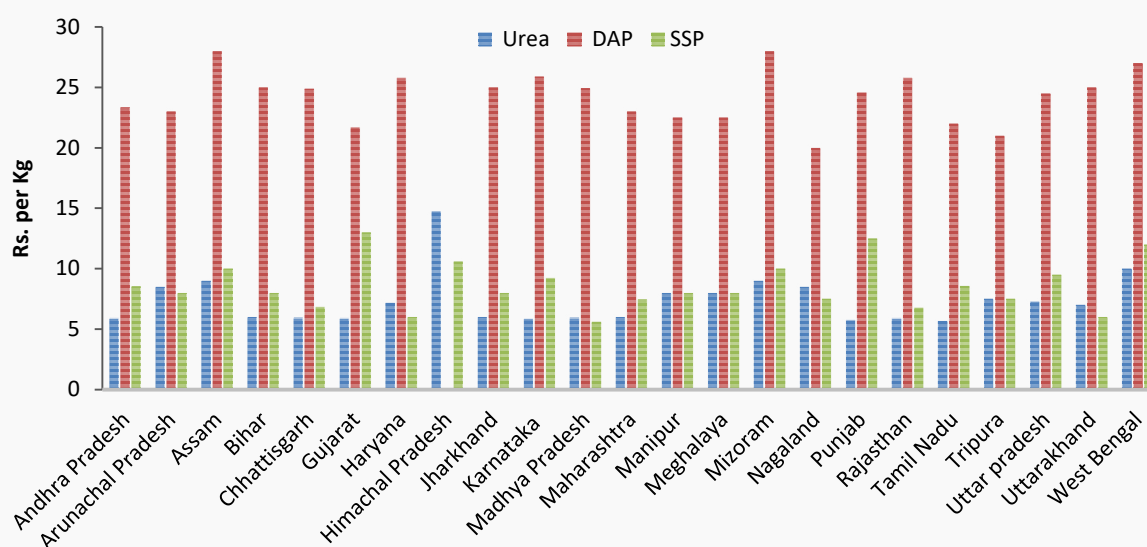
Supply of chemical fertilizers (Urea, SSP and DAP) was adequate in all the states like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. It is significant to note that no deficit of Urea was reported in states because of the mandatory policy of supply of neem coated urea to the farmers by the Central Government.

9. Prevailing Market Prices of Fertilizers

Prevailing market price of fertilizers are given in **Figure 7**. The prices of fertilizers are relatively higher in Himachal Pradesh (Urea - Rs.14.75/kg), Assam and Mizoram (DAP - Rs.28.00/kg each) and Gujarat (SSP - Rs.13/kg) as compared to remaining states for respective fertilizers. The prices of Urea

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

States	Paddy		Maize	
	Local Variety	Hybrid Variety	Local Variety	Hybrid Variety
Andhra Pradesh	28.47-33	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	35-50	70-250	28-50	55-70
Assam	34-50 (Autumn Paddy)	70-150 (Autumn Paddy)	-	-
	40-60 (Summer Paddy)	80-250 (Summer Paddy)	-	-
Bihar	30	300	-	700
Chhattisgarh	18	275	-	210
Gujarat	15-25	65-400	-	-
Haryana	-	160-165	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	199	-	75
Jharkhand	25	300	20	700
Karnataka	32.5	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	26.5-36.5	110.265
Maharashtra	-	-	-	240
Manipur	33-50	70-220	26-34	36-50
Meghalaya	36-47	60-250	26-35	38-60
Mizoram	33-50	60-240	26-40	50-65
Nagaland	37-50	80-250	30-42	45-65
Punjab	-	37.50-50	50	180-300
Rajasthan	-	-	30	-
Tamil Nadu	40	-	-	-
Tripura	44-45	70-250	30-38	40-55
Uttar Pradesh	33-75	275-290	-	65-110
Uttarakhand	140-150	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	38	-	-



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

Figure 7: Prevailing market price of fertilizer

(Nitrogenous fertilizer) ranged from Rs.5.68/kg in Tamil Nadu to Rs.14.75/kg in Himachal Pradesh. Similarly, prices of DAP varied between Rs.20.00/kg in Nagaland and Rs.28.00/kg in Assam and Mizoram. The prices of SSP varied between Rs.5.6/kg in Madhya Pradesh and Rs.13/kg in Gujarat.

10. Availability of Agricultural Labour

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

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

- Agriculture is seasonal venture/ activity for which the labourers do not confine to it alone and prefer to shift to other economic activities to support their families throughout the year
- Migration of labour to urban and metro cities of India for better livelihood is a pertinent issue
- Low wage rate in Agriculture
- Growing of small tea gardens in Assam generates employment opportunities in large numbers. Shifting of labour to tea sector has resulted in shortage of agricultural labour for the field crops in the state
- Out of 81.5 per cent of total working population, 3.45 per cent of population was only agricultural labours which creates the shortage of labour
- 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 very high as compared to a plain state in all agricultural operations

- Labour migration due to liquor ban and reluctance for wage employment as a consequence of subsidized grains through PDS. Taking indigenous liquor almost on daily basis is a common practice, particularly among tribal labours, leading to reluctance for wage employment
- No agricultural labours available for farming work during picking season because the labourers prefer to work more in the industrial area than agriculture since agriculture is found less remunerative
- Labour shortage in harvesting season was mainly due to their employment in MGNREGA. There is a massive shift of labour from agricultural sector to MGNREGA Scheme in the state, backed by the higher wage and lesser workload under the MGNREGA Scheme.

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

- Agricultural labourers must find some other sources to generate additional income to support their families
- Full assured irrigation is a must to engage agricultural labourers throughout the year so that mono cropped area can be converted to double or triple cropped area
- Mechanization in agriculture may be promoted. Mechanization of some selected activities can mitigate the shortage of labour
- Agricultural wage rates may be enhanced
- Awareness drive about the ill effects of indigenous liquor be largely undertaken
- Scaling up of MGNREGA and non-farm activities
- MGNREGA work may be postponed during

peak agricultural operations. The MGNREGA scheme should be integrated to agricultural sector, so as to the labours can also be asked for the agriculture sector job under the MGNREGA scheme. Steps should be taken to implement MGNREGA before or after sowing and harvesting work.

- Providing more technically efficient extension services, programme and training to the farmers
- Improving agro- infrastructure such as more efficient irrigational facilities, online marketing system and ease in availability of institutional credit.

11. Prevailing Wage Rate for Casual Labour in Agriculture

Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture is presented in **Figure 8**. It is noticed from the figure that male and female labour had received same wage rates in Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka and West Bengal. In the remaining States, the wage rates of males were relatively higher than the females. Overall, there was variation in wage rates among most of the States. For instance, the

wage rate was Rs.325/day in Chhattisgarh, Rs.304/day in Karnataka, Rs.225/day in West Bengal and Rs.220/day in Himachal Pradesh for both male and female, respectively. The highest wage rate was Rs.500/day for male in Andhra Pradesh and Rs.325/day for female in Chhattisgarh.

12. Availability of Institutional Credit for Agriculture in the State

Targets will be fixed annually for the credit disbursement to agricultural sector in India. Sixteen States have provided the information regarding target and achievement of institutional agricultural credit (**Figure 9**). It was found that Tripura achieved 109 per cent of the target flow of institutional credit to agriculture. The achievement was 90 per cent, 75 per cent, 74 per cent, 72 per cent and 71 per cent of the target in Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal respectively. The remaining States like Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh achieved less than 70 per cent of the targeted flow of agricultural credit. The institutional credit for agriculture in the States is given in the **Table 2**.

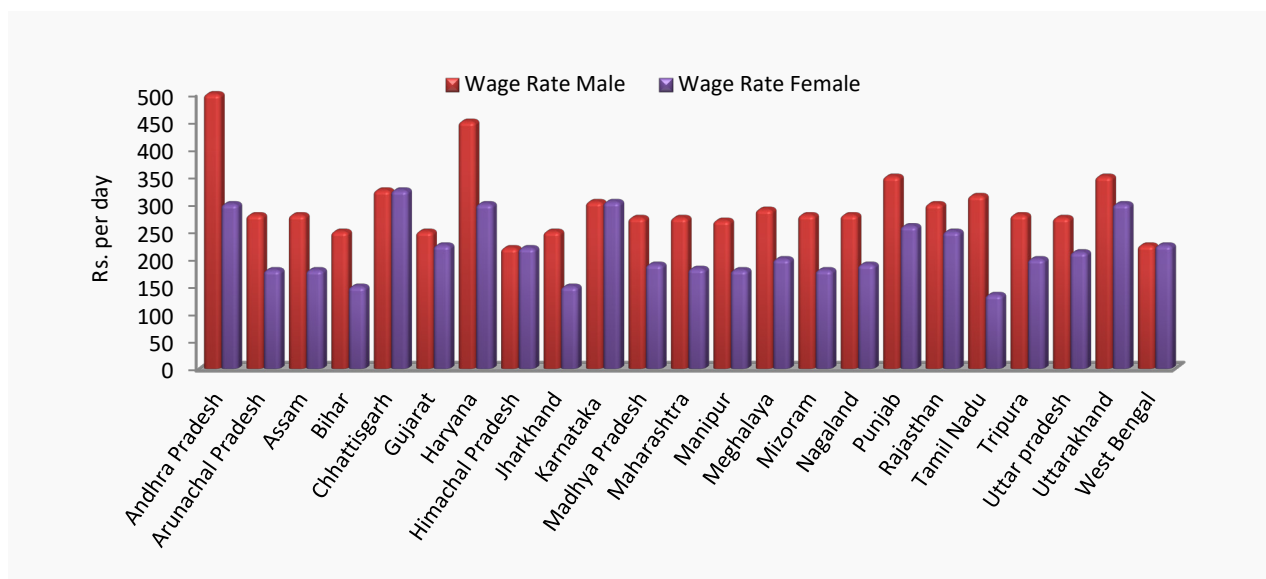


Figure 8: Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture

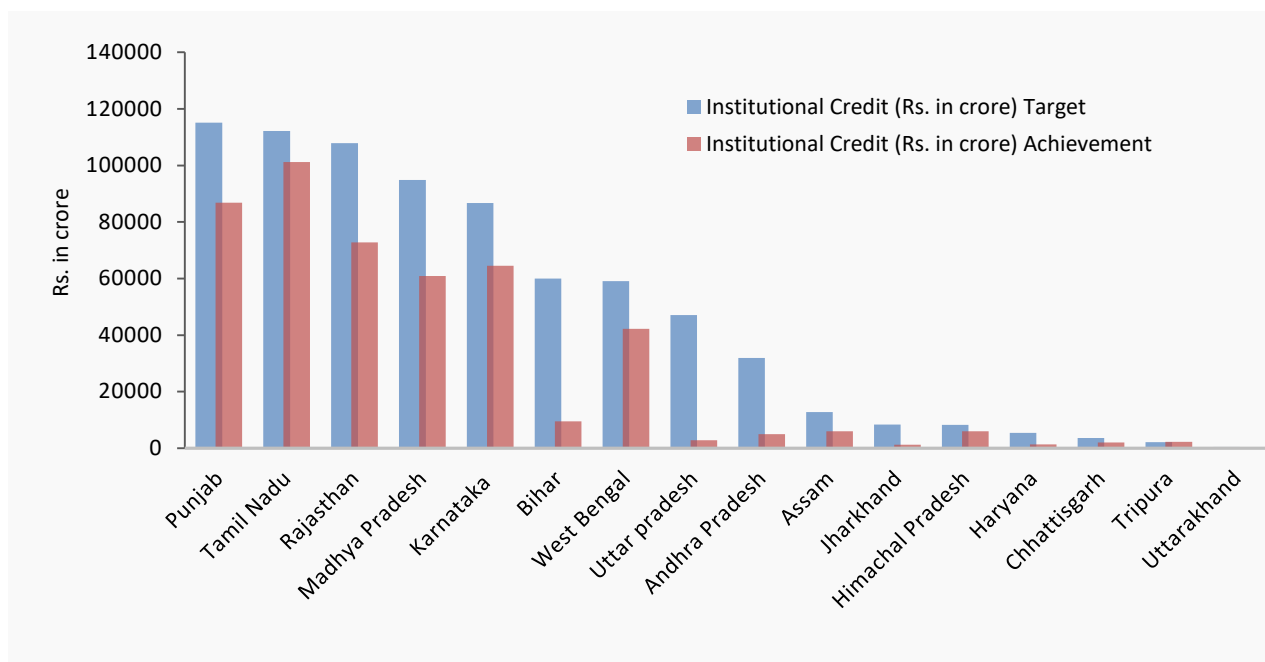


Figure 9: Availability of Institutional Credit for Agriculture in the State

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

Sl. No.	State	Target	Achievement	Per cent
1	Tripura	2117.11	2315.30	109.36
2	Tamil Nadu	112210.18	101253.28	90.24
3	Punjab***	115120.00	86790.00	75.39
4	Karnataka*	86690.10	64565.18	74.48
5	Himachal Pradesh**	8317.07	5992.09	72.05
6	West Bengal	59098.00	42232.00	71.46
7	Rajasthan	107883.63	72787.25	67.47
8	Madhya Pradesh	94868.00	60882.00	64.18
9	Chhattisgarh	3600.00	2060.00	57.22
10	Assam	12846.51	5972.01	46.49
11	Haryana	5392.30	1318.55	24.45
12	Uttarakhand	475.00	76.96	16.20
13	Bihar	60000.00	9500.00	15.83
14	Andhra Pradesh	31895.00	4940.00	15.49
15	Jharkhand	8336.60	1200.00	14.39
16	Uttar Pradesh#	47065.57	2793.29	5.93

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

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

*** Data pertains up to Mar 2018 (Source: 144th meeting, State level Bankers Committee, Punjab)

Data pertains to 31st May 2018, Uttar Pradesh

Following were the major reasons opined by states for less achievement against the target:

- Selection procedure of beneficiaries was not followed as per the guidelines fully.
- Bank officials are reluctant to disburse credit because repayment is not satisfactory.
- Role of middleman in selection of beneficiaries.
- Reluctance at both ends i.e., farmers and financial institutions.
- To avoid over financing in agriculture.
- Less requirements during summer season.

Some suggestions to overcome the less achievement are as follows:

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

13. Electricity Availability for Irrigation Pump sets

Availability of electricity for agricultural purposes in fourteen states showed that the electricity was available for 24 hrs in Chhattisgarh and Himachal Pradesh, 18 to 20 hrs in Uttar Pradesh, 10 to 12 hrs in Bihar and Uttarakhand, 10 to 11 hrs in Jharkhand, 9 hrs in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, 8 hrs in Gujarat, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh, 5 to 6 hrs in Rajasthan, 4 to 8 hrs in Punjab and 4 to 6 hrs in Karnataka. On an average, the availability of

electricity for irrigation pumps was about 12 hours per day. Bihar and Jharkhand States suggested that, separate feeders for agriculture sector are slowly progressing, which needs to be expedited across all the districts to the state. Tamil Nadu suggested that, improve the technical irrigation system like drip and sprinkler irrigation.

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

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

- Farmers are generally not willing to purchase due to high price of machinery, its maintenance cost, fuel cost and poor knowledge of machinery management. Hence dealers usually keep low stock of all types' of machinery.
- Around 85 per cent of the total farmers of the State belong to small and marginal groups who cannot afford to purchase all the modern and costly machinery.
- Supply of farm machinery to the farmers at subsidized rate under the different Govt. programme/scheme often stand as cause of low stock in the market.
- At present, there are only few farm machinery banks in the Bihar state.
- Availability is less and requirement is at a time.

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

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

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

The availability of organic manure, farmyard manure, vermi-compost and bio-fertilizers was adequate in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu,

Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, whereas it is shortage in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab and Tripura.

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

- Present policy initiatives are not sufficient enough to meet the demand and hence shortage persists.
- Low consumption of fertilizer, farmers' lack of awareness and fear of wastage in run off due to its topography are the main causes of shortage of bio-fertilizer.
- Low production of organic manure, farm-yard manure, vermin- compost and bio-fertilizer.

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

- To adopt supportive policy to ensure availability of organics & bio-fertilizer.
- Govt. can encourage the farmers to go with the organic farming system in order to take advantage of increasing demand and higher prices for organically grown crops. Under this situation, the State Government has taken up some programmes for production of organic manure and bio- fertilizers.
- The number of bio-fertilizer production units should be increased and their production capacity should be enhanced.
- Subsidized production of organic manures.
- Production of organic manures can be increased targeting the demand.

Filled-in Questionnaires of AERCs for different States

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

Name of AERC: Delhi

State: Haryana

Quarter Covered: Apr - Jun 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual		Normal			
		90.1		74.2			
Source: Indian Meteorological Department (IMD); Note: The Actual and Normal rainfall is accumulated rainfall from 1 st April to 2 nd July 2018							
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall		Total number of districts			
		4		21			
Note: 1. Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%; 2. 'Deficit' includes deficient (2) plus scanty (2) districts							
3	Area covered under major crops (Kharif season)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)		
		1	Paddy	1.91	12		
		2	Cotton	6.65	-		
		3	Bajra	0.15	-		
		4	Jowar	0.84	-		
Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area; Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics (Government of Haryana)							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Paddy			√	
		2	Cotton			√	
		3	Bajra			√	
		4	Jowar		√		
Source: District Nodal Officer, Pinjore, Haryana							
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Apr	May	Jun	
		1	Paddy	3339.24	3054.56	3054.56	3149.45
		2	Cotton	5807.14	5790.75	5790.75	5796.21
		3	Bajra	1197.55	1264.50	1275.00	1245.68
4	Jowar	1734.26	1745.35	1786.35	1755.32		
Note: Consider major Producing market Source: Agricultural Produce Market committee (Government of Haryana), agmarknet.gov.in. http://agmarknet.gov.in/PriceTrends/SA_Week_PriV.aspx							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Paddy	√			
		2	Cotton	√			
		3	Bajra	√			
		4	Jowar	√			
Source: District Nodal Officers, Deputy Director Agriculture office, Haryana							
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)			
				Local variety	Hybrid variety		
		1	Paddy	-	160.00-165.00		
		2	Cotton	-	2250.00		
		3	Bajra	-	273.33		
4	Jowar	-	85.00				
Source: Haryana Seed Development Co-operation, Kharkhoda Market - Sonapat and various markets in Sirsa, Pinjore and Jhajjar.							

8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (√)	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Urea	√	-
		2	DAP	√	-
		3	SSP	√	-
		4	Others (NPK)	√	-
Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
-			-		
Source: Krishak Sewa Kendra - Indian Farm Forestry Development Co-Operative (IFFDCO) Limited (Kharkhoda) - Sonapat, Sirsa, Jhajjar, Pinjore					
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)	
		1	Urea	7.2	
		2	DAP	25.8	
		3	SSP	6.0	
		4	Others (NPK)	23.5	
Source: Krishak Sewa Kendra - Indian Farm Forestry Development Co-Operative (IFFDCO) Limited (Kharkhoda) - Sonapat, Sirsa, Jhajjar, Pinjore					
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available	Shortage		
			√		
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour	Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	Local labor migrating to service sector and highly industrial developed cities.	a) By providing more technically efficient extension services, programme and training to the farmers. b) By improving agro- infrastructure such as more efficient irrigational facilities, online marketing system and ease in availability of institutional credit.			
Source: inputs from previous Field Surveys					
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male	Female		
		450	300		
		Source: Agricultural Situation in India May 2018			
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)		
		5392.30	1318.55		
	Reason for less achievement against the target	Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	-	-			
Source: HARCO Bank (Note: Including all nationalized, private banks and local co-operative societies. Target is for Kharif 2018-19) agricreditsection@yahoo.com					
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)	8			
	Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:				
	Source: District Nodal Officers, Deputy Director Agriculture office, Haryana				
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available	Shortage		
		√			
Source: District Nodal Officers, Deputy Director Agriculture office, Haryana					
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate	Shortage		
		√			
Source: District Nodal Officers, Deputy Director Agriculture office, Haryana					
16	Remarks and observations	-			

NA implies Not Available

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

Name of AERC: Delhi

State: Uttarakhand

Quarter Covered: Apr- Jun 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual		Normal			
		306.9		288.0			
Source: Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), Note: The Actual and Normal rainfall is accumulated rainfall from 1st April to 2nd July, 2018.							
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State (June)	No of districts with deficit rainfall			Total number of districts		
		3			13		
Note: 1. Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100% 2. 'Deficit' includes deficient (2) plus scanty (2) districts							
3	Area covered under major crops (Kharif season)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)		
		1	Paddy	1.91	2.50		
		2	Ragi	1.06	-		
		3	Soya bean	0.20	-		
		4	Millets	0.62	-		
		5	Uradbean	0.18	-		
Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics (State Government of Uttarakhand)							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (✓)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Paddy			✓	
		2	Ragi			✓	
		3	Soya bean			✓	
		4	Millets			✓	
		5	Uradbean			✓	
Source: Agriculture Development Officer (ADO), Vikas Nagar Dehradun, Uttarakhand							
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Apr	May	Jun	
		1	Paddy	1700.24	1547.25	1547.25	1598.25
		2	Ragi	2967.23	2970.35	3009.76	2982.45
		3	Soya bean	2650.3	2675.4	2610.8	2645.5
4	Uradbean	-	-	-	-		
Note: Considering the major markets Source: Agricultural Produce Market committee (State Government of Uttarakhand, Vikas Nagar), agmarknet.gov.in							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Paddy	✓			
		2	Ragi	✓			
		3	Soya bean	✓			
		4	Millets	✓			
		5	Uradbean	✓			
Reason for shortage of seed in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage				
-			-				
Source: Agricultural Produce Market committee (State Government of Uttarakhand, Vikas Nagar)							

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)		
				Local variety	Hybrid variety	
		1	Paddy	140-150	-	
		2	Ragi	25-30	-	
		3	Soya bean	-	150-250	
		4	Bajra	-	250-280	
		5	Uradbean	65-85	-	
<i>Source: Agricultural Produce Market committee (State Government of Uttarakhand, Vikas Nagar)</i>						
8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (√)	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage	
		1	Urea	√		
		2	DAP	√		
		Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market		Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
<i>Source: Agriculture Development Officer (ADO), Vikas Nagar Dehradun, Uttarakhand</i>						
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)		
		1	Urea	7		
		2	DAP	25		
		3	SSP	6		
		4	Others	24		
<i>Source: Agriculture Development Officer (ADO), Vikas Nagar Dehradun, Uttarakhand</i>						
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available		Shortage		
				√		
		Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
<i>Source: Agriculture Development Officer (ADO), Vikas Nagar Dehradun, Uttarakhand</i>						
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female		
		350		300		
		<i>Source: Agricultural Situation in India, May 2018</i>				
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)		
		475.00		76.96*		
		Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
		-		-		
<i>Source: NABARD Dehradun, Uttarakhand dehradun@nabard.org; Note: * The credit availability relates to 'Commercial Banks' only</i>						
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)	20				
		Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:				
		<i>Source: Agriculture Development Officer (ADO), Vikas Nagar Dehradun, Uttarakhand</i>				
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available		Shortage		
				√		
		Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
		-		-		
<i>Source: Agriculture Development Officer (ADO), Vikas Nagar Dehradun, Uttarakhand</i>						
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate		Shortage		
		√				
		<i>Source: Agriculture Development Officer (ADO), Vikas Nagar Dehradun, Uttarakhand</i>				
16	Remarks and observations	NA				

NA implies Not Available

Agro-Economic Research Centre, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat

Name of AERC: Vallabh Vidyanagar

State: Gujarat

Quarter Covered: Apr- Jun 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm) (01.06.2018 to 27.06.2018)	Actual			Normal		
		34.3			87.0		
Source: http://hydro.imd.gov.in							
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State (01.06.2018 to 27.06.2018)	No of districts with deficit rainfall			Total number of districts		
		12			33		
Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%; Source: http://hydro.imd.gov.in							
3	Area covered under major crops (as on 25.06.2018)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)		Targeted area* (lakh ha)	
		1	Paddy	0.016		7.827	
		2	Tur	0.078		2.842	
		3	Groundnut	0.623		15.128	
		4	Cotton	2.416		26.025	
		5	Vegetables	0.202		2.235	
		6	Fodder	0.436		10.931	
Note: (1): Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area (2): *Because of unavailability of targeted area figures, the last three years average area has been taken as the proxy for the Target. Source: http://dag.gujarat.gov.in							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Paddy			√	
		2	Tur			√	
		3	Groundnut			√	
		4	Cotton			√	
		5	Vegetables			√	
		6	Fodder				√
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price (weighted)
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Wheat (Rajkot)	1931.25	1931.25	1907.29	1927.08
		2	Summer Bajra (Dessa)	1331.15	1278.60	1217.73	1249.64
		3	Summer Groundnut(Gondal)	3578.11	3686.17	3686.17	3649.04
		4	Moong (Gondal)	4955.11	5131.69	4963.57	5026.18
5	Potato (Rajkot)	1216.73	1305.67	1305.67	1273.49		
Note: Considering the major markets; Source: http://agmarknet.gov.in							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Adequate		Shortage	
		1	Paddy	√			
		2	Tur	√			
		3	Groundnut	√			
		4	Cotton	√			
		5	Vegetables	√			
		Reason for shortage of seed in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
-			-				
Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat							

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)		
				Local variety	Hybrid variety/Improved variety	
		1	Paddy	15 - 25	65 - 400	
		2	Tur	50 - 80	90 - 150	
		3	Groundnut	30 - 50	60 - 130	
		4	Cotton	45 - 75	1500 - 3200	
		5	Vegetables	NA	NA	
6	Fodder	30-70	300-400			
Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat						
8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (√)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage	
		1	Urea	√		
		2	DAP	√		
		3	SSP	√		
		4	Others	√		
Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
-			-			
Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat						
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)		
		1	Urea	5.92		
		2	DAP	21.70		
		3	SSP	13.00		
		4	Others	-		
Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat						
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available			Shortage	
					√	
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour			Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
	No agricultural labors available for farming work during pick season because the laborers prefer to work more in the industrial area than agriculture.			Agricultural wage rates may be enhanced. Mechanization in agriculture may be promoted.		
Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat						
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female		
		300 - 200		250 - 200		
Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat						
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State (Qtr ended December 2017)	Target (Rs. in Crore)			Achievement (Rs. in Crore)	
	Reason for less achievement against the target			Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)	8				
	Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: NA					
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available		Shortage		
		√				
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate		Shortage		
		√				
Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Gujarat						
16	Remarks and observations					

NA implies Not Available

Agro-Economic Research Centre, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Rajasthan

Name of AERC: Vallabh Vidyanagar

State: Rajasthan

Quarter Covered: Apr- Jun 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
		Actual		Normal			
1	Average Rainfall (mm) Period:01-06-2018 To 02-07-2018*						
		77.6		51.1			
<i>Note: *Rainfall for April and May was not available.</i> <i>Source: India Meteorological Department, Hydromet Division, New Delhi, http://hydro.imd.gov.in</i>							
2	No. of districts received deficit rainfall in the state	No. of districts with deficit rainfall		Total number of districts			
		NIL		33			
<i>Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%</i> <i>Source: India Meteorological Department, Hydromet Division, New Delhi, http://hydro.imd.gov.in</i>							
3	Area covered under major crops (Kharif 2018 as on 05/07/2018)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area ('000 ha)	Targeted area ('000 ha)		
		1	Bajra	1812.9	4400		
		2	Maize	435.7	950		
		3	Moong	684.6	1600		
		4	Moth	182.8	1200		
		5	Guar	542.8	3500		
<i>Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area; Source: Commissionarate of Agriculture, Rajasthan -Jaipur</i>							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in principal crops sown (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Bajra				√
		2	Maize				√
		3	Moong				√
		4	Moth				√
		5	Guar				√
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Bajra	1163.78	1161.62	1154.76	1163.70
		2	Maize	1410.15	1339.47	1349.75	1368.95
		3	Moong	4810.10	4755.50	4761.20	4775.57
		4	Moth	3399.10	3359.10	3357.10	3371.28
5	Guar	3798.10	3696.45	3526.59	3673.91		
<i>Note: Consider major Producing market ; Source: http://agmarknet.gov.in</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Bajra	√			
		2	Maize	√			
		3	Moong	√			
		4	Moth	√			
		5	Guar	√			
Reason for shortage of seed in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage				
-			-				
<i>Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Rajasthan</i>							

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)		
				Local variety	Hybrid variety	
		1	Bajra	25	380	
		2	Maize	30	-	
		3	Moong	50	80	
		4	Moth	60	-	
		5	Guar	38	65	
Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Rajasthan						
8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (√)	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage	
		1	Urea	√		
		2	DAP	√		
		3	SSP	√		
		4	Others	√		
Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Rajasthan						
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)		
		1	Urea	5.92		
		2	DAP	25.8		
		3	SSP	6.8		
		4	MOP	12.8		
Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Rajasthan						
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available		Shortage		
				√		
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour	Suggestions to overcome the shortage				
	Labour shortage in harvesting season was mainly due to their employment in MGNREGA	MGNREGA work may be postponed during peak agricultural operations				
Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Rajasthan						
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female		
		300		250		
		Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Rajasthan				
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State (Qtr ended March 2018)	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)		
		107884		727873		
	Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	-		-			
Source: State Level Banker's Committee, Rajasthan						
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)			5-6		
	Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: Nil					
	Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Rajasthan					
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available		Shortage		
		√				
	Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Rajasthan					
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate		Shortage		
		√				
	Source: Field surveys, Cost of Cultivation Scheme, Rajasthan					
16	Remarks and observations	1. Kharif Sowing is on progress in state, the final report of total area sown will published second week of July 2018				
		2. The crop is damaged due to sand storm in the northern part of Rajasthan				

NA - implies Not Available

Agro-Economic Research Centre, Allahabad, Uttara Pradesh

Name of AERC: Allahabad

State: Uttar Pradesh

Quarter Covered: Apr- Jun 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm) Up to 31st May, 2018	Actual	Normal				
		27.4	32.6				
2	No. of districts received deficit rainfall in the state	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts				
		18	75				
<i>Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%</i>							
3	Area covered under major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (Lakh ha)	Targeted area (Lakh ha)		
		1	Paddy	4.05	59.89		
		2	Maize	2.49	7.35		
		3	Bajra	0.15	9.39		
		4	Urd	0.21	6.90		
		5	Moong	0.04	0.62		
<i>Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area</i>							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in principal crops sown (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Paddy			√	
		2	Maize			√	
		3	Bajra			√	
		4	Urd			√	
		5	Moong			√	
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				April	May	June	
		1	Paddy	Not Harvested	Not Harvested	1600-1800	1700
		2	Maize	Not Harvested	Not Harvested	2000-2250	2125
		3	Bajra	Not Harvested	Not Harvested	1400-1500	1450
		4	Urd	Not Harvested	Not Harvested	5000-6000	5500
5	Moong	Not Harvested	Not Harvested	5500-6500	6000		
<i>Note: Consider major Producing market</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Paddy	√			
		2	Maize	√			
		3	Bajra	√			
		4	Urd	√			
		5	Moong	√			

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)		
				Local variety	Hybrid variety	
		1	Paddy	33-75	275-290	
		2	Maize	-	65-110	
		3	Bajra	40-65	170-220	
		4	Urd	100-105	-	
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	6.60-8.00		
		2	DAP	23.00-26.00		
		3	SSP	9.00-10.0		
		4	Others	12.00-18.00		
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available		Shortage		
		√				
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female		
		250 - 300		175 - 250		
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)		
		47065.57		2793.29		
	<i>Reason for less achievement against the target</i>		<i>Suggestions to overcome the shortage</i>			
	-		-			
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)			18 - 20		
	Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:					
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available		Shortage		
		√				
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate		Shortage		
		√				
16	Remarks and 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 31/05/2018 Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets was very irregular across the state. Information of area covered under major crops is upto 30/06/2018. Break-up of Number of Districts received deficit rainfall in U.P. Deficient -8, Highly deficient -10, Scanty-15, Excess-19, Normal-17 and No Rain-6. 				

NA implies Not Available

Agro-Economic Research Centre, PAU, Ludhiana, Punjab

Name of AERC: PAU, Ludhiana

State: Punjab

Quarter Covered: Apr- Jun 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual			Normal		
		@			@		
2	No. of districts received deficit rainfall in the state	No. of districts with deficit rainfall			Total number of districts		
		@					
<i>Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%</i>							
3	Area covered under major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area* (Lakh ha)	Targeted area (Lakh ha)		
		1	Wheat	35.07	34.90		
		2	Paddy	30.65	28.45		
		3	Cotton	2.91	4.00		
		4	Maize	1.14	1.65		
		5	Sugarcane	0.96	1.00		
<i>Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area</i>							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in principal crops sown (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Wheat	-	-	-	-
		2	Paddy	-	-	-	-
		3	Cotton	-	-	√	-
		4	Maize	-	-	√	-
		5	Sugarcane	-	-	√	-
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Apr	May	Jun	
		1	Wheat	1735	1735	1750	1740
		2	Paddy	-	-	-	-
		3	Cotton	4700-4835	-	-	4767
		4	Maize	-	-	1030-1400	1215
5	Sugarcane	-	-	-	-		
<i>Note: Consider major producing market</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Wheat	-	-		
		2	Paddy	√	-		
		3	Cotton	√	-		
		4	Maize	√	-		
		5	Sugarcane	-	--		
<i>Reason for shortage of seed in the local market</i>			<i>Suggestions to overcome the shortage</i>				
NA			-				

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Wheat	-	-
		2	Paddy	-	37.50 - 50.00
		3	Cotton (Bt)	-	1644-1777
		4	Maize	50	180 - 300
	5	Sugarcane	-	-	
Remarks:					
8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (√)	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Urea	√	-
		2	DAP	√	-
		3	SSP	√	-
		4	Others	-	-
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)	
		1	Urea	5.78	
		2	DAP	24.60	
		3	SSP	12.50	
		4	Others (Zinc)	60-70	
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available		Shortage	
				√	
	<i>Reason for shortage of agricultural labour</i>	<i>Suggestions to overcome the shortage</i>			
	<i>Peak season of Paddy Transplantation and Low arrival of Migrant Labour</i>	<i>Mechanical transplantation of Paddy crop can be encouraged</i>			
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female	
		350		250-270	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)	
		115120**		86790**	
	<i>Reason for less achievement against the target</i>	<i>Suggestions to overcome the shortage</i>			
	<i>To avoid over financing in agriculture</i>	-			
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)			4 - 8	
	Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: Available as per requirement				
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available		Shortage	
		√			
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate		Shortage	
				√	
	<i>Reason for the shortage</i>	<i>Suggestions to overcome the shortage</i>			
	<i>Production constraint in case of FYM</i>	<i>For other organic options production can be increased targeting the demand</i>			
16	Remarks and observations	-			

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

* Provisional estimates

** Data pertains up to March 2018(Agenda papers of 144th Meeting of SLBC-Punjab)

NA implies Not Applicable

Agro-Economic Research Centre, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

Name of AERC: Shimla

State: Himachal Pradesh

Quarter Covered: Apr- Jun 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status						
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual			Normal			
		10.9			12.8			
Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh								
2	No. of districts received deficit rainfall in the state	No. of districts with deficit rainfall			Total number of districts			
		9			12			
Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%								
Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh								
3	Area covered under major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (Lakh ha)		Targeted area (Lakh ha)		
		1	Maize	2.8		2.9		
		2	Paddy	0.51		0.74		
Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area								
Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh								
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in principal crops sown (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all	
		1	Maize			√		
		2	Paddy			√		
Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh								
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price	
				Jan	Feb	Mar		
		1	Maize	1500	1500	1500	1500	
2	Paddy	2000	2000	2000	2000			
Note: Consider major Producing market								
Source: Local Markets								
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate		Shortage		
		1	Maize	√				
		2	Paddy	√				
	Reason for shortage of seed in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage				
	-			No shortage reported				
Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh								
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)				
				Local variety		Hybrid variety		
		1	Maize	-		75		
2	Paddy	-		199				
Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh								

8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (√)	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage	
		1	Urea	√		
		2	DAP	Not used in H.P		
		3	SSP	√		
		4	Others			
			(i)	NPK (12:32:16)	√	
			(ii)	MOP	√	
		(iii)	NPK 15:15:15 RCF	√		
Reason for shortage of chemical fertilizer in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
-			No shortage reported			
Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh						
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)		
		1	Urea	14.75		
		2	DAP	-		
		3	SSP	10.58		
		4	Others			
			(i)	NPK (12:32:16)	20.22	
			(ii)	MOP	12.48	
		(iii)	NPK 15:15:15 RCF	16.74		
Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh						
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available		Shortage		
		√				
Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh						
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female		
		220		220		
Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh						
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)		
		8317.07		5992.09		
	Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	-		No shortage reported			
Source: Agenda Papers Review Data Dec. 2017 (147th SLBC meeting of Shimla) published by UCO Bank.						
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)			24		
	Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:					
Source: H.P. State Electricity Board						
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available		Shortage		
		√				
	Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	-		No shortage reported			
Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh						
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate		Shortage		
		√				
Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh						
16	Remarks and observations	There is 20% net irrigated area in H.P.				

NA - implies Not Available

Agro-Economic Research Centre, ADRTC, Bengaluru

Name of AERC: ADRTC

State: Karnataka

Quarter Covered: Apr- Jun 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual	Normal				
		427	320				
2	No. of districts received deficit rainfall in the state	No. of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts				
		2	30				
<i>Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%</i>							
3	Area covered under major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (Lakh ha)	Targeted area (Lakh ha)		
		1	Paddy	1.26	10.55		
		2	Maize	7.79	12.53		
		3	Groundnut	1.30	5.98		
		4	Sunflower	0.50	1.68		
		5	Redgram	4.19	10.40		
<i>Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area</i>							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in principal crops sown (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Paddy				√
		2	Maize		√		
		3	Groundnut				√
		4	Sunflower				√
		5	Redgram				√
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Apr	May	Jun	
		1	Paddy	1826.37	1729.31	1701.19	1752.29
		2	Maize	1219.42	1297.83	1287.82	1268.36
		3	Groundnut	3788.8	3679.67	3551.38	3673.28
		4	Sunflower	3330.24	3291.63	3155.96	3259.28
5	Bengal gram	3938.61	3684.63	3510.83	3711.36		
<i>Note: Consider major Producing market Source: agmarknet.nic.in</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Paddy	√			
		2	Maize	√			
		3	Groundnut	√			
		4	Sunflower	√			
		5	Redgram	√			
<i>Reason for shortage of seed in the local market</i>			<i>Suggestions to overcome the shortage</i>				
-			-				

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Paddy	32.50	
		2	Maize	-	
		3	Groundnut	64.00	
		4	Sunflower	196.00	
		5	Redgram	74.50	
Remarks:					
8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (✓)	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Urea	✓	-
		2	DAP	✓	-
		3	SSP	✓	-
		4	Others	✓	-
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)	
		1	Urea	5.9	
		2	DAP	25.9	
		3	SSP	9.23	
		4	Others (MOP)	14.02	
10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	Easily available		Shortage	
				✓	
	<i>Reason for shortage of agricultural labour</i>	<i>Suggestions to overcome the shortage</i>			
	<i>They prefer to move to urban areas for jobs to get better income</i>	<i>Increase the wage rates for agriculture works</i>			
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female	
		303.98		303.98	
		Source: labour.kar.nic.in			
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)	
		86690.05		64565.18	
	<i>Reason for less achievement against the target</i>	<i>Suggestions to overcome the shortage</i>			
	-	-			
Note: Data pertains up to Dec 2017, SLBC, Karnataka					
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)	4 to 6			
	<i>Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:</i>				
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (✓)	Easily available		Shortage	
		✓			
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	Adequate		Shortage	
		✓			
16	Remarks and observations				

NA implies Not Available

Agro-Economic Research Centre, Madras University, Tamil Nadu

Name of AERC: Tamil Nadu

State: Tamil Nadu

Quarter Covered: Apr- Jun 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual			Normal		
		126.9			114.9		
Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu							
2	No. of districts received deficit rainfall in the state	No. of districts with deficit rainfall			Total number of districts		
		12			32		
Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%							
Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu							
3	Area covered under major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (Lakh ha)		Targeted area (Lakh ha)	
		1	Paddy	1.305		0.858	
		2	Coarse Cereals	0.391		0.574	
		3	Pulses	0.443		0.569	
		4	Food Grains	2.139		2.001	
		5	Oil seeds	0.384		0.287	
Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area; Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in principal crops sown (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Paddy			√	
		2	Milletts			√	
		3	Cotton			√	
		4	Oil Seeds - Groundnut			√	
		5	Sugarcane			√	
Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu							
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Paddy	1671.91	1567.75	1548.62	1596
		2	Milletts	1287	1329	1407	1341
		3	Cotton	4695	4374	4196	4421
		4	Oil Seeds - Groundnut	4225	4643	3424	4097
5	Sugarcane	3466	3645	3458	3523		
Note: Consider major Producing market ; Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate		Shortage	
		1	Paddy	√			
		2	Milletts	√			
		3	Cotton	√			
		4	Oil Seeds - Groundnut	√			
		5	Sugarcane	√			
Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu							

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)		
				Local variety	Hybrid variety	
		1	Groundnut	Rs. 55	NA	
		2	Paddy	Rs. 40	NA	
		3	Cotton	Rs. 600 Per 450 Grams	Rs. 740 per 450 Grams	
		4	Pulses	Rs. 85	NA	
<i>Remarks: Farmers prefers Hybrid Variety than the Local Variety; Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu</i>						
8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (✓)	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage	
		1	Urea	✓		
		2	DAP	✓		
		3	SSP	✓		
		4	Others	✓		
<i>Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu</i>						
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)		
		1	Urea	5.68		
		2	DAP	22.00		
		3	SSP	8.56		
		4	Others	MOP (Rs.11) & Complex (Rs.23)		
<i>Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu</i>						
10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)			Easily available	Shortage	
						✓
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	There is a massive shift of labour from agricultural sector to MGNREGA Scheme in the state, backed by the higher wage and lesser workload under the MGNREGA Scheme.		The MGNREGA scheme should be integrated to agricultural sector, so as to the labours can also be asked for the agriculture sector job under the MGNREGA scheme.			
<i>Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu</i>						
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female		
		280 to 350		120 to 150		
<i>Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu</i>						
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State (Up to Mar 2018)	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)		
		112210.1838		101253.2788		
	Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	NA		NA			
<i>Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture (SLBC - State Level Bank Committee), Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu</i>						
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)	Shortage				
	Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: To improve technical irrigation system like Drip Irrigation and Sprinkler Irrigation.					
	<i>Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, (TANGEDCO), Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu</i>					
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (✓)			Easily available	Shortage	
						✓
	Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	Season bound requirement		Subsidy to be needed			
<i>Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, (Agriculture Engineering Department), Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu</i>						
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	Adequate		Shortage		
		✓				
<i>Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, (Agriculture Engineering Department), Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu</i>						
16	Remarks and observations	During the average rainfall 12 districts received deficit rainfall this is a major problem in the State.				

NA - implies Not Available

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Chennai 5, Tamil Nadu

Agro-Economic Research Centre, JNKVV, Jabalpur, MP
Name of AERC: **Jabalpur**State: **Chhattisgarh**Quarter Covered: **Apr- Jun 2018**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
		Actual		Normal			
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	282.3		299.7			
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall		Total number of districts			
		8		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 (000' ha)	Targeted area (000' ha)		
		1	Paddy	2165.61	3672.51		
		2	Maize	106.16	230.00		
		3	Urad	29.41	160.60		
		4	Tur	34.42	152.20		
		5	Soyabean	76.35	136.00		
		6	Groundnut	27.28	61.00		
<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	Paddy				√
		2	Maize				√
		3	Urad				√
		4	Tur				√
		5	Soyabean				√
		6	Groundnut				√
		7	Niger				√
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			
		1	Paddy (Certified)	1590			
		2	Arhar	6000			
		3	Moong	5580			
		4	Urad	5580			
		5	Soyabean	3060			
		6	Groundnut	4455			
		7	Til	5500			
		8	Niger	4150			
		9	Ragi	1920			
		10	Maize (Certified)	1430			

6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Paddy	√	
		2	Maize	√	
		3	Arhar	√	
		4	Urad	√	
		5	Moong	√	
		6	Soyabean	√	
		7	Groundnut	√	
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Paddy	18	275
		2	Maize	-	210
		3	Soyabean	53	-
		4	Arhar	81	-
		5	Urad	87	-
		6	Moong	95	-
Remarks:					
8	Chemical Fertilizer(NPK) availability in the local market (√)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Urea	√	
		2	DAP	√	
		3	SSP	√	
		4	Others	√	
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)	
		1	Urea	5.96	
		2	DAP	24.88	
		3	SSP	6.86	
		4	Others (12:32:16)	22.78	
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available			Shortage
		√			
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 ; Source: SLBC, CG	Target (Rs. in Crore)			Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		3600			2060
		Reason for less achievement against the target			Suggestions to overcome the shortage
		-			-
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)			24	
	Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:				
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available			Shortage
		√			
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate			Shortage
		√			
16	Remarks and observations				

NA implies Not Available; Source: Department of Farmers' Welfare and Agriculture Development, Chhattisgarh

Agro-Economic Research Centre, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh

Name of AERC: Jabalpur

State: Madhya Pradesh

Quarter Covered: Apr- Jun 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual			Normal		
		120.5			114.3		
Source: www.imd.gov.in							
2	No. of districts received deficit rainfall in the state	No. of districts with deficit rainfall			Total number of districts		
		16			51		
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	Moong	2.55		3.24	
		2	Groundnut	0.07		0.15	
		3	Maize	0.21		0.22	
		4	Urd	0.34		0.42	
Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area Source: Department of Farmers' Welfare and Agriculture Development Madhya Pradesh							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in principal crops sown (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Moong			√	
		2	Groundnut				√
		3	Maize			√	
		4	Urd			√	
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Moong	4209	3867	4529	4202
		2	Groundnut	3506	3177	2968	3217
		3	Maize	1118	1151	1203	1157
4	Urd	2356	2316	2231	2301		
Note: Consider major producing market; Source: www.mpmandiboard.com							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate		Shortage	
		1	Moong	√			
		2	Groundnut	√			
		3	Maize	√			
		4	Urd	√			
Reason for shortage of seed in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage				
-			-				

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)		
				Local variety	Hybrid variety	
		1	Moong	45-70		
		2	Groundnut	30.4-60.0		
		3	Maize	26.5-36.5	110-265	
4	Urd	38.7-69.5	-			
<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(12:32:16)	✓		
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)		
		1	Urea	5.9-6.0		
		2	DAP	24.9-25.0		
		3	SSP	5.6		
		4	Others(12:32:16)	17.06		
10	Availability of agricultural labour (✓)	Easily available		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	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)		
		94868		60882		
	<i>Reason for less achievement against the target</i>		<i>Suggestions to overcome the shortage</i>			
	-		-			
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)			8		
	Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:					
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (✓)	Easily available		Shortage		
		✓				
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (✓)	Adequate		Shortage		
				✓		
	<i>Reason for the shortage</i>		<i>Suggestions to overcome the shortage</i>			
	Non Availability		-			
16	Remarks and observations					

NA implies Not Applicable

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

Name of AERC: Bhagalpur

State: Bihar

Quarter Covered: Apr- Jun 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
		Actual		Normal			
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	156.5 (-33.66%)		235.9			
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall		Total number of districts			
		23		38			
<i>Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%</i>							
3	Area covered under major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)		
		1	Maize (Garma)	1.65	2.50		
		2	Moong (Garma)	4.90	6.35		
		3	Paddy (Garma & Boro)	0.75	1.50		
		4	Sunflower (Garma)	0.10	0.15		
		5	Til (Garma)	0.02	0.03		
<i>Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross Cropped Area</i>							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Maize (Garma)			√	
		2	Moong (Garma)			√	
		3	Paddy (Garma & Boro)			√	
		4	Sunflower (Garma)			√	
		5	Til (Garma)			√	
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				April	May	June	
		1	Rice (Medium)	3100	3100	3100	3100
		2	Wheat	1600	1600	1700	1633
		3	Maize	1050	1100	1050	1067
		4	Lentil	4500	4700	4700	4633
5	Gram	4500	4600	4700	4600		
<i>Note: Considering the major markets</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Maize (Garma)	√			
		2	Moong (Garma)	√			
		3	Paddy (Garma & Boro)	√			
		4	Sunflower (Garma)	√			
		5	Til (Garma)	√			
<i>Reason for shortage of seed in the local market</i>			<i>Suggestions to overcome the shortage</i>				
NA			NA				

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)		
				Local variety	Hybrid variety	
		1	Maize (Garma)	-	700	
		2	Moong (Garma)	60	-	
		3	Paddy (Garma & Boro)	30	300	
		4	Sunflower (Garma)	-	50	
		5	Til (Garma)	-	60	
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	6.00		
		2	DAP	25.00		
		3	SSP	8.00		
		4	MoP	10.00		
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available		Shortage		
				√		
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	Subsidized grains through PDS, Coverage under other Welfare Schemes (Pension, insurance etc.) etc.		Scaling-up of MGNREGA & Non-Farm Activities, check on migration etc.			
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female		
		250.00		150.00		
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)		
		60,000 (Annual)		9,500 (Approx)		
	Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	Less requirements during summers season		Need to expedite during on-going Kharif & ensuing Rabi season			
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)			10 - 12		
	Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: Separate Agriculture Feeders are progressing, which needs to be expedited across all the districts.					
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available		Shortage		
				√		
	Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	At present, there are only a few farm machinery banks in the state.		Establishment of farm machinery banks are required at block/tehsil level.			
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate		Shortage		
		√				
16	Remarks and observations	No ear (cob) in rabi maize (2017-18) in 14 districts (out of 38 districts), which affected 79,576 maize farmers and 58088.68 ha. of total rabi maize area (32.54% of the total targeted area).				

NA implies Not Available

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

Name of AERC: Bhagalpur

State: Jharkhand

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar, 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual	Normal				
		221.8 (-14.63%)	259.8				
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts				
		15	24				
<i>Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%</i>							
3	Area covered under major crops	Sl. No.	Name of the crop	Actual area (Lakh ha)	Targeted area (Lakh ha)		
		1	Paddy (Garma)	0.290	0.455		
		2	Maize	0.090	0.126		
		3	Moong	0.001	0.003		
		4	Pea	0.018	0.020		
		5	Chick-pea	0.007	0.010		
<i>Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area</i>							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Paddy (Garma)				√
		2	Maize				√
		3	Moong				√
		4	Pea			√	
		5	Chick-pea			√	
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				April	May	June	
		1	Rice (medium)	2800	2900	2900	2867
		2	Wheat	1600	1600	1650	1617
		3	Maize	900	900	950	917
		4	Lentil	4500	4600	4800	4633
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	Paddy (Garma)	√			
		2	Maize	√			
		3	Moong	√			
		4	Pea	√			
		5	Chick-pea	√			
<i>Reason for shortage of seed in the local market</i>			<i>Suggestions to overcome the shortage</i>				
NA			NA				

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)		
				Local variety	Hybrid variety	
		1	Paddy (Garma)	25	300	
		2	Maize	20	700	
		3	Moong	60	-	
		4	Pea	-	70	
		5	Chick-pea	-	100	
<i>Remarks: In Maize, local variety is largely used</i>						
8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (√)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage	
		1	Urea	√		
		2	DAP	√		
		3	SSP	√		
		4	MoP	√		
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)		
		1	Urea	6.00		
		2	DAP	25.00		
		3	SSP	8.00		
		4	MoP	17.00		
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available		Shortage		
				√		
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	<i>Taking indigenous liquor almost on daily basis is a common practice, particularly among tribal labours, leading to reluctance for wage employment. Migration is one of the other factors.</i>		<i>Check on migration and effective ban on manufacturing and use of indigenous liquor.</i>			
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs/day)	Male		Female		
		250		150		
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the state	Target (Rs. crore)		Achievement (Rs. crore)		
		8336.60 (Annual)		1200 (Approx.)		
	Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	<i>Reluctancy at both ends i.e., farmers and financial institutions.</i>		<i>Disbursal of credit to farmers without much procedural complexities should be ensured.</i>			
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)			10 - 11		
	<i>Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity: Separate Feeders for Agriculture sector should be thought for</i>					
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available		Shortage		
				√		
	Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	<i>Subsistence farming.</i>		<i>Farm machinery banks may be considered at Block level.</i>			
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate		Shortage		
		√				
16	Remarks and observations	Due to undulated topography and poor economic conditions of the farmers, about 33 per cent of the total geographical area are fallow lands. During April-June moong in Jharkhand is sown only under irrigated conditions, that too, mainly in demonstration plots. Maize (advance) is sown by some farmers. However, in irrigated land only, vegetables are also largely grown.				

NA implies Not Available

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

Name of AERC: Jorhat

State: Assam

Quarter Covered: Jan - Mar, 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual			Normal		
		952.9			904.4		
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall			Total number of districts		
		5			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	Pulses	1.46	2.25		
		3	Maize	0.31	1.00		
		4	Jute	0.75	1.35		
		5	Sugarcane	0.31	0.50		
<i>Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross Cropped Area</i>							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Autumn Paddy		√		
		2	Summer Paddy		√		
		3	Jute		√		
		4	Mustard		√		
		5	Sugarcane		√		
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Paddy	1310.00	1360.00	1410.00	1360.00
		2	Pulses	3425.00	3525.00	3675.00	3541.67
		3	Maize	1310.00	1325.00	1325.00	1320.00
		4	Jute	2700.00	2800.00	2800.00	2766.67
5	Sugarcane	245.00	250.00	250.00	248.33		
<i>Note: Considering the major markets</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Autumn Paddy	√			
		2	Summer Paddy	√			
		3	Jute	√			
		4	Mustard	√			
		5	Sugarcane	√			

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Autumn Paddy	34.00-50.00	70.00-150.00
		2	Summer Paddy	40.00-60.00	80.00-250.00
		3	Jute	60.00-90.00	70.00-130.00
		4	Mustard	50.00-70.00	70.00-130.00
	5	Sugarcane	20.00-32.00	30.00-60.00	
Remarks:					
8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (√)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Urea	√	
		2	DAP	√	
		3	SSP	√	
		4	Others	√	
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)	
		1	Urea	9.00	
		2	DAP	28.00	
		3	SSP	10.00	
		4	Others	10.00-15.00	
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available		Shortage	
				√	
		Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
<p>1. In Assam agriculture is mostly a seasonal venture/ activity for which the labourers do not confine to it alone, and prefer to shift to other economic activities to support their families throughout the year.</p> <p>2. Migration of labour from rural to urban area/ metro cities in search of better livelihood is a common scenario not only in Assam but also for the country as a whole.</p> <p>3. Growing of small tea gardens in Assam, generates employment opportunities in large numbers. Shifting of labour to tea sector has resulted in shortage of agricultural labour for the field crops in the state.</p>		<p>1. Agricultural labourers must find some other sources to generate additional income to support their families.</p> <p>2. 100% assured irrigation is a must to engage agricultural labourers throughout the year so that mono cropped area can be converted to double or triple cropped area.</p> <p>3. Mechanization of some selected activities can mitigate the shortage of labour.</p>			
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female	
		280.00		180.00	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)	
		12846.51		5972.01	
		<p>1. Selection procedure of the beneficiaries is too clumsy</p> <p>2. Bank officials are reluctant to disburse credit because repayment is not satisfactory</p> <p>3. Role of middle- man in selection of beneficiaries</p>		<p>1. Selection of beneficiaries must be simple & hassle free.</p> <p>2. Wrong notion on waiving of loan amongst the credit seeker to be removed through awareness program</p>	
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)	NA			
	Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:				

14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available	Shortage
			√
	Reason for shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	<p>1. High price of machinery, maintenance cost, fuel cost, poor knowledge in management of machinery, etc., are some of the reasons for which farmers are not willing to purchase the machinery and hence dealers usually keep low stock of all types machinery.</p> <p>2. Around 85% of the total farmers of the State belong to small and marginal groups who cannot afford to purchase all the modern /costly machinery</p> <p>3. Supply of farm machinery to the farmers at subsidized rate under the different Govt. programmes often stand as cause of low stock in the market.</p>	<p>1. The use of farm machinery is possible for large areas under operation for which the concept of cooperative farming, contract farming, etc., are to be resorted to.</p> <p>2. Rental value of the land is to be fixed in such a way that the farmers can earn the benefit from their small and marginal land, which are expected to be pooled for large scale cultivation, and at the same time, they may be encouraged to work in agricultural activities at individual level. Large scale cultivation may motivate the dealers to maintain/keep the stock as per requirement.</p>	
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate	Shortage
			√
	Reason for shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	<i>Present policy initiatives are not sufficient to meet the demand and hence shortage is quite rampant</i>	<i>To adopt new policy to ensure availability of organic manure and bio-fertilizer.</i>	
16	Remarks and observations		

NA implies Not Available

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

Name of AERC: Jorhat

State: Arunachal Pradesh

Quarter Covered: Apr- Jun 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual	Normal				
		813.05	934.11				
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall	Total number of districts				
		5	16				
<i>Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%</i>							
3	Area covered under major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)	Targeted area (lakh ha)		
		1	Paddy	1.30	1.50		
		2	Oilseeds	0.34	0.40		
		3	Pulses	0.10	0.50		
		4	Maize	0.47	0.53		
		5	Sugarcane	0.02	0.03		
<i>Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross Cropped Area</i>							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Paddy		√		
		2	Oilseeds		√		
		3	Pulses		√		
		4	Maize		√		
		5	Sugarcane		√		
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Apr	May	Jun	
		1	Paddy	1410.00	1420.00	1420.00	1416.67
		2	Oilseeds	3450.00	3480.00	3550.00	3493.33
		3	Pulses	3600.00	3625.00	3625.00	3616.67
		4	Maize	1290.00	1300.00	1300.00	1296.67
5	Sugarcane	240.00	240.00	245.00	241.67		
<i>Note: Considering the major markets</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage		
		1	Paddy	√			
		2	Oilseeds	√			
		3	Pulses	√			
		4	Maize	√			
		5	Sugarcane	√			

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl.No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)		
				Local variety	Hybrid variety	
		1	Paddy	35.00-50.00	70.00-250.00	
		2	Oilseeds	40.00-60.00	70.00-130.00	
		3	Pulses	50.00-65.00	70.00-150.00	
		4	Maize	28.00-50.00	55.00-70.00	
		5	Sugarcane	20.00-27.00	30.00-55.00	
Remarks:						
8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (√)	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage	
		1	Urea	√		
		2	DAP	√		
		3	SSP	√		
		4	Others	√		
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)		
		1	Urea	8.50		
		2	DAP	23.00		
		3	SSP	8.00		
		4	Others	9.00-16.00		
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available		Shortage		
				√		
	<i>Reason for shortage of agricultural labour</i>		<i>Suggestions to overcome the shortage</i>			
	<p>1. Out of 81.5% of total working population, 3.45% population was only agricultural labour which creates the shortage of labour.</p> <p>2. Migration of labour from rural to urban area/ metro cities in search of better livelihood is a common scenario not only in Assam but also for the country as a whole.</p>		<p>1. Agricultural labourers should be given reasonable wages so that they can support their families</p> <p>2. Adoption of machines against some selected activities can be another option to mitigate the shortage of labour.</p>			
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female		
		280.00		180.00		
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)		
		NA		NA		
	<i>Reason for less achievement against the target</i>		<i>Suggestions to overcome the shortage</i>			
	-		-			
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)			NA		
	<i>Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:</i>					

14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available	Shortage
			√
	Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	<p>1. High price of machinery, maintenance cost, fuel cost, poor knowledge in management of machinery, etc., are some of the reasons for which farmers are not willing to purchase the machinery and hence dealers usually keep low stock of all types machinery.</p> <p>2. Around 44% of the total farmers of the State belong to small and marginal groups who cannot afford to purchase all the modern costly machinery which is also a reason of shortage of the same.</p>	<p>1. The use of farm machinery is possible for large areas under operation for which the concept of cooperative farming, contract farming, etc., are to be resorted to.</p> <p>2. Govt. can introduce different programmes for supply of farm machinery to the farmers at subsidized rate.</p>	
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate	Shortage
			√
	Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	Present policy initiatives are not sufficient enough to meet the demand and hence shortage persists	To adopt supportive policy to ensure availability of organics & bio-fertilizer	
16	Remarks and observations	-	

NA implies Not Available

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

Name of AERC: Jorhat

State: Meghalaya

Quarter Covered: Apr- Jun 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual			Normal		
		946.39			1016.40		
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall			Total number of districts		
		3			7		
<i>Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%</i>							
3	Area covered under major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)		Targeted area (lakh ha)	
		1	Paddy	1.09		1.53	
		2	Maize	0.18		0.30	
		3	Jute	0.06		0.10	
		4	Oilseeds	0.14		0.29	
		5	Pulses	0.08		0.14	
<i>Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross Cropped Area</i>							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Paddy		√		
		2	Maize		√		
		3	Jute		√		
		4	Oilseeds		√		
		5	Pulses		√		
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Apr	May	Jun	
		1	Paddy	1400.00	1400.00	1410.00	1403.33
		2	Maize	1290.00	1290.00	1300.00	1293.33
		3	Jute	2650.00	2650.00	2650.00	2650.00
		4	Oilseeds	3400.00	3400.00	3450.00	3416.67
5	Pulses	3675.00	3675.00	3690.00	3680.00		
<i>Note: Considering the major markets</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate		Shortage	
		1	Paddy	√			
		2	Maize	√			
		3	Jute	√			
		4	Oilseeds	√			
		5	Pulses	√			

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)		
				Local variety	Hybrid variety	
		1	Paddy	36.00-47.00	60.00-250.00	
		2	Maize	26.00-35.00	38.00-60.00	
		3	Jute	50.00-80.00	90.00-110.00	
		4	Oilseeds	55.00-75.00	80.00-135.00	
		5	Pulses	60.00-75.00	80.00-150.00	
Remarks:						
8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (√)	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage	
		1	Urea	√		
		2	DAP	√		
		3	SSP	√		
		4	Others	√		
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)		
		1	Urea	8.00		
		2	DAP	22.50		
		3	SSP	8.00		
		4	Others	10.00-15.00		
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available		Shortage		
				√		
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	<p>1. In hilly state, 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 very high as compared to a plain state in all agricultural operations.</p> <p>2. Migration of labour from rural sector to urban sector is also another main reason for labour shortage.</p>		<p>1. Agricultural labourers should be given reasonable wages so that they can support their families.</p> <p>2. 100% assured irrigation is a must to engage the agricultural labourers throughout the year so that mono cropped area can be converted to double or triple cropped area.</p>			
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female		
		290		200		
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)		
		NA		NA		
	Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)			NA		
	Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:					

14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available	Shortage
			√
	Reason for shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	<p>1. High price of machinery, maintenance cost, fuel cost, poor knowledge in management of machinery, etc., are some of the reasons for which farmers are not willing to purchase the machinery and hence dealers usually keep low stock of all types machinery.</p> <p>2. Around 82.64% of the total farmers of the State belong to small and marginal groups who cannot afford to purchase all the modern costly machinery which is also another reason of shortage of the same.</p>	<p>1. The use of farm machinery is possible for large areas under operation for which the concept of cooperative farming, contract farming, etc., are to be resorted to.</p> <p>2. The State Department can try to implement the schemes under the Central sector along with the state plan schemes to reduce the shortage.</p>	
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate	Shortage
			√
	Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	<p>Low consumption of fertilizer, farmers' lack of awareness and fear of wastage in run off due to its topography are the main causes of shortage of fertilizer.</p>	<p>Govt. can encourage the farmers to go with the organic farming system in order to take advantage of increasing demand and higher prices for organically grown crops. Under this situation, the State Government has taken up some programmes for production of organic manure and bio-fertilizers.</p>	
16	Remarks and observations		

NA implies Not Available

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

Name of AERC: Jorhat

State: Mizoram

Quarter Covered: Apr- Jun 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual			Normal		
		989.60			1086.00		
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall			Total number of districts		
		3			8		
<i>Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%</i>							
3	Area covered under major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)		Targeted area (lakh ha)	
		1	Paddy	0.40		0.62	
		2	Oilseeds	0.03		0.07	
		3	Maize	0.07		0.12	
		4	Pulses	0.04		0.10	
		5	Sugarcane	0.01		0.03	
<i>Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross Cropped Area</i>							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Paddy		√		
		2	Oilseeds		√		
		3	Maize		√		
		4	Pulses		√		
		5	Sugarcane		√		
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Paddy	1410.00	1420.00	1420.00	1416.67
		2	Oilseeds	3420.00	3420.00	3420.00	3420.00
		3	Maize	1300.00	1300.00	1300.00	1300.00
		4	Pulses	3700.00	3700.00	3720.00	3706.67
5	Sugarcane	245.00	245.00	245.00	245.00		
<i>Note: Considering the major markets</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate		Shortage	
		1	Paddy	√			
		2	Oilseeds	√			
		3	Maize	√			
		4	Pulses	√			
		5	Sugarcane	√			

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	Paddy	33.00-50.00	60.00-240.00
		2	Oilseeds	55.00-70.00	75.00-120.00
		3	Maize	26.00-40.00	50.00-65.00
		4	Pulses	60.00-75.00	80.00-125.00
		5	Sugarcane	22.00-30.00	32.00-48.00
Remarks:					
8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (√)	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Urea	√	
		2	DAP	√	
		3	SSP	√	
		4	Others	√	
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)	
		1	Urea	9.00	
		2	DAP	28.00	
		3	SSP	10.00	
		4	Others	10.00-15.00	
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available		Shortage	
				√	
		Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
<p>1. Agriculture is mostly a seasonal venture for which the agricultural labour do not wish to continue with it and prefer to shift to other economic activities to support their families throughout the year</p> <p>2. Migration of labour from rural sector to urban sector is also another main reason for labour shortage.</p>		<p>1. Agricultural labourers should be given reasonable wages so that they can support their families.</p> <p>2. 100% assured irrigation is a must to engage agricultural labourers throughout the year so that mono cropped area can be converted to double or triple cropped area.</p>			
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female	
		280.00		180.00	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)	
		NA		NA	
		Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)			NA	
	Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:				

14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available	Shortage
			√
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	<p>1. High price of machinery, maintenance cost, fuel cost, poor knowledge in management of machinery, etc., are some of the reasons for which farmers are not willing to purchase the machinery and hence dealers usually keep low stock of all types machinery.</p> <p>2. Small and marginal groups of farmers cannot afford to purchase all the modern costly machinery</p>	<p>1. The use of farm machinery is possible for large areas under operation for which the concept of cooperative farming, contract farming, etc., are to be resorted to.</p> <p>2. Govt. should supply farm machinery to the farmers at subsidized rate.</p>	
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate	Shortage
			√
	Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	Present policy initiatives are not sufficient enough to meet the demand and hence shortage persists	To adopt new policy to ensure availability of organic manure & bio-fertilizer	
16	Remarks and observations		

NA implies Not Available

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

Name of AERC: Jorhat

State: Manipur

Quarter Covered: Apr - Jun 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual			Normal		
		661.6			741.30		
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall			Total number of districts		
		3			9		
<i>Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%</i>							
3	Area covered under major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)		Targeted area (lakh ha)	
		1	Paddy	2.40		2.50	
		2	Oilseeds	0.37		0.50	
		3	Maize	0.26		0.32	
		4	Pulses	0.30		0.41	
		5	Sugarcane	0.05		0.06	
<i>Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross Cropped Area</i>							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Paddy		√		
		2	Oilseeds		√		
		3	Maize		√		
		4	Pulses		√		
		5	Sugarcane		√		
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Apr	May	Jun	
		1	Paddy	1400.00	1400.00	1400.00	1400.00
		2	Oilseeds	3400.00	3400.00	3420.00	3406.67
		3	Maize	1300.00	1300.00	1300.00	1300.00
		4	Pulses	3600.00	3625.00	3625.00	3616.67
5	Sugarcane	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00		
<i>Note: Considering the major markets</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate		Shortage	
		1	Paddy	√			
		2	Oilseeds	√			
		3	Maize	√			
		4	Pulses	√			
		5	Sugarcane	√			

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)		
				Local variety	Hybrid variety	
		1	Paddy	33.00-50.00	70.00-220.00	
		2	Oilseeds	50.00-70.00	75.00-125.00	
		3	Maize	26.00-34.00	36.00-50.00	
		4	Pulses	60.00-75.00	80.00-120.00	
		5	Sugarcane	20.00-28.00	30.00-40.00	
Remarks:						
8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (√)	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage	
		1	Urea	√		
		2	DAP	√		
		3	SSP	√		
		4	Others	√		
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)		
		1	Urea	8.00		
		2	DAP	22.50		
		3	SSP	8.00		
		4	Others	10.00-15.00		
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available		Shortage		
				√		
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	<p>1. Agriculture is mostly a seasonal venture for which the agricultural labour do not wish to continue with it and prefer to shift to other economic activities to support their families throughout the year</p> <p>2. Migration of labour from rural to urban areas/ metro cities looking for better livelihood is quite common</p>		<p>1. Agricultural labourers should be given reasonable wages so that they can support their families</p> <p>2. Adoption of machines against some selected activities can be another option to mitigate the shortage of labour.</p>			
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female		
		270		180		
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)		
		NA		NA		
	Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	-		-			
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)			NA		
	Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:					

14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available	Shortage
			√
	Reason for shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	<p>1. High price of machinery, maintenance cost, fuel cost, poor knowledge in management of machinery, etc., are some of the reasons for which farmers are not willing to purchase the machinery and hence dealers usually keep low stock of all types machinery.</p> <p>2. Around 83% of the total farmers of the State belong to small and marginal groups who cannot afford to purchase all the modern costly machinery</p>	<p>1. The use of farm machinery is possible for large areas under operation for which the concept of cooperative farming, contract farming, etc., are to be resorted to..</p> <p>2. Rental value of the land is to be fixed in such a way that the farmers can earn the benefit from their small and marginal land, which are expected to be pooled for large scale cultivation, and at the same time, they may be encouraged to work in agricultural activities at individual level. Large scale cultivation may motivate the dealers to maintain/keep the stock as per requirement.</p>	
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate	Shortage
			√
	Reason for the shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	Lack of awareness of farmers on availability of organic manure farm, yard manure, vermi- compost, bio-fertilizer etc.	The State Government has taken up some programmes for production of organic manure and bio- fertilizers.	
16	Remarks and observations		

NA implies Not Available

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

Name of AERC: Jorhat

State: Nagaland

Quarter Covered: Apr- Jun 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual		Normal			
		774.80		997.20			
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 Gross Cropped Area</i>							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Paddy		√		
		2	Oilseeds		√		
		3	Pulses		√		
		4	Maize		√		
		5	Sugarcane		√		
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Apr	May	Jun	
		1	Paddy	1400.00	1410.00	1420.00	1410.00
		2	Oilseeds	3405.00	3405.00	3415.00	3408.33
		3	Pulses	3620.00	3620.00	3620.00	3620.00
		4	Maize	1300.00	1300.00	1300.00	1300.00
5	Sugarcane	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00		
<i>Note: Considering the major markets</i>							

6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage	
		1	Paddy	√		
		2	Oilseeds	√		
		3	Pulses	√		
		4	Maize	√		
		5	Sugarcane	√		
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)		
				Local variety	Hybrid variety	
		1	Paddy	37.00-50.00	80.00-250.00	
		2	Oilseeds	70.00-90.00	70.00-130.00	
		3	Pulses	60.00-70.00	75.00-130.00	
		4	Maize	30.00-42.00	45.00-65.00	
		5	Sugarcane	20.00-28.00	30.00-47.00	
<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	8.50		
		2	DAP	20.00		
		3	SSP	7.50		
		4	Others	8.00-15.00		
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available			Shortage	
					√	
		Reason for shortage of agricultural labour			Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
1. Low wages of agricultural labours creates the shortage of labour problem			1. Agricultural labourers should be given reasonable wages so that they can support their families			
2. Migration of labour from rural area to urban area for better livelihood is another issue for shortage of labour.			2. Adoption of machines against some selected activities can be an option to mitigate the shortage of labour.			
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male			Female	
		280.00			190.00	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)			Achievement (Rs. in Crore)	
		NA			NA	
	Reason for less achievement against the target			Suggestions to overcome the shortage		
	NA			NA		

13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)	NA	
<i>Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:</i>			
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available	Shortage
			√
	Reason for shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> High price of machinery, maintenance cost, fuel cost, poor knowledge in management of machinery, etc., are some of the reasons for which farmers are not willing to purchase the machinery and hence dealers usually keep low stock of all types machinery. The total farmers of the State belong to small and marginal groups who cannot afford to purchase all the modern costly machinery 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The use of farm machinery is possible for large areas under operation for which the concept of cooperative farming, contract farming, etc., are to be resorted to.. Govt. can introduce different programmes for supply of farm machinery to the 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	
	<i>Present policy initiatives are not sufficient enough to meet the demand and hence shortage persists</i>	<i>To adopt supportive policy to ensure availability of organics & bio-fertilizer</i>	
16	Remarks and observations		

NA implies Not Available

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

Name of AERC: Jorhat

State: Tripura

Quarter Covered: Apr- Jun 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual			Normal		
		744.9			936.1		
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall			Total number of districts		
		2			4		
<i>Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%</i>							
3	Area covered under major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)		Targeted area (lakh ha)	
		1	Paddy	2.54		2.75	
		2	Maize	0.05		0.09	
		3	Pulses	0.10		0.13	
		4	Oilseeds	0.07		0.10	
		5	Sugarcane	0.02		0.03	
<i>Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross Cropped Area</i>							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Paddy		√		
		2	Maize		√		
		3	Pulses		√		
		4	Oilseeds		√		
		5	Sugarcane		√		
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Paddy	1410.00	1410.00	1410.00	1410.00
		2	Maize	1300.00	1300.00	1300.00	1300.00
		3	Pulses	3650.00	3650.00	3650.00	3650.00
		4	Oilseeds	3350.00	3400.00	3400.00	3383.33
5	Sugarcane	240.00	245.00	245.00	243.33		
<i>Note: Considering the major markets</i>							

6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate	Shortage	
		1	Paddy	√		
		2	Maize	√		
		3	Pulses	√		
		4	Oilseeds	√		
		5	Sugarcane	√		
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)		
				Local variety	Hybrid variety	
		1	Paddy	34.00-45.00	70.00-250.00	
		2	Maize	30.00-38.00	40.00-55.00	
		3	Pulses	60.00-75.00	80.00-120.00	
		4	Oilseeds	50.00-65.00	70.00-115.00	
		5	Sugarcane	20.00-28.00	35.00-45.00	
Remarks:						
8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (√)	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage	
		1	Urea	√		
		2	DAP	√		
		3	SSP	√		
		4	Others	√		
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)		
		1	Urea	7.50		
		2	DAP	21.00		
		3	SSP	7.50		
		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			
	1. Low wages of agricultural labours creates the shortage of labour problem 2. Migration of labour from rural to urban and metro cities of India for better livelihood is a pertinent issue for labour shortage.		1. Agricultural labourers should be given reasonable wages so that they can support their families 2. To reduce the migration problem Govt. can adopt some initiatives to retain the agricultural labour.			
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female		
		280		200		

12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)	Achievement (Rs. in Crore)
		2117.11	2315.30
	Reason for less achievement against the target	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	-	-	
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)	NA	
	<i>Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:</i>		
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available	Shortage
			√
	Reason for shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> High price of machinery, maintenance cost, fuel cost, poor knowledge in management of machinery, etc., are some of the reasons for which farmers are not willing to purchase the machinery and hence dealers usually keep low stock of all types machinery. Around 95% of the total farmers of the State belong to small and marginal groups who cannot afford to purchase all the modern costly machinery 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The use of farm machinery is possible for large areas under operation for which the concept of cooperative farming, contract farming, etc., are to be resorted to. 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
			√
	Reasons for shortage	Suggestions to overcome the shortage	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Present policy initiatives are not sufficient to meet the demand and hence shortage persists Lack of awareness on the uses of bio-fertilizer 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The number of bio-fertilizer production units should be increased and their production capacity should also be enhanced. To adopt new policy for ensuring the availability of organic manure & bio-fertilizer 	
	Remarks and observations		

NA implies Not Available

Sources:

- Economic Survey
- Statistical Hand Book
- Website of Agricultural Department
- Nedfi Data Bank
- IMD, Website
- Minutes of SLBC Meeting

Agro-Economic Research Centre, Santiniketan, West Bengal

Name of AERC: Santiniketan

State: West Bengal

Quarter Covered: Apr- Jun 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual			Normal		
		3581.07			3580.70		
2	No. of districts received deficit rainfall in the state	No. of districts with deficit rainfall			Total number of districts		
		8			19		
<i>Note: Excess Rainfall: +20% or more than Actual Rainfall; Normal Rainfall: +19% to -19%; Deficient Rainfall: -20% to -59%; Scanty Rainfall: -60% to -99%; No Rain -100%</i> Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of West Bengal							
3	Area covered under major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (Lakh ha)		Targeted area (Lakh ha)	
		1	Sumer Paddy	13.36		13.10	
		2	Wheat	1.17		1.54	
		3	Mustard	6.25		5.75	
		4	Potato	4.91		4.60	
		5	Jute	4.90		5.60	
<i>Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area</i> Source- Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of West Bengal							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in principal crops sown (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Sumer Paddy			√	
		2	Wheat			√	
		3	Mustard				√
		4	Potato			√	
		5	Jute				√
Source- Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of West Bengal							
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				Jan	Feb	Mar	
		1	Sumer Paddy	1510.00	1550.00	1575.00	1545.00
		2	Wheat	1620.00	1640.00	1650.00	1636.67
		3	Mustard	3775.00	3800.00	3850.00	3808.33
		4	Potato	1380.00	1400.00	1410.00	1396.67
5	Jute	3475.00	3500.00	3550.00	3508.33		
<i>Note: Consider major producing market</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate		Shortage	
		1	Sumer Paddy	√			
		2	Wheat	√			
		3	Mustard	√			
		4	Potato	√			
		5	Sesame(R+S)	√			
Reason for shortage of seed in the local market			Suggestions to overcome the shortage				
-			-				

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)		
				Local variety	Hybrid variety	
		1	Sumer Paddy		38.00	
		2	Wheat		28.00	
		3	Mustard		30.00	
		4	Potato		45.00	
		5	Jute		40.00	
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			
-			-			
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)		
		1	Urea	10.00		
		2	DAP	27.00		
		3	SSP	12.00		
		4	Others	19.00		
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available		Shortage		
				√		
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	Due to co-inside of 100 days work with Agril. work		Steps should be taken to implement NREGA before or after sowing and harvesting work			
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female		
		225		225		
		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)		
		59098.00		42232.00		
	Reason for less achievement against the target		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	-		-			
Source: UBI, Head Office, Kolkatta						
13	Electricity available for irrigation pump sets (No. of hours per day)			NA		
	Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:					
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available		Shortage		
				√		
	Reason for the shortage		Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	Availability is less and requirement is at a time		Steps should be taken to increase supply of farm machineries to the farmers			
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate		Shortage		
		√				
	Source: Local Market					
16	Remarks and observations					

NA implies Not Available

Agro-Economic Research Centre, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam

Name of AERC: Visakhapatnam

State: Andhra Pradesh

Quarter Covered: Apr- Jun 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm) 01-04-2018 to 30-06-2018	Actual			Normal		
		161.5			181		
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall			Total number of districts		
		1 (Excess), 4 (Deficient) & 7 (Normal)			13		
3	Area covered under major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)		Targeted area (lakh ha)	
		1	Rice	78		1626	
		2	Other cereals	25		277	
		3	Pulses	16		464	
		4	Oilseeds	75		1023	
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in principal crops sown (✓)	Sl. No.	Name of the Crop	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Paddy			✓ (307 ha)	
		2	Non-Paddy		✓ (820 ha)		
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			
		1	Paddy (Common)	1550			
			Paddy (Grade A)	1590			
		2	Maize	1425			
		3	Groundnut	4450			
4	Gram	4400					
<i>Note: Consider major Producing market</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate		Shortage	
		1	Paddy	✓			
		2	Pulses	✓			
		3	Groundnut	✓			
7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per Qtl.) (Sale rate of Dept.seeds)			
				Local variety		Hybrid variety	
		1	Paddy	2847-3300			
		2	Ragi	5000			
		3	Mung	7000-7200			
		4	Black gram	7100			
5	Groundnut	6100					

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	5.93	
		2	DAP	21.52-25.20	
		3	SSP	7.20-9.90	
		4	Others 15:15:15	17.80	
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available		Shortage	
		√			
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female	
		500		300	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the state (Co-operative Bank)	Target (Rs. crore)		Achievement (Rs. crore)	
		31895		4940	
	<i>Reason for less achievement against the target</i>		<i>Suggestions to overcome the shortage</i>		
	-		-		
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)			9	
	<i>Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:</i>				
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available		Shortage	
		√			
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate	Shortage		
		√			
16	Remarks and observations				

NA implies Not Available

Agro-Economic Research Centre, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam

Name of AERC: Visakhapatnam

State: Odisha

Quarter Covered: Apr- Jun 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current Status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual			Normal		
		322.2			312.9		
2	Number of districts received deficit rainfall in the State	No of districts with deficit rainfall			Total number of districts		
		04			30		
3	Area covered under major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Actual area (lakh ha)		Targeted area (lakh ha)	
		1	Paddy	4.66		35.0	
		2	Maize	0.55		3.20	
		3	Ragi	0.05		1.60	
		4	Moong	0.09		3.32	
		5	Biri	0.07		3.70	
		6	G.Nut	0.12		1.30	
		7	Til	0.22		2.30	
		8	Cotton	0.08		1.60	
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in principal crops sown (✓)	Sl. No.	Name of the Crop	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	Paddy			✓	
		2	Non-Paddy			✓	
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			
		1	Paddy	1750			
		2	Maize	1700			
		3	Ragi	2897			
		4	Moong	6975			
		5	Biri	5600			
		6	G.Nut	4890			
		7	Til	6249			
		8	Cotton	5150			
<i>Note: Consider major Producing market</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (✓)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate		Shortage	
		1	Paddy	✓			
		2	Maize	✓			
		3	Ragi	✓			
		4	Moong	✓			
		5	Biri	✓			
		6	G.Nut	✓			
		7	Til	✓			
		8	Cotton	✓			

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg.)	
		1	Paddy	25.22	
		2	Maize	113.05	
		3	Ragi	40.78	
		4	Moong	107.96	
		5	Biri	144.85	
		6	G.Nut	83.14	
7	Til	74.70			
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 50 kg bag)	
		1	Urea	298.42	
		2	DAP	1139.25	
		3	SSP	440.00	
4	Others 15:15:15	1122.00			
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available		Shortage	
				√	
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female	
		200/- to 260/-		200/- to 260/-	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the state (Co-operative Bank)	Target (Rs. crore)		Achievement (Rs. crore)	
		7200.00		4514.00	
		<i>Reason for less achievement against the target</i>		<i>Suggestions to overcome the shortage</i>	
		-		-	
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number of hours per day)			-	
	<i>Suggestion for improvement on more accuracy in electricity:</i>				
14	Availability of farm machinery for timely sowing, harvesting and other operations (√)	Easily available		Shortage	
		√			
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate		Shortage	
		√			
16	Remarks and observations	Rabi Crop condition is normal			

NA implies Not Available

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

Name of AERC: Pune

State: Maharashtra

Quarter Covered: Apr- Jun 2018

Sl.No.	Indicators	Current status					
1	Average Rainfall (mm)	Actual			Normal		
		193			208.4		
2	No. of districts received deficit rainfall in the state	No. of districts with deficit rainfall			Total number of districts		
		12			34		
<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	KhJowar	3.75		7.19	
		2	Tur	1.81		12.47	
		3	Cotton	12.43		41.91	
		4	Soyabean	6.29		35.53	
		5	Maize	7.36		2.08	
<i>Note: Top 5 major crops considering Gross cropped area</i>							
4	Incidence of major pests and diseases in principal crops sown (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Severe	Moderate	Low	Not at all
		1	KhJowar				Not reported yet
		2	Tur				Not reported yet
		3	Cotton				Not reported yet
		4	Soyabean				Not reported yet
		5	Maize				Not reported yet
5	Farm output price of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per quintal)			Average Price
				April	May	June	
		1	KhJowar	1519	1496	1537	1520
		2	Tur	3834	3774	3429	3680
		3	Cotton (Variety H-4)	4493	4538	4948	4665
		4	Soyabean	3502	3401	3215	3375
5	Maize	1138	1159	1276	1195		
<i>Note: Consider major producing market</i>							
6	Seed availability in the local market for major crops (√)	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Adequate		Shortage	
		1	KhJowar	√			
		2	Tur	√			
		3	Cotton	√			
		4	Soyabean	√			
		5	Maize	√			
<i>Reason for shortage of seed in the local market</i>			<i>Suggestions to overcome the shortage</i>				
-			-				

7	Prevailing market price of seed (certified) of major crops	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Price (Rs. per kg)	
				Local variety	Hybrid variety
		1	KhJowar		80
		2	Tur		133
		3	Cotton		1904 (Bt cotton)
		4	Soyabean		59
		5	Maize		240
Remarks:					
8	Chemical Fertilizer (NPK) availability in the local market (√)	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Adequate	Shortage
		1	Urea	√	-
		2	DAP	√	-
		3	SSP	√	-
		4	Others	√	-
9	Prevailing market price of fertilizer	Sl.No.	Fertilizers	Price (Rs. per kg)	
		1	Urea	6.00	
		2	DAP	22-25	
		3	SSP	7 to 7.90	
		4	Others	21-25	
10	Availability of agricultural labour (√)	Easily available		Shortage	
				√	
	Reason for shortage of agricultural labour	Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	-	Mechanization must be encouraged through availability of custom hiring services			
11	Prevailing wage rate for casual labour in agriculture (Rs./day)	Male		Female	
		250 - 300		145 - 220	
12	Availability of institutional credit for agriculture in the State	Target (Rs. in Crore)		Achievement (Rs. in Crore)	
		80000		NA	
	Reason for less achievement against the target	Suggestions to overcome the shortage			
	To avoid over financing in agriculture	-			
13	Electricity availability for irrigation pump sets (number 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			
	Agricultural labor is not always timely available	Promote custom hiring of farm machinery at reasonable rate			
15	Availability of organic manure, farm-yard-manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizer (√)	Adequate		Shortage	
		√			
16	Remarks and observations				

NA implies Not Applicable

Source : Part of information was obtained from State Agricultural Price Committee Cell, Mumbai



**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: adm@isec.ac.in; website: <http://www.isec.ac.in>