KRISHI

A NEWSLETTER
by
KRISHI CARE & MANAGEMENT SERVICES PVT LTD

June – July 2025

This issue captures the pulse of Indian agriculture at a critical juncture, when rain patterns, policy pushes, and market shifts collide. With 30+ updates from across the country, follow the seeds, the schemes, and the stories behind the stats.

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Monsoon Covers Entire Country Nine Days Early

On June 29, 2025, the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) officially declared that the southwest monsoon had covered the entire country, a full nine days ahead of its usual July 8 timeline. This marks one of the fastest monsoon progressions in recent years, aided by strong cross-equatorial winds, robust low-pressure formations, and pre-monsoon showers in the northwest. Key agricultural zones such as Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, and parts of Uttar Pradesh, which typically wait until July, received timely rains, allowing early transplantation of paddy, pulses, and maize. The IMD's report also indicated above-average rainfall in 70% of districts by June-end. This development is expected to boost kharif sowing and stabilize food inflation pressures. Agriculture economists say that an early and evenly distributed monsoon could increase rural spending, reduce irrigation demand, and help contain the government's food subsidy bill.

Source:https://www.reuters.com/sustainability/land-use-biodiversity/indias-monsoon-covers-country-nine-days-early-accelerating-planting-2025-06-29/

IMD Forecasts 106% Rainfall in July, Raising Farm Hopes

The India Meteorological Department (IMD) announced on June 30 that July 2025 rainfall is likely to be 106% of the long-period average (LPA), a significant indicator of continued surplus rains. This prediction follows a wetter-than-expected June and suggests that key sowing and vegetative stages of crops will receive optimal moisture. The IMD defined "above normal" rainfall as between 105–110% of the 50-year average and specified that central and western India are expected to benefit the most. However, the agency cautioned against localised flood risks in eastern Maharashtra and coastal Odisha. Meanwhile, northwestern India will likely see moderate rainfall, which suits cotton, bajra, and moong crops. In a press briefing, IMD Director General Mrutyunjay Mohapatra stated, "Soil moisture and reservoir levels have improved. If the July forecast holds, it will be an excellent monsoon year." This is also expected to ease the pressure on diesel-run irrigation and allow for greater input efficiency.

Source:https://www.reuters.com/sustainability/land-use-biodiversity/india-poised-above-average-july-rains-after-surplus-june-2025-06-30/

Chandigarh Records Wettest June Day Since 1973

On June 29, 2025, Chandigarh witnessed its wettest June day in 52 years, receiving 119.5 mm of rainfall within 24 hours. According to the IMD, this broke the previous June-day record set in 1973. The downpour led to minor urban flooding, clogged storm drains, and delayed morning traffic in several areas, but also recharged groundwater levels and cleaned up dust-heavy air. For farmers in the neighbouring Punjab-Haryana belt, the rains were largely a boon, replenishing depleted moisture in loamy soils and advancing kharif sowing schedules. Agricultural scientists from Punjab Agricultural University stated that short-duration rice varieties and basmati paddy had benefited from this early soil saturation. While horticulture crops like tomatoes and okra reported some flower drop, overall sentiment remains positive. Chandigarh IMD officials also noted that no crop damage was reported in the adjoining peri-urban farms.

Source:https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chandigarh/chandigarh-sees-wettest-june-day-in-52-years/articleshow/122147339.cms

Rain Deficit Hampers Andhra Pradesh Kharif Operations

As of July 10, 2025, Andhra Pradesh reported a 25% rainfall deficit, with only 16% of its kharif sowing target met. Districts like Anantapur, Kurnool, and Kadapa in Rayalaseema are worst affected. The Agriculture Department has advised farmers to postpone sowing of water-intensive crops like cotton and groundnut and instead opt for short-duration millets or red gram. Officials are also distributing contingency crop calendars through RBKs (Rythu Bharosa Kendras) and planning diesel subsidy schemes for well irrigation. The IMD forecasts improved rainfall in the second half of July, offering a narrow window for recovery. "If rains don't revive by July 25, we may face irreversible yield losses," said Dr. Usha Rani, agrometeorologist at Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University.

Source:https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/vijayawada/25-rainfall-deficit-stalls-kharif-sowing-across-ap/articleshow/122586851.cms

Himachal's Apple Orchards Hit by Unseasonal Rain

In late June and early July, Himachal Pradesh's apple-growing regions (including Shimla, Kinnaur, and Mandi) were hit by unseasonal rains, hailstorms, and fungal outbreaks, causing an estimated 20–25% crop loss. Apple growers reported premature fruit drop, browning of skin, and scab infections, especially in mid-altitude orchards. Horticulture scientists from Dr. YS Parmar University noted that high humidity levels and fog have worsened conditions for early-maturing varieties like Royal Delicious and Tydeman's Early. The state government is deploying relief teams and has requested central funds for pesticide support and price compensation. In addition, small and marginal growers will be provided emergency input kits via registered FPOs. Apple contributes to 80% of the state's horticulture revenue, making the damage a serious rural economic blow.

Source:https://101reporters.com/article/agriculture/Extreme_weather_wreaks_havoc_on_Himachals_apple_orchards

Kharif Sowing Rises 11.3% Compared to Last Year

As of July 12, 2025, kharif sowing across India reached 52.42 million hectares, marking a rise of 11.3% compared to the same period in 2024, according to Ministry of Agriculture data. Paddy planting saw the most substantial increase, now at 12.37 million hectares, driven by favourable early monsoon conditions. States like West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, and Jharkhand reported the fastest transplantation rates. Pulses like urad and arhar also saw a 10–12% increase, especially in Maharashtra and Telangana. However, officials noted that parts of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Karnataka still faced sowing delays due to intermittent dry spells. Analysts say the good sowing numbers could bolster the rural economy and offset input cost pressures. Central government officials have also promised quick MSP procurement mechanisms in paddy-dominant regions to ensure farmers receive timely payments.

Source:https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/business/india-business/total-sown-area-this-monsoon-kharif-sowing-jumps-11-3-on-strong-monsoon-rice-and-pulses-lead-acreage-surge/articleshow/122185722.cms

Eastern India Sees Strong Surge in Rice Acreage, Raising Hopes for Record Output

By the second week of July 2025, eastern Indian states including Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, and West Bengal reported a significant rise in paddy transplantation compared to last year, driven by timely monsoon rains, improved seed distribution, and effective grassroots mobilization.

Agriculture departments credit the progress to early June rainfall and the distribution of over 3.8

lakh quintals of certified seeds, including resilient varieties like Swarna Sub-1 and Sahbhagi Dhan. In Odisha, village-level sowing was coordinated through mobile alerts via the Ama Krushi platform, ensuring timely seed availability.

In Chhattisgarh, over 60% of smallholder farmers completed transplanting by July 12—nearly double last year's pace. This expansion is seen as vital for stabilizing rice supplies after previous export bans and price volatility.

Experts, however, warn that gains in acreage must be matched with pest and flood management. The central government has started assessing storage and procurement plans, as national rice sowing is already up 12.4% from last year, with a record harvest expected.

Source:https://www.reuters.com/world/china/indias-granaries-overflow-rice-stocks-hit-record-wheat-surges-2025-06-11/

Monsoon Boost Spurs Summer Sowing Surge

Farmers across India have accelerated kharif sowing after strong monsoon showers in early July improved field conditions previously hindered by a delayed June onset. As of July 19, total summer crop acreage reached 49.3 million hectares, up nearly 4% from the same time last year.

While most regions have benefited from the rainfall revival, cotton sowing still lags in pockets of Punjab, Haryana, and parts of Andhra Pradesh. Local disruptions earlier had stalled seedbed preparation. In contrast, soybean and pulses have seen strong gains, especially in central India.

To support late-sowing districts, government agencies have advised switching to short-duration varieties and are pushing for rapid seed distribution. Krishi Ratha vans have resumed their outreach in several lagging zones, providing farmers with input kits and advisory leaflets in local languages.

Farmer bodies are urging state officials to extend insurance enrolment under PMFBY to accommodate delayed sowers. They argue that monsoon variability must be matched with more flexible benefit timelines to protect crop income.

Experts caution that while acreage has improved, yield depends on rainfall through August and September. A weak monsoon retreat could impact output and disrupt rural cash flows, particularly in cotton belts and rainfed pulse zones

Source:https://www.reuters.com/business/environment/indian-farmers-accelerate-summer-crop-sowing-amid-strong-monsoon-2025-07-21/?utm_source=chatgpt.com

Kharif Sowing Gains Momentum in Telangana Farmers in Telangana are witnessing a steady pick-up in kharif sowing activity after a delayed start caused by deficient rainfall in June. As of July 21, the total cultivated area in the state has reached 61.6 lakh acres, compared to 66.4 lakh acres during the same period last year. Early monsoon lapses had left reservoirs underfilled and delayed land preparation, particularly in rainfed districts. However, a revival in rains during the second and third weeks of July has allowed sowing to resume across several regions, with paddy, pulses, and cotton fields now showing significant progress. In response, state agricultural departments have intensified outreach by promoting short-duration seed varieties suitable for late planting. Mobile Krishi Ratha vehicles have resumed operations across villages, conducting on-spot demonstrations, distributing seed treatment kits, and handing out informational leaflets in Telugu.

Farmer associations are simultaneously pressuring the government to extend deadlines under the PMFBY crop insurance scheme, allowing late sowers to retain eligibility amid

shifting weather patterns and planning delays. Experts have noted that although acreage is gradually catching up, crop yields may still be affected if monsoon rains weaken again in August. With the kharif season critical to rural incomes, the coming weeks will be decisive for Telangana's agricultural outlook.

Source:https://www.deccanchronicle.com/southern-states/telangana/kharif-sowing-picks-up-pace-with-the-revival-of-monsoon-1892906

Kharif Sowing Surges Past 597 Lakh Hectares, Led by Pulses and Oilseeds

Kharif sowing across India has reached 597.86 lakh hectares as of July 11, marking a 6.6% increase over the same period last year. The expansion has been driven by timely monsoon rains, especially in the second half of June and early July, which helped accelerate planting in key agricultural belts. Rice, pulses, and coarse cereals have all shown significant gains. Rice has been sown in 123.68 lakh hectares so far, boosted by strong water availability and procurement incentives. Pulses have expanded to 67.09 lakh hectares, with higher coverage of moong and urad. Coarse cereals, including millets, have crossed 116.30 lakh hectares as interest in climate-resilient crops grows.

In contrast, soybean acreage has declined sharply, with area under the crop dropping by nearly 8.75 lakh hectares compared to last year. Overall oilseed sowing stands at 137.27 lakh hectares, slightly below normal. Cotton, too, has seen a reduction, now at 92.83 lakh hectares—about 2.4 lakh hectares less than last season.

Agriculture officials attribute these shifts to changing rainfall patterns and market responses. While overall progress is encouraging, experts warn that rainfall in August and September will be crucial to maintaining yield prospects and rural income levels during the ongoing kharif season.

Source:https://www.gleaf.in/news/kharif-sowing-crosses-59786-lakh-hectares-rice-pulses-millets-see-rise-soybean-declines

Jayakwadi Begins Dual Canal Water Release to Support Marathwada Kharif Sowing

Farmers in Marathwada have received a timely boost for the kharif season as the Jayakwadi irrigation project in Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar has started releasing water through both Paithan canals. As of Wednesday evening, around 100 cusecs of water are being released through the Right Bank and Left Bank canals, benefiting nearly 60,000 hectares under the Right Bank and around 208 kilometers of the Left Bank command area across Aurangabad, Beed, Jalna, and Parbhani.

The Jayakwadi reservoir, also known as Nathsagar, is currently at approximately 77 percent of its live storage capacity. Continuous inflows of about 4,300 cusecs have helped maintain levels despite below-normal rainfall in the region. Marathwada has received only 43 mm of rainfall in July so far, which is about 56 percent below the monthly average.

The dual water release is intended to support over 49 lakh hectares planned under kharif cultivation in the region. With long dry spells delaying sowing operations, the canal discharge is expected to improve soil moisture and reduce farmers' reliance on erratic rainfall.

Source:https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/aurangabad/jayakwadi-starts-two-way-water-release-for-kharif-season/articleshow/122588763.cms

Odisha Boosts Millets Through Women's SHGs

Odisha is deepening its push for millet revival by empowering women's self-help groups (SHGs) to lead local processing, branding, and retail. Under the 2025 expansion of the Odisha Millets Mission, over 1,800 SHGs are now engaged in producing value-added millet foods through cafés, kiosks, mobile vans, and institutional kitchens.

The initiative is also being integrated with the Lakhpati Didi program, which aims to create 25 lakh income-generating women entrepreneurs by 2027. SHGs across districts like Sundargarh, Keonjhar, and Nayagarh are now managing millet processing units, food trucks, and storefronts under the "Millet Shakti" brand.

State support includes interest-free loans, access to government procurement platforms, and training in food safety, packaging, and business management. In many districts, women-led millet cafés are now serving school meals and urban snacks, offering both nutritional value and rural income growth.

Officials say the twin focus on nutrition and livelihoods is already yielding results, with several SHGs reporting over ₹1 lakh annual earnings per member. As Odisha positions millets as both a health food and a rural enterprise model, women-led SHGs remain at the center of its success story.

Source:https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/bhubaneswar/odisha-tops-in-lakhpati-didi-initiative-with-nayagarh-leading-the-way/articleshow/121503104.cms?utm_source=chatgpt.com

PM Dhan-Dhaanya Yojana: ₹24,000 Cr Push for Rural Agri

On July 3, 2025, the Cabinet approved a bold, ₹24,000 crore central investment under the PM Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana (PMDDKY), aimed at uplifting 100 aspirational districts through converged agricultural development. The program integrates 36 existing schemes from 11 ministries, covering credit, irrigation, agri-logistics, digital extension, and post-harvest processing. The scheme includes capacity-building of FPOs, strengthening Krishi Vigyan Kendras, and pushing for digital agri-tech platforms. Funds will be deployed in phased tranches, starting September 2025, with real-time progress monitoring via a Krishi Vikas dashboard. Targeted districts were chosen based on their low farm productivity, high climate vulnerability, and weak market linkages. Experts say that PMDDKY could become the model for multi-ministerial coordination in rural development if implemented successfully.

Source:https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/agriculture/cabinet-approves-rs-24000-crore-for-pm-dhan-dhaanya-yojana-heres-all-you-need-to-know-about-it/articleshow/122569411.cms?from=mdr

Punjab Launches ₹17,500/Ha Incentive to Promote Maize Over Paddy

In a major move to reduce paddy cultivation, Punjab has rolled out a kharif incentive scheme in July 2025, offering ₹17,500 per hectare to farmers who switch to maize. The scheme covers 12,000 hectares in six districts: Bathinda, Sangrur, Pathankot, Gurdaspur, Jalandhar, and Kapurthala.

As of mid-July, over 1,500 hectares have already been sown with maize. The Agriculture Department has deployed 200 "kisan mitras" to assist farmers with field-level support, seed advice, and real-time problem-solving.

Some farmers remain cautious, citing the lack of assured procurement for maize. Others are showing interest due to the lower input costs, shorter growing season, and financial support.

Experts believe that if the pilot succeeds, the program may expand next year. The move is seen

as a step toward crop diversification and water conservation in one of India's most water-stressed farming regions.

Source:https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chandigarh/punjab-offers-rs-17500/hectare-incentive-for-paddy-to-maize-shift-on-12000-hectare/articleshow/121630067.cms?utm_source=chatgpt.com

Delhi Launches Rooftop Farming Scheme for Urban Greens

In an innovative step toward food sustainability, the Delhi government in July launched the 'Rooftop Farming Subsidy Scheme', aimed at converting unused urban rooftops into productive green spaces. Under the scheme, residents will receive financial support up to ₹25,000, along with free training from Krishi Vigyan Kendras on how to grow leafy vegetables, tomatoes, gourds, and medicinal plants in home gardens. The initiative will focus on public housing clusters, schools, and RWAs initially. Hydroponics and micro-irrigation systems will also be promoted. With Delhi's air quality and food safety concerns often in the spotlight, urban agriculture is being pitched as a decentralized health solution. Officials said more than 3,000 households registered interest in the first week.

Source:https://www.hindustantimes.com/cities/delhi-news/delhi-7-000-bamboo-plants-rooftop-gardening-in-2025-civic-greening-plan-101752430418900.html

Uttar Pradesh Allots 5 Hectares for Date Farming Pilot in Mirzapur

In a rare diversification step aimed at dryland horticulture, the Uttar Pradesh government has earmarked five hectares of state land in Mirzapur for the commercial cultivation of dates and ber (jujube). This pilot, launched under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), marks the state's first official attempt to promote date palm farming in the semi-arid plains.

According to district officials, the site was chosen based on its sandy loam soil, low rainfall, and suitability for hardy crops requiring less than 400 mm of annual water. Farmers participating in the project will receive 40% subsidy on inputs, support for drip irrigation, and ongoing training from the Centre of Excellence for Subtropical Fruits at Lucknow. The first batch of date seedlings is being Sourced from Rajasthan and Kutch. This marks a shift in UP's approach, where most agricultural policy previously focused on rice, wheat, and sugarcane. Officials noted that in times of falling groundwater tables and climate unpredictability, arid-zone crops like dates may offer a profitable and sustainable alternative, especially for marginal farmers with unirrigated plots. If successful, the scheme may be expanded to five more districts in Bundelkhand and Vindhya regions next year.

Source:https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/lucknow/up-earmarks-5-hectares-to-grow-dates-on-a-commercial-basis/articleshow/121837653.cms

Varanasi Strengthens Last-Mile Fertilizer Access and Crop Insurance Enrolment

Facing reports of erratic fertilizer supply and under-enrolment in crop insurance schemes, the Varanasi district administration launched a dual intervention drive in July 2025 to ensure agricultural input access and risk coverage for kharif crops.

Over 52,000 farmers across 28 blocks were targeted through coordinated efforts by Gram Rozgar Sevaks, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, and local bank branches. Camps were set up at village-level to facilitate e-KYC-linked registration for PMFBY, collect insurance premiums, and distribute urea, DAP, and NPK fertilizers using digital inventory records. District officials reported that fertilizer availability improved by 17% compared to July 2024, while PMFBY enrolments saw a 20% increase in low-coverage areas like Cholapur and Sevapuri. The initiative also emphasized doorstep

services for elderly and landless farmers, addressing previous dropouts due to lack of documentation.

Farmers welcomed the effort, with several panchayats urging that such integrated drives become a pre-season standard across Eastern UP. Officials believe that linking fertilizer access to crop insurance literacy helps build both immediate and long-term agricultural resilience.

Source:http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/varanasi/ensure-availability-of-fertilizer-to-farmers-in-all-areas-varanasi-dm-to-officials/articleshow/122528294.cms

Cold Storage Shortage Undermines Perishable Supply Chains

India continues to suffer from a critical shortfall in cold storage infrastructure. According to the National Horticulture Board, over 30% of fruits and vegetables are lost post-harvest due to lack of cold chains, poor rural connectivity, and outdated packhouse infrastructure. This directly affects produce like tomatoes, onions, bananas, and chillies, particularly during peak seasons. Only a handful of states (like Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Uttar Pradesh) have invested consistently in cold storage capacity. Eastern and northeastern states, where horticulture output is rising, continue to be underserved. Farmers are forced into distress sales or rely on local traders who exploit their lack of storage options. To address this, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries has rolled out a new credit-linked subsidy scheme under PM-FME to promote micro cold chains and integrated post-harvest solutions. Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh have submitted proposals to set up ripening chambers and reefer van units. However, bureaucratic delays, high upfront costs, and fragmented ownership still pose challenges for scalability.

Source:https://refcold.in/2025/06/25/why-indias-cold-chain-still-loses-billions-in-perishables-despite-innovations/

New MSPs Announced for Kharif Crops

On June 26, the Union Cabinet approved revised Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 14 kharif crops. The biggest hike was for moong (₹8,682/quintal) with a ₹124 bonus, followed by sesame (₹9,267/quintal) and arhar (₹7,522/quintal). Paddy (common) was increased to ₹2,340/quintal, a ₹117 rise from last year. The hikes were welcomed by pulse-growing states like Maharashtra and Karnataka, though critics argued the increase doesn't match inflation or input costs. Procurement targets have also been adjusted, especially for pulses and oilseeds, which are central to India's Atmanirbhar Oil Mission.

Source:https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2131983

MSP for Moong Sees Highest Hike Among Kharif Crops

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs recently approved the Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for 14 Kharif crops for the 2025–26 marketing season. Among these, Moong dal (green gram) saw the sharpest hike, now fixed at ₹8,768. This increase translates to a profit margin of nearly 52% over the A2+FL cost of production,

making moong one of the most incentivized pulses this year.

The move is aligned with the Centre's goal of improving domestic pulse production and reducing dependency on imports. Experts also view it as a strategic push toward protein security and crop diversification. Farmers in Rajasthan, Maharashtra, and Karnataka, major moong growers, are expected to benefit. However, concerns remain about effective procurement and storage, especially in regions lacking mandi infrastructure.

Source:https://www.livemint.com/news/msp-moong-groundnut-procurement-price-support-scheme-agriculture-haryana-uttar-pradesh-gujarat-rabi-kharif-11749735211721.html

PMFBY Enrolment Crashes in Maharashtra After Subsidy Rollback

After Maharashtra's rollback of its ₹1 per hectare symbolic subsidy for PMFBY in 2025, farmer participation in the insurance scheme plummeted. Districts like Nagpur and Amravati, which had over 6.5 lakh enrolments in 2023, reported fewer than 25,000 this season. Premiums now range between ₹500 and ₹800 per hectare, depending on the crop and risk zone: prohibitive for marginal farmers. "We used to pay ₹1 and still get delayed payouts. Now they ask for ₹700? We'd rather take our chances," said Shankar Gavai, a soybean farmer in Akola.

Agriculture activists argue that the scheme's credibility hinges on state support. The Maharashtra government is considering a "differentiated premium subsidy" for smallholder and rainfed-area farmers to bring back enrolment. The Centre, meanwhile, has asked states not to dilute PMFBY's reach for budgetary reasons.

Source:https://www.policycircle.org/policy/pmfby-crop-insurance-scheme/

Tea Growers in Assam and Bengal Finally Covered Under Weather Insurance

In a significant expansion of crop risk coverage, the North Eastern Tea Association (NETA) announced that tea growers in Assam and West Bengal will now be eligible under the Weather-Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS). The scheme covers losses due to rainfall deviation, temperature stress, and relative humidity, critical factors affecting tea quality and leaf output.

Until now, tea plantations were excluded from most government insurance schemes due to complex agro-climatic conditions. The inclusion is expected to benefit over 1.25 lakh small tea growers, especially in districts like Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Darjeeling, and Jalpaiguri. Premiums will be partially subsidized by the Centre and routed through empanelled insurance companies. The move comes after years of lobbying by regional grower bodies and is expected to stabilize incomes in an increasingly climate-vulnerable sector.

Source:https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/kolkata/bengals-tea-to-be-covered-by-centres-weather-based-insurance/articleshow/121811975.cms

Crop Insurance Payouts Improve, But Awareness Still Low

With the kharif season underway, several states have intensified efforts to improve crop insurance coverage under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY). In Haryana, officials have issued reminders urging farmers to enrol before the July 31 deadline, especially those growing paddy, cotton, maize, and millet.

Meanwhile, in Nagaland's Kohima district, local agricultural officers were trained in mid-July on PMFBY's operational guidelines to ensure better field-level implementation. The session stressed outreach to marginal farmers and those in disaster-prone areas, where awareness remains low. While some regions are improving claim settlement timelines and coverage, others still struggle with limited participation. As unpredictable weather events become more frequent, experts suggest that awareness drives and simplified enrolment processes will be key to improving uptake before sowing windows close.

Source:https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/haryana/crop-insurance-week-begins-farmers-urged-to-enroll-under-pmfby-by-july-31/

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