

Inside this Issue

- Rabi trends reveal big shift from paddy to alternatives 1
- Mustard, gram lead early trends of Rabi sowing 2
- Crop shift in Telangana likely in only 20-25L acres 2
- No acute shortage of fertilisers; availability of DAP for rabi season more than demand: Govt 2
- PMFBY: Registration Starts For Rabi Crop Insurance; Beneficiaries Can Apply Till 31st December 2
- Rabi acreage up 9% at 261 lh 3
- States owe staggering sums towards crop insurance subsidy: Centre tells Parliament 3
- Gram, wheat sowing area may decline this rabi season in Madhya Pradesh 3
- 2021 monsoon shows impact of climate change. Here's what it's doing to Kharif crop 3
- Crops on over 75,000 ha affected by November rain 4
- Rains given impetus to agriculture in rabi season 4
- Extreme weather: Over 5 million hectares of crop lost due to rain in 2021 4
- Heavy Rains Caused Major Losses for CottonFarmers in Tamil Nadu 5
- Pain of excess rain: Crop loss and price rise 5
- Jawad-induced rain damages crops in Odisha, West Bengal 6
- Flood loss pegged at Rs 11k crore, crop on 10 lakh hectares damaged in Karnataka 6
- Compensation, loan waiver sought for harvest damage in Odisha 6
- Rain damages Kharif and rabi crop, supply of onions likely to be hit 7
- Agriculture Insurance Company Introduces Parametric Insurance to Protect Farmers Against Weather Vagaries 7



Rabi trends reveal big shift from paddy to alternatives : The acreage of maize, groundnut, pulses like Bengal gram, Black gram and Green gram and millets has especially increased in the state.

Going by early cropping trends, farmers across Telangana appear to have made up their minds to go for alternative crops this Rabi season. As against 46,49,676 acres being the normal area of cultivation, as of November 24, farmers have sown their crops in 7,19,105 acres. A major shift was seen in maize, which has taken a leap from 5,811 acres sown by this time last Rabi, to 71,767 acres this season.



Groundnut cultivation has also gone up from 1,03,521 acres by this time last year to 2,72,314 acres this season. It has especially seen a jump in Nagarkurnool district by 16,000 acres above the season's normal area sown, and is being cultivated in 1,36,024 acres till now.

Bengal gram and black gram have been sown in 2,29,501 acres and 53,612 acres respectively, which is a major shift compared to last year. Green gram is being cultivated in 6,536 acres. Cultivation of pulses has seen a jump in Nagarkurnool from 1,738 acres to 17,376 acres, in Wanaparthy from 3,809 acres to 24,897 acres and in Jogulamba Gadwal from 5,572 acres to 18,684 acres.

Though not on a large scale, farmers are cultivating millets like ragi and foxtail millet (Mahabubnagar) and pulses like horse gram, cowpea and red gram. Sesamum is being grown in 530 acres, but there is still time from January 15 till February 15 for farmers to sow it.

According to Dr. M Padmaiah, retired principal scientist, Indian Institute of Oilseeds Research (IIOR), farmers growing cotton in black soils who extend their harvest till January can go for sesamum, which can yield 3-7 quintals per hectare and can fetch any price between Rs 8,000 and Rs 10,000 per quintal.

Farmers don't seem to be leaning towards castor, which is traditionally grown in around 80,000 acres in the State.

Read More: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1GdF4m0Zrm56BQWai_dTNQXdm_zl6kW-S/view?usp=sharing
Source: THE NEW INDIAN EXPRESS



Mustard, gram lead early trends of Rabi sowing **The Centre has been procuring gram and mustard from farmers at minimum support price (MSP) regularly for the past five years and acreage of these two important crops has been increasing gradually.**

Mustard and gram (chana) are leading the early trends of Rabi sowing this year with farmers having completed planting operations in more than seven lakh hectares so far in Gujarat.

The Centre has been procuring gram and mustard from farmers at minimum support price (MSP) regularly for the past five years and acreage of these two important crops has been increasing gradually.

Farmers had completed sowing mustard in 1.71 lakh hectares by November 15, the latest state government data shows. This is significantly higher than the 1.30 lakh hectares brought under the oilseed crop during the corresponding period last year, data further suggests. It is more than 88 per cent of the last three years' average mustard acreage of 1.94 lakh hectares.

The mustard acreage so far this season accounts for more than 24 per cent of the total planted area in the state, with six districts accounting for almost 1.50 lakh hectares of the 1.71 lakh hectares mustard acreage this season.

Most of the mustard acreage has been reported from the north Gujarat districts of Banaskantha (1.12 lakh hectares), Mehsana (18,600 hectares), Patan (16,600 hectares), Sabarkantha (11,000 hectares), Gandhinagar (800 hectares), and Aravalli (400 hectares). These six districts form the traditional bed for this Rabi crop, and together contribute 88 percent to the state's total mustard area.



Read More: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1h2iL906QZfNaLe-9-urnXXyQcQ8De2Cm/view?usp=sharing>

Source: THE INDIAN EXPRESS

Crop shift in Telangana likely in only 20-25L acres

At a time when the Telangana government is urging farmers to grow cash crops in lieu of paddy, agriculture scientists and officials say the conversion is likely to happen in only 20-25 lakh acres against the 45-lakh target in the coming Rabi season.

Officials informed the cabinet sub-committee on agriculture that crop conversion is a difficult task as barring four districts, the remaining ones cultivate paddy, cotton and maize in 90% of the fields.

Authorities said Vikarabad, Ranga Reddy, Mahbubnagar, and Nirmal are districts where a variety of crops, including vegetables, are grown.

This season, the principal crops indicated for cultivation are groundnut (10 lakh acres) and maize (12 lakh acres).

With concern over paddy procurement in the state for the coming Rabi season increasing, officials hope that at least 20 lakh acres can be changed to other crops such as pulses and groundnuts, as opposed to the target of 45 lakh acres.

'Crop conversion a big concern'

Dr Pravin Rao, vicechancellor of Professor Jayashankar Telangana State Agriculture University (PJTSAU) told TOI that crop conversion is a big concern not only in Telangana but across India.

Read More: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ml_ZdYolgyVA909cHHnARPOvkHcOu-2l/view?usp=sharing
Source: THE TIMES OF INDIA

No acute shortage of fertilisers; availability of DAP for rabi season more than demand: Govt

The government on Friday said there has been no acute shortage of essential fertilisers in the country and it has made sufficient supply of di-ammonium phosphate (DAP), a key crop nutrient, to meet the requirement during the ongoing rabi (winter-sown) season.

In a written reply to the Lok Sabha, Chemicals and Fertilisers Minister Mansukh Mandaviya said, "There has been no acute shortage of essential fertilisers in the domestic across the country. However, in between the season, some states highlighted shortfall of DAP fertilisers, particularly in few districts."

Mansukh Mandaviya said, "There has been no acute shortage of essential fertilisers in the domestic across the country. However, in between the season, some states highlighted shortfall of DAP fertilisers, particularly in few districts."

Accordingly, based on the requests of state governments, DAP rakes were moved to meet the requirement. "The overall availability of di-ammonium phosphate (DAP) fertiliser in the country is comfortable during the ongoing Rabi season 2021-22," he added.

During the ongoing rabi season 2021-21 (October 1 to November 29), against the DAP requirement (pro-rata) of 34.65 lakh tonnes, the Department of Fertilisers has ensured availability of 36.60 lakh tonnes to the states.

Read More: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Q4LY8s9_g0VEMhBis0PCGCYqRDBccJCj/view?usp=sharing
Source: THE ECONOMIC TIMES

PMFBY: Registration Starts For Rabi Crop Insurance; Beneficiaries Can Apply Till 31st December

The good news related to Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is that now the government has begun registration for Rabi crop insurance. Farmers can get insurance of Rabi crops through the official government portal - <https://pmfby.gov.in/>

The main objective of the Central Government's PM Fasal Bima Yojana is to help the farmers financially.



Under this scheme, farmers are compensated for the damage caused to their crops due to floods, storms, hail, and heavy rains.

So let us give you some detailed information about this portal Rabi crop Insurance due date:

Farmers can get insurance for Rabi crops under PMFBY till 31st December 2021. The amount of crop insurance premium is borne by the farmer and the government. Talking about last year, in the Rabi season two and a half lakh farmers had taken crop insurance, but only about 38 thousand farmers got the claim of crop failure.

The premium of more than Rs 78 crore was deposited to the insurance company on behalf of the government and the farmers. But the claim was passed only for Rs 33 crore.

In such a situation, farmers say that there are many complicated rules in this scheme, so they do not get the full benefit despite having insurance.

[Read More: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1hWdkRUjCXoBTDyC7ad0lC10S3Atp1HMv/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1hWdkRUjCXoBTDyC7ad0lC10S3Atp1HMv/view?usp=sharing)

Source: KRISHI JAGRAN

Rabi acreage up 9% at 261 lh

Wheat acreage up 10%; mustard acreage zooms over 30% at 65.21 lh so far

Sowing of crops in the on-going rabi season has increased by nine per cent to 260.66 lakh hectares (lh) as of November 18 over the year-ago period, as acreage of three major crops - wheat, gram and mustard - has gone up.

The government is hopeful of another year of bumper harvest as over 40 per cent of the normal sowing area has been covered, so far.

[Read More: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1kH13Z3bo5c2enZAsKjB9K4yt0RU48XD0/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1kH13Z3bo5c2enZAsKjB9K4yt0RU48XD0/view?usp=sharing)

Source: THE HINDU BUSINESS LINE

States owe staggering sums towards crop insurance subsidy: Centre tells Parliament

Delay in paying compensation for crops ruined by weather shocks and payment of subsidies can push millions of farmers into poverty, leaving them with little money for the next sowing season.

Farmers who opt for crop insurance have to pay 2% for kharif or summer-sown crops and 1.5% for rabi-sown food crops and oilseeds.

Subsidy state governments owe over the past three financial years in a row stood at ₹4,744 crore as on November 24, 2021, according to figures revealed by agriculture minister Narendra Singh Tomar in Parliament in a written reply.

Premiums under the crop insurance premium are arrived at through a bidding process, depending on the nature of risks, cropping season and agro-climatic zones.

Farmers who opt for crop insurance have to pay 2% for kharif or summer-sown crops and 1.5% for rabi-sown food crops and oilseeds. For commercial and horticultural crops, cultivators have to pay 5% of the fixed premium. The balance is paid by the central and state governments, shared on a 50:50 basis. The share is 90:10 in case of north-eastern states.



Delay in paying compensation for crops ruined by weather shocks and payment of subsidies can push millions of farmers into poverty, leaving them with little money for the next sowing season. Also, payment delays hamper farmers' ability to service their agricultural loans, pushing them closer to the brink of default

For 2020-21, Maharashtra had the highest pending amount of ₹1,345.86 crore, the figures showed. Tamil Nadu owed the next highest sum of ₹879 crore, followed by Rajasthan's ₹246 crore.

[Read More: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Zs3tErBBSphrvOLx6-5RN6U3oR30tLd/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Zs3tErBBSphrvOLx6-5RN6U3oR30tLd/view?usp=sharing)

Source: HINDUSTAN TIMES

Gram, wheat sowing area may decline this rabi season in Madhya Pradesh

Farmers shift to mustard and lentil (masur) on hope of getting better price

Sowing area under gram (chana) and wheat may fall in this rabi season in Madhya Pradesh as farmers shift to mustard and lentil (masur) on hope of getting better price, millers said.

[Read More: https://drive.google.com/file/d/12GaiB1jzpf5BpzytOKYsX0BrnRjQ5eE/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/12GaiB1jzpf5BpzytOKYsX0BrnRjQ5eE/view?usp=sharing)

Source: THE HINDU BUSINESS LINE

2021 monsoon shows impact of climate change. Here's what it's doing to Kharif crop

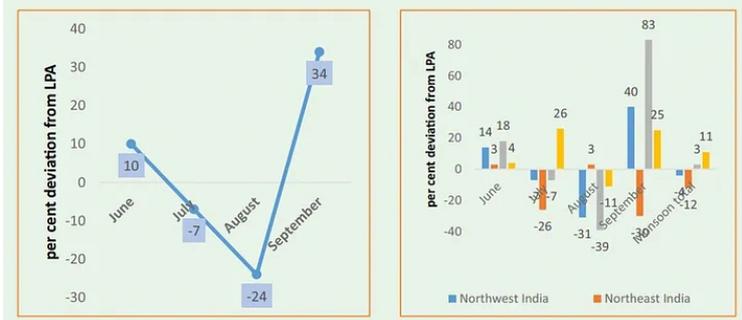
The erratic progress of monsoon this year will impact crop yields due to combination of three Ds - drought, dry spell, delay - and excessive rains.

As per the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) 6th assessment report on global climate change, monsoons in India are likely to face, inter alia, (i) increase in the frequency and duration of dry spells, and (ii) intensified monsoon extremes particularly in central India (IPCC 2021). The monsoons of 2021, normal in volume but erratic in pattern, corroborate this prediction. Besides, the government of India has also acknowledged the impact of climate change on Indian monsoons, recently.

With 50 percent of India's gross cropped area (GCA) of 200 million hectares (Mn. ha) (2017-18) still depending on monsoon rains for meeting irrigation needs (DES, GOI), such climatic vagaries are disconcerting news not just for India's commitment for the Sustainable Development Goal of 'zero hunger' by 2030 but also for Prime Minister Narendra Modi's dream of augmenting incomes of farmers. About 76 percent of the annual rains in the country fall during the four monsoon months of June-July-August-September (Saini and



Gulati 2014). Every time monsoon rains fall by a percentage point, India's agricultural gross domestic product (GDP) falls on average by about 0.35 percentage points (Gulati, Saini and Jain 2013).



Monsoons 2021: Volume and pattern

This year's overall monsoon rains were 'normal' with a deviation of about 1 percent from its long period average (LPA) value. A month-wise analysis shows that monsoon rains in June were good at 110 percent of its LPA value. It fell in July to 93 percent and further down to 76 percent in August. In September it recovered with bumper rains at 134 percent of LPA.

Read More: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/17xYAlsh9QW6mPjPpZpdd12BRaMAraLe/view?usp=sharing>

Source: THE PRINT

Crops on over 75,000 ha affected by November rain

Ragi growers are the hardest hit; figures on extent of damage likely to go up as rain is yet to abate

Farmers' hopes of harvesting standing crops have been washed away as extended rain has caused damage to several major crops in Karnataka, including finger millet (ragi), paddy, groundnut, cowpea, and Bengal gram, in several districts of Karnataka.

According to an interim report of the Government, as on November 17, standing crops on 75,389.19 hectares have suffered damage, with maximum damage to finger millet.

Incessant rain caused damage to ragi crop on 67,025.92 hectares in the districts of Kolar, Tumakuru, Hassan, Chamarajanagar, Chickballapur, and Ramanagaram.

As fields in low-lying areas were waterlogged, standing paddy crop and harvested paddy crop stacked in fields have been exposed to water in many districts. Paddy crop spread over 3,501.44 hectares is damaged, the interim report stated.

Other major crops hit owing to the rain from November 1 are (in hectares): maize (3,628.57), toor (161.20), groundnut (789.35), minor millet (7.6), Bengal gram (120), horsegram (80.58), and cowpea (64).

Sources in Agriculture and Revenue departments told The Hindu that field survey to estimate damage was under way. Officials of the two departments are coordinating the survey to identify the exact damage to crops in different districts.

Read More: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1bt-1WWVbizjSXl6amK2-MSR8LXJD5jLU/view?usp=sharing>

Source: THE HINDU

Rains given impetus to agriculture in rabi season : 81 per cent of the sowing target met in Mysuru district

Continuing rains preceded by an active south west monsoon has given an impetus to agriculture activity for the rabi season in the district which has achieved 81 per cent of the sowing target as on Wednesday.

The target is 60,305 hectares across Mysuru against which sowing has been completed on 48,836 hectares so far. As per the statistics available from the Department of Agriculture, sowing has been completed on 47,731 hectares of land coming under rain-fed areas and 1,105 hectares under irrigated area.

Nanajngud taluk leads in sowing and has achieved 116 per cent of the target and sowing has been completed in 22,010 hectares against a target of 8,100 hectares. In Hunsur, sowing has been completed on 9,695 hectares against a target of 9,800 hectares followed by Mysuru taluk where farmers have completed sowing on 2,960 hectares against the target of 3,275 hectares.



In Periyapatna, against a target of 24,850 hectares, sowing has been completed in 22,010 hectares. Sowing was in full swing in T.Narsipur and K.R.Nagar while the figures from H.D. Kote were yet to be updated. Ragi, horse gram, cow pea, sugarcane, green gram, maize etc were the major crops being sown for the rabi season.

Read More: https://drive.google.com/file/d/18kKu-Gg0BkxyOz452nyvH_Xwxrim_ch/view?usp=sharing

Source: THE HINDU

Extreme weather: Over 5 million hectares of crop lost due to rain in 2021

Over 5 million hectares of agricultural area was affected due to heavy rains during 2021, according to a written reply in the Lok Sabha by Union Minister of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare Narendra Singh Tomar on November 30.

The 50.4 lakh hectare area was affected due to cyclonic storm / flash floods / floods / landslides / cloudburst and others as on November 25, 2021, was from a total of 20 states.

Karnataka was the worst hit, with crop loss on 1.4 million ha area, followed by Rajasthan (679,000 ha), West Bengal (690,000 ha), Bihar (580,000 ha), Maharashtra (455,000 ha). Other states included Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha among others, according to the minister.



Rains have wreaked havoc on almost all of these states, which received either 'large excess' or 'excess' rainfall this year. Karnataka, which has the highest area under crop damage, for example, received 102 per cent excess rainfall from October-November, according to data by the Indian Meteorological Department.

Out of the Rs 23,186.4 crore allocated under State Disaster Response Fund, for providing necessary relief measures in the wake of natural calamities, Rs 17,747.2 crore has been released in two instalments till now, Tomar stated. The highest release of funds was to Maharashtra (Rs 2,577.6 crore), and Uttar Pradesh (Rs 1,546.40 crore).

[Read More: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1nK3HDcbr-odtM2XZzflYEqqJ5pO1bb8B/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1nK3HDcbr-odtM2XZzflYEqqJ5pO1bb8B/view?usp=sharing)

Source: DOWN TO EARTH

Heavy Rains Caused Major Losses for Cotton Farmers in Tamil Nadu



Heavy incessant rains and water-logging have led to huge losses for cotton farmers of Tamil Nadu, especially those in Tiruchi district, which is considered the hub of the crop in the state. The Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Department teams that conducted an inspection of cotton farms have come to a report that almost 60% of the cotton farms in Tiruchi were destroyed, leading to heavy losses for farmers.

The department has assessed that cotton cultivated in about 5,500 hectares has been totally destroyed in the rains. In Tiruchi, cotton was cultivated in more than 10,000 hectares.

Farmers were expecting a good season as cotton prices had touched an all-time high and in Tamil Nadu, the market price was Rs 76 per kg during the commencement of the season.

Talking to IANS, Velmurugan, a cotton farmer at Thurayur in Tiruchi, said: "We were expecting a good profit and the rains came when we were about to harvest the cotton. Now almost all is lost and we have appealed to the state government to provide good compensation. I have cultivated cotton expecting that I could square off my liabilities with this year's crop, but things have turned upside down and I have fallen into more debt."

In Madurai also, several cotton farmers have lost their whole crop leading to huge losses. A senior Agriculture Department official told IANS that they have done a field study on the estimated losses of cotton and will make a compilation based on the studies they conducted and file a report with the Department.

"The cotton farmers are in dire straits as our field report has revealed. Cotton farmers have had a failed season," the official said

[Read More: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1oHfv307emtzt4at94RKSqv4cWKHb97Hp/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1oHfv307emtzt4at94RKSqv4cWKHb97Hp/view?usp=sharing)

Source: THE TIMES OF INDIA

Pain of excess rain: Crop loss and price rise

However, it may have been too late. Officials informed Chief Minister Basavaraj Bommai that standing crops on 2.33 lakh hectares of land across the state have been damaged. With the continuous rain breaking all seasonal records in October-November by 51 per cent, Karnataka is suffering major crop damage, threatening to push up prices of vegetables and food grains and making life even more difficult for people. According to the latest Meteorological Centre data records, Karnataka received 97 per cent excess cumulative seasonal rainfall in October-November – 324.1 mm against the normal of 164.9 mm. South-interior Karnataka received 147 per cent excess rain (452.5 mm against normal of 182.9 mm), coastal Karnataka 104 per cent (483.2 mm against normal of 236.8 mm), and north-interior Karnataka received 8 per cent excess rain (136.7 mm against normal of 127 mm). And it has not stopped.



This has wreaked havoc on the farming community despite an urgent advisory issued by the Agromet Advisory Services of the Farm Information Unit of Gandhi Krishi Vigyan Kendra (GKVK), University of Agricultural Sciences, Bengaluru, for farmers to safeguard their crops and to postpone harvesting till rain stops. The advisory was based on observation of existing crop conditions - groundnut, maize and paddy at maturity to harvesting stage but affected by sprouting; waterlogging



of finger millet and paddy crop; wilt menace in pigeonpea had increased.

Read More: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ajzRP5XU7zN26IXY-h_sbyohFc_ICQmr/view?usp=sharing
Source: THE NEW INDIAN EXPRESS

Jawad-induced rain damages crops in Odisha, West Bengal

Even though the cyclone lost its steam while still over the Bay of Bengal, it triggered heavy rains in coastal districts of both the states. The cyclone weakened into a low-pressure by Monday and was expected to move towards Bangladesh, while weakening further, according to the India Meteorological Department (IMD).

Heavy rainfall triggered by the remnants of Cyclone Jawad has caused a large-scale damage to standing paddy and other crops, which were nearing their harvest, in the southern districts of West Bengal and various coastal districts of Odisha, even as authorities in both states ordered damage assessment.

On Monday, the Odisha government directed all district collectors to furnish report on losses suffered to the standing crop in their respective districts. Minister for revenue and disaster management Sudam Marndi said he has sought damage assessment reports from all district collectors. "After a review on the damage caused due to the rainfall, financial aid will be provided to the affected persons as per the relief code norms," said Marndi.



Though Cyclone Jawad weakened into a low-pressure, it triggered heavy rainfall in the southern districts of West Bengal, particularly those in the coastal regions, since Saturday. "Till around 8.30 am on Monday, many places in south Bengal received more than 100 mm rain in the last 24 hours. Kolkata received around 70mm rain," said an official of the regional weather forecasting centre in Kolkata.

West Bengal agriculture department secretary OS Meena said the state authorities had issued an advisory well in advance, on November 30, to harvest the paddy crops.

Read More: https://drive.google.com/file/d/190osNCJFFjxDfJhDm3EOvxuVIWT95_6U/view?usp=sharing
Source: HINDUSTAN TIMES

Flood loss pegged at Rs 11k crore, crop on 10 lakh hectares damaged in Karnataka

Heavy rains in the last two months claimed 42 lives and left a trail of destruction in several districts.

Heavy rains in the last two months claimed 42 lives and left a trail of destruction in several districts. The state government has pegged the losses at Rs 11,916 crore. Agriculture crops in over 7.9 lakh hectares, 1.25 lakh hectares of horticulture crops, 74,530 hectares of plantation crops and 243 hectares of sericulture crops have been damaged due to heavy rains in October and November 2021. According to the state government's comprehensive report, the crop loss due to rains that damaged crops in around 9.9 lakh hectares is estimated at Rs 8,962.02 crore.

Apart from standing crops, roads, bridges, culverts, electrical infrastructure, schools, hospitals, anganwadis, government buildings and other critical infrastructure has been affected. The overall estimated damage is pegged at Rs 11,916.30 crore and as per SDRF norms stands it is Rs 1,281.92 crores, the report stated. Sources said the state government sent the report to the Centre on Thursday.

Highlighting the extent of damage caused by the unprecedented rainfall, the report stated that heavy rains led to over-saturation of soil and inundation of fields for more than a week to a month, resulting in significant damages to standing crops near the harvesting stage and it also destroyed most of the Rabi crops, such as bengal gram, cotton, jowar, maize and chilli.

Read More: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JW0cpwWs3ZtSDzK1JZLQ1KgmN6H3aRW/view?usp=sharing>
Source: THE NEW INDIAN EXPRESS

Compensation, loan waiver sought for harvest damage in Odisha

United under the aegis of Naba Nirman Krushak Sangathan, the farmers demanded compensation for damaged crops along with exemption of loans availed for agricultural purposes. Anguished over crop loss due to acute waterlogging post Jawad-induced rainfall, farmers of Naugaon congregated in front of the tehsil office and submitted a memorandum to the tehsildar on Tuesday. Large-scale damage to standing paddy and other crops has left farmers in the lurch.

United under the aegis of Naba Nirman Krushak Sangathan, the farmers demanded compensation for damaged crops along with exemption of loans availed for agricultural purposes. Sources said, heavy rainfall in September besides that on Sunday under the impact of the cyclonic storm has left large tracts of paddy fields submerged in two to three feet standing rainwater, leading to rotting of crops. The burden of debt and crop loss has started haunting farmers who were expecting bumper crops this year. "Along with compensation and loan waiver, we demand permanent solution to channelise the rainwater, upgradation of the irrigation system, provision of seeds and other benefits for the upcoming rabi season besides training for a bumper harvest," said farmer leaders Ashok Swain, Nabakishore Mohanty and Bansidhar Behera.

They further vowed to protest in front of the Secretariat if their demands were not met at the earliest

Read More: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1wgqbyJJU5j6BuJBTg2IxW04_u-my4P5/view?usp=sharing
Source: THE NEW INDIAN EXPRESS



Rain damages Kharif and rabi crop, supply of onions likely to be hit

The India Meteorological Department (IMD) has also predicted rain for the next few days as the cyclonic disturbance over North East Arabian Sea continues to be active. Heavy Rain over the last few days has damaged both the market-ready late kharif crop and the nursery plantation of upcoming rabi crop in Nashik. This will push up onion prices in the days to come and there isn't much chance of prices cooling down in the near future, say market sources. Since the last few days, Konkan, Pune, Nashik and other parts of the state have reported heavy to very heavy rain. The state as a whole has reported significantly higher than normal rainfall, with Pune, Konkan and Nashik divisions receiving maximum rainfall.

The India Meteorological Department (IMD) has also predicted rain for the next few days as the cyclonic disturbance over North East Arabian Sea continues to be active.

According to preliminary data collected by the Agriculture Department, crop over 77,114 hectares has been hit due to the rain. Nashik has reported the maximum damage, with crops and orchards over 35,093 hectares being affected

Read More: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UDM33M0vnmFo1wEuG6o7NvBwMDi-nZx/view?usp=sharing>
Source: PUNE NEWS

Agriculture Insurance Company Introduces Parametric Insurance to Protect Farmers Against Weather Vagaries

Solving the age-old problem, Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited, a nationalized insurance company, has introduced 'Parametric Insurance' to provide protection for crops against weather vagaries. AIC has worked to gather the data with multiple credible weather data agencies like IMD, Skymet Weather, and private/government vendor/agency that have automatic weather stations installed in various locations PAN India.

Agriculture Insurance Company aims to cover all Indian corporate and affinity groups and/or individuals owning establishments or businesses, income of which can be affected by variation in crop yields due to adverse weather conditions. The insurance programme entails tracking of various weather and crop parameters through automated weather stations and based on these parameters a crop-specific index is derived and the most suitable insurance product is created for a specific crop.

The adverse weather conditions indicated by direct proxy weather indicators are the trigger events for this insurance cover. The pay-outs are made when the weather index deviation exceeds a predetermined threshold which is detrimental to crop growth. For example, rainfall parameters are deficit rainfall cover, excess rainfall cover, unseasonal rainfall cover, cover for inadequate distribution of rainfall, cover for wet spells, and more.

Read More: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mnuhCSXyWnszqUJIKfeVuTFIYXzCDqn/view?usp=sharing>
Source: KRISHI JAGRAN



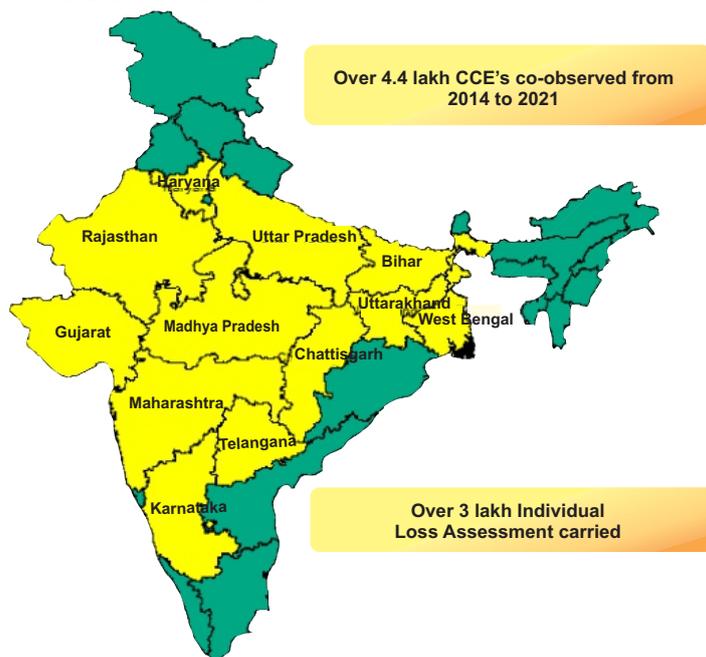
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- Customers includes agriculture stakeholders in Government, insurance companies and Private Sectors.
- Team of experts with in-depth understanding and practical experience of end user needs.
- Ability to deploy manpower rapidly as per project requirements.
- Ushering state-of-the-art technology for successful implementation of agricultural schemes.

Our Presence:



Our Clientele:



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