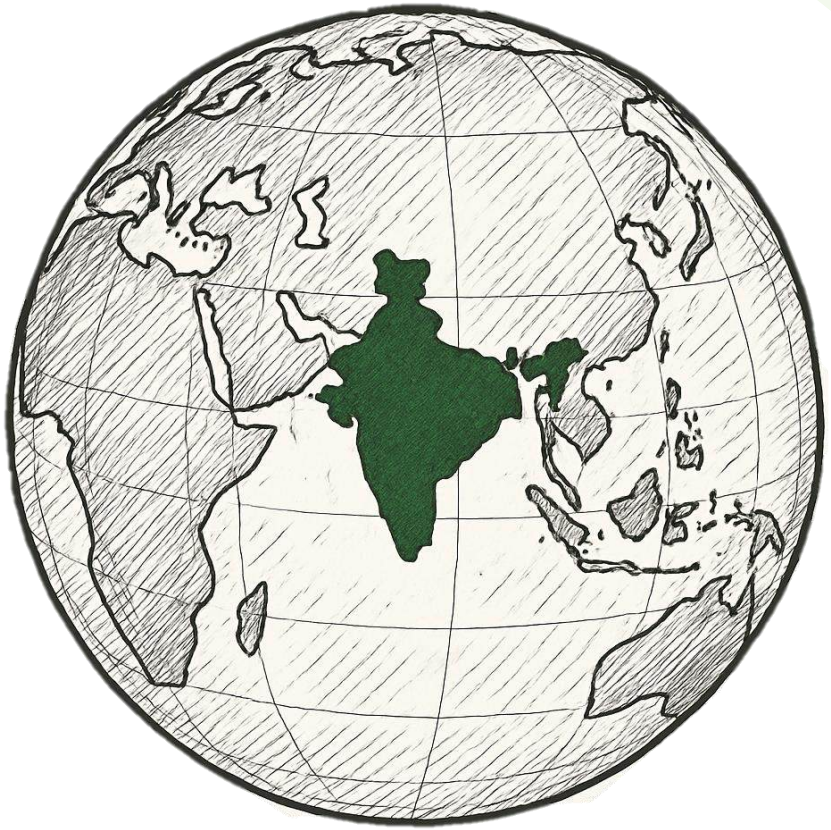
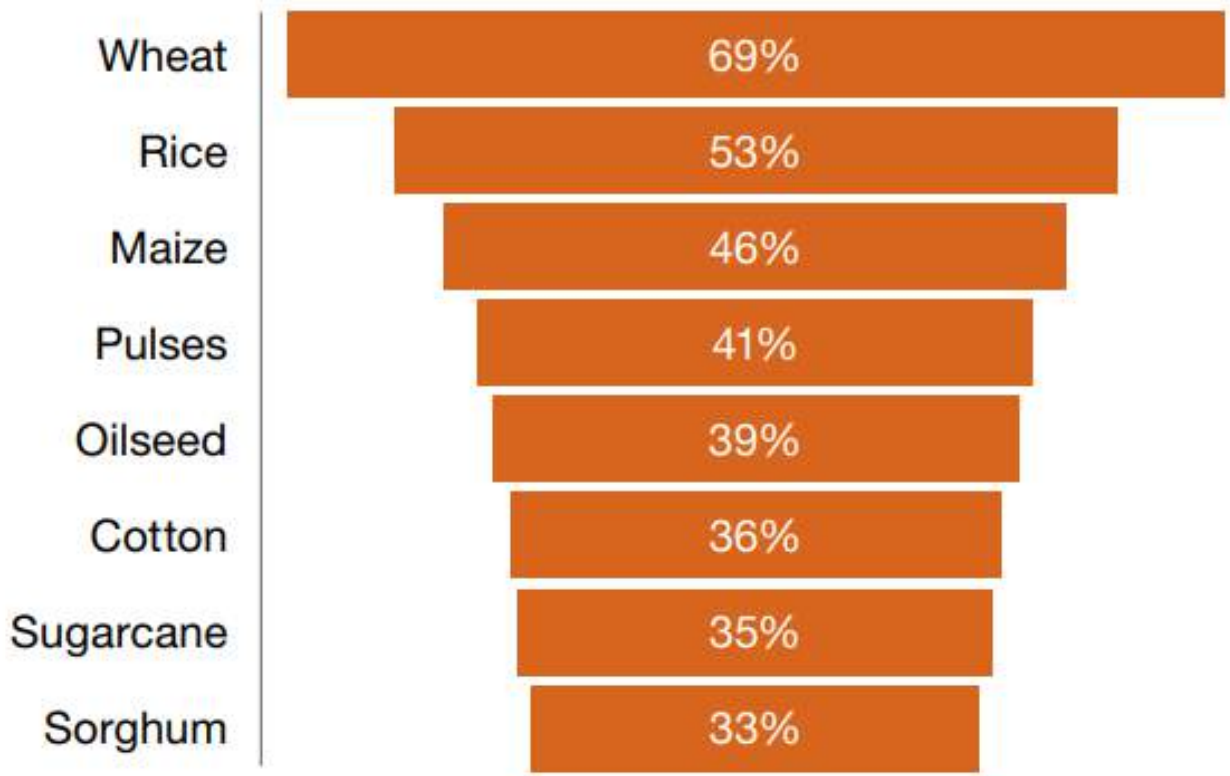


COUNTRY REPORT

INDIA

2025

CROP WISE LEVEL OF FARM MECHANIZATION IN INDIA



Source: FICCI- PwC Report: Farm Mechanization: A catalyst for sustainable agricultural growth

PRESENT PRODUCTION STATUS AND FUTURE FORECAST OF MAJOR CROPS

In million tonnes

RICE

137.82
151.70

WHEAT

113.29
138.82

COTTON

5.52
113.94

TOTAL FOOD GRAINS

332.30
386.25

TOTAL PULSES

24.25
33.95

CEREALS

308.05
352.30

Production in Year 2023-24

Projected Requirement by 2032-33

Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare & Niti Aayog Demand & Supply Projections Towards 2033 Report

PRESENT PRODUCTION STATUS AND FUTURE FORECAST OF MAJOR CROPS

In million tonnes

FRUITS

112.97
202.66

VEGETABLES

207.20
362.86

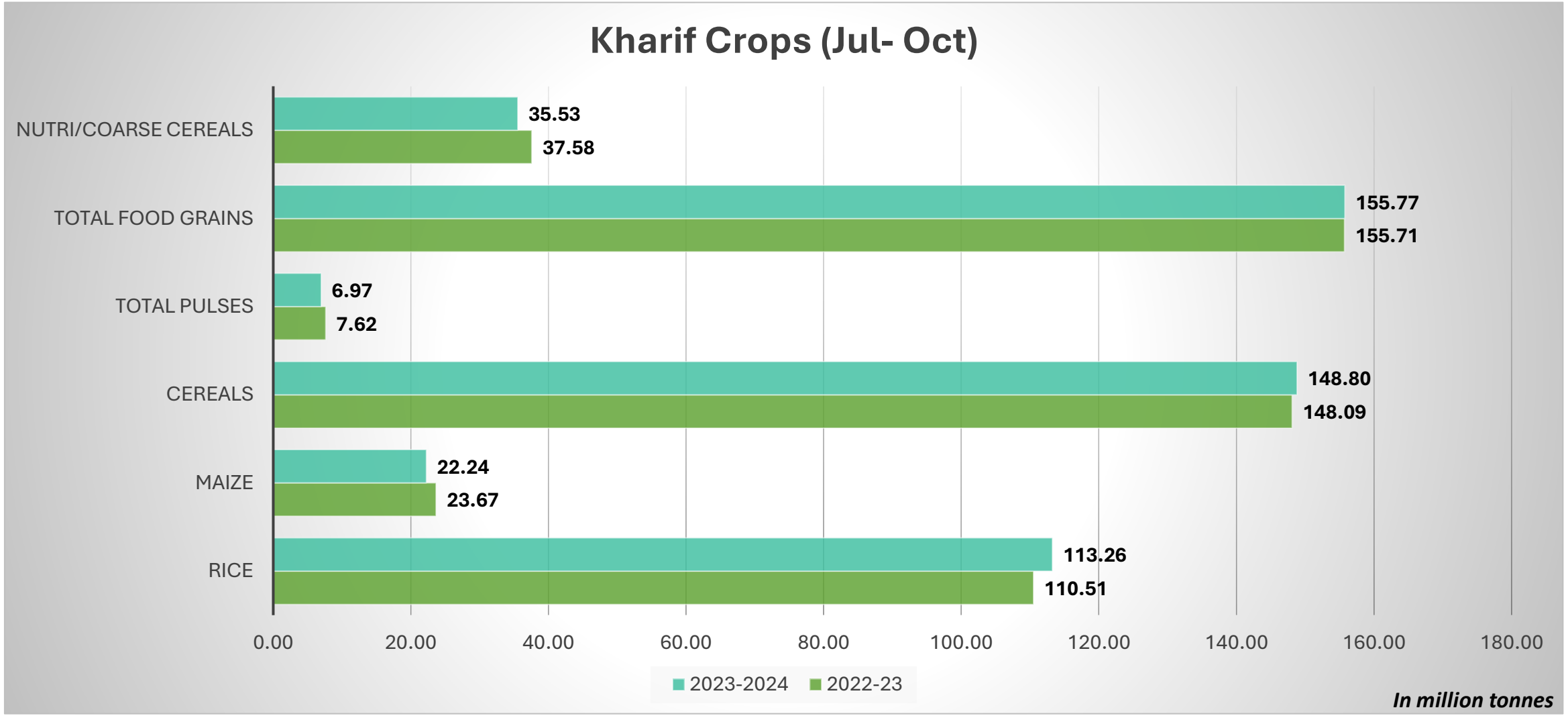
Production in Year 2023-24

Projected Requirement by 2032-33

Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare & Niti Aayog Demand & Supply Projections Towards 2033 Report

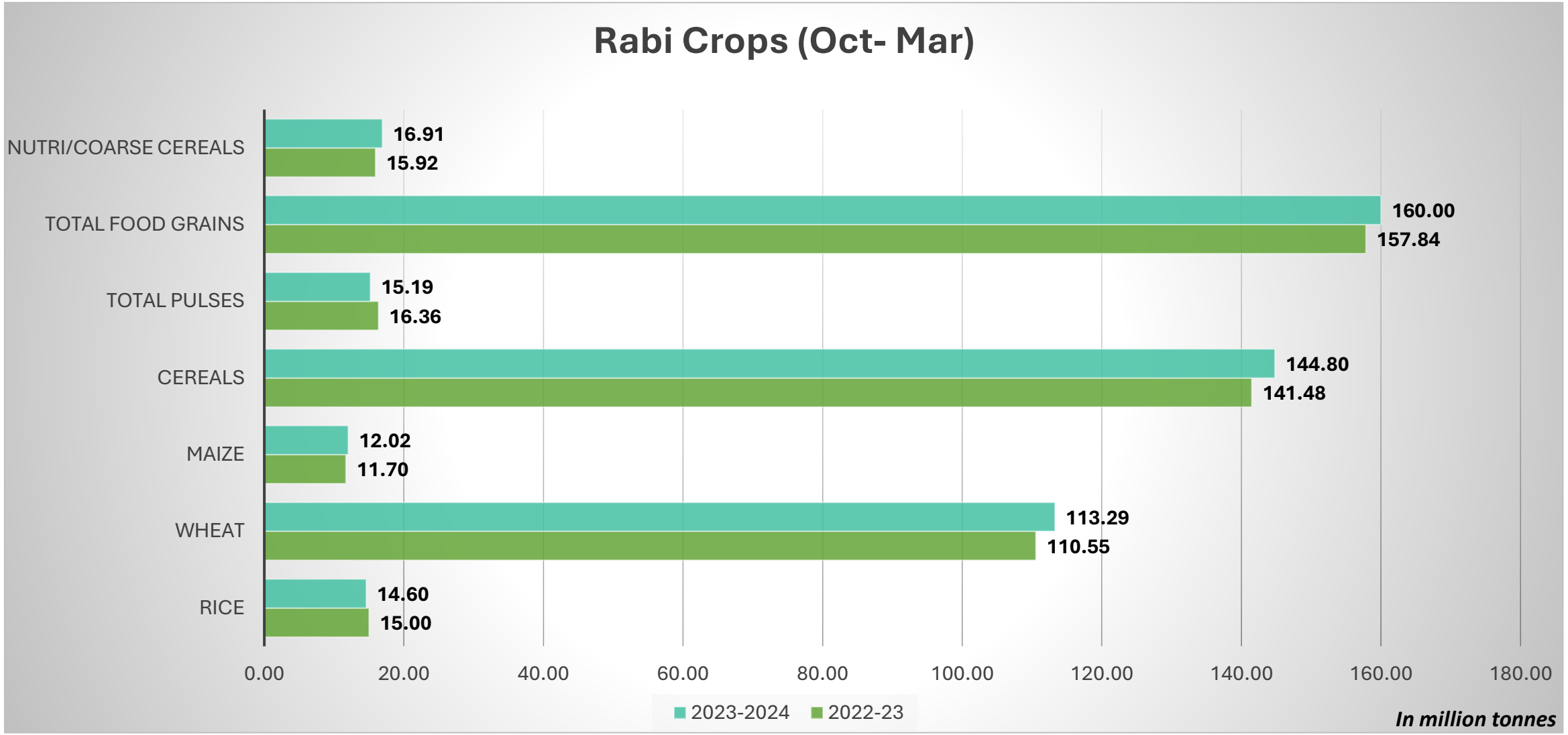
PRODUCTION STATUS OF MAJOR CROPS

PRODUCTION OF MAJOR CROPS
KHARIF SEASON: 2023-24 VS 2022-23



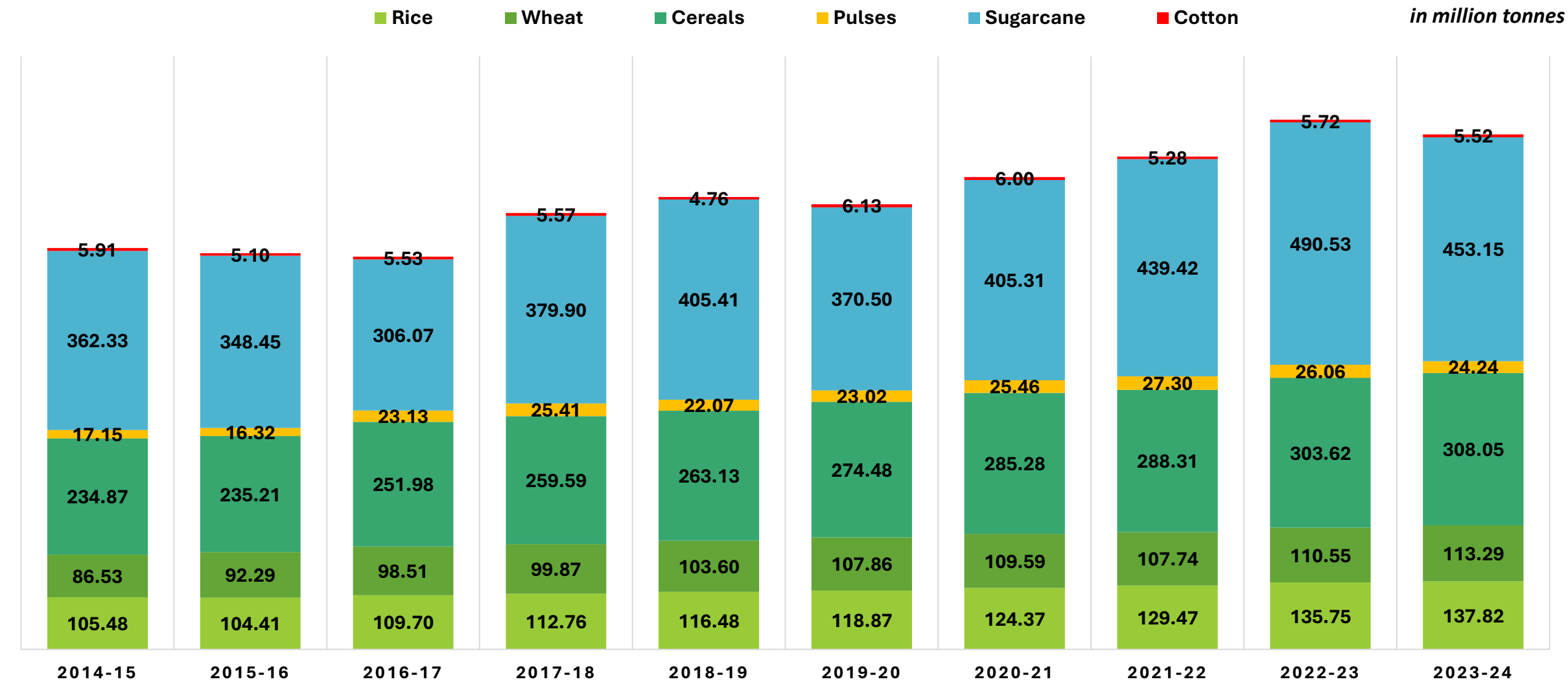
Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare

PRODUCTION OF MAJOR CROPS
RABI SEASON: 2023-24 VS 2022-23



Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare

PRODUCTION TREND OF MAJOR CROPS FROM 2014-15 TO 2023-24



Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare

FARM MECHANIZATION STATUS

TRACTOR STATUS

- Production
- Sales
- Exports

Context of Farm Machinery Sector in India

Current Mechanization Levels

India's current mechanization level is 47%, which is lower than Brazil and China at 70%.

Need for Increased Productivity

There is an urgent need for increased productivity and mechanization in the agricultural sector.

Mechanization for Small Farmers

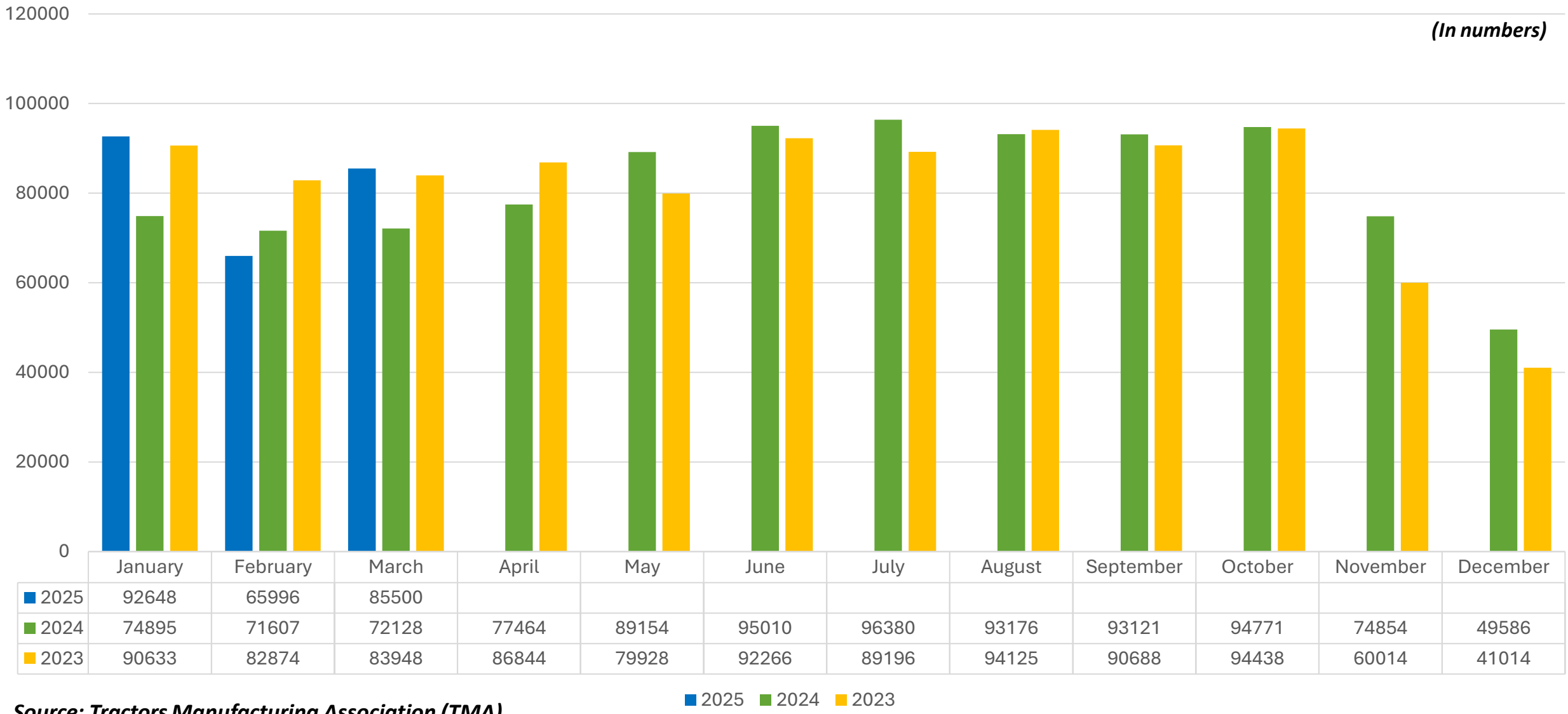
Mechanization is particularly important for small and marginal farmers to enhance their productivity.

Technological Innovation

There is a strong emphasis on technological innovation to achieve sustainability in agriculture.

Source: FICCI- PwC Report: Farm Mechanization: A catalyst for sustainable agricultural growth

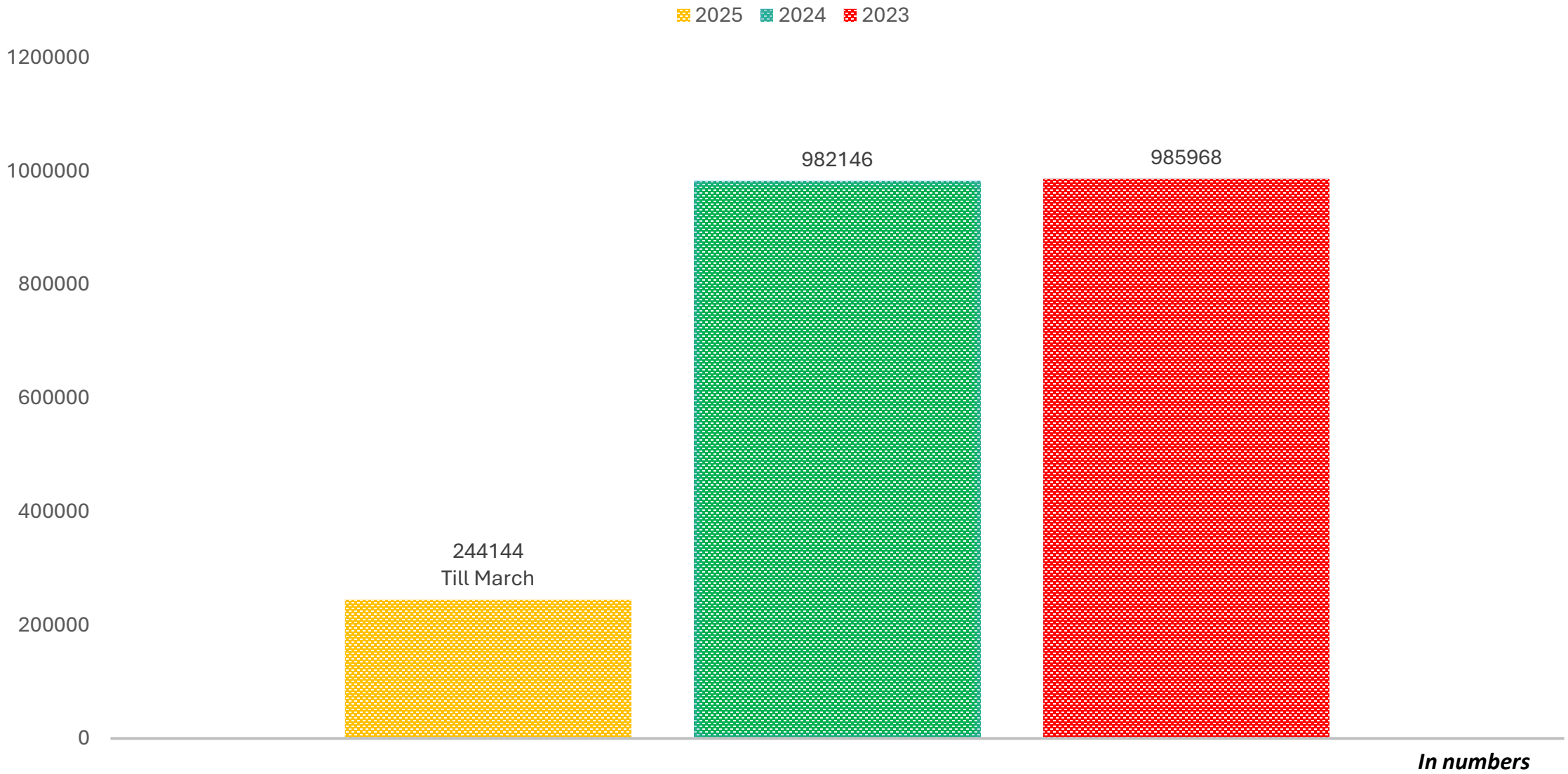
MONTH WISE TRACTOR PRODUCTION FIGURES
2023 (JAN) TO 2025 (MAR)



	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
2025	92648	65996	85500									
2024	74895	71607	72128	77464	89154	95010	96380	93176	93121	94771	74854	49586
2023	90633	82874	83948	86844	79928	92266	89196	94125	90688	94438	60014	41014

Source: Tractors Manufacturing Association (TMA)

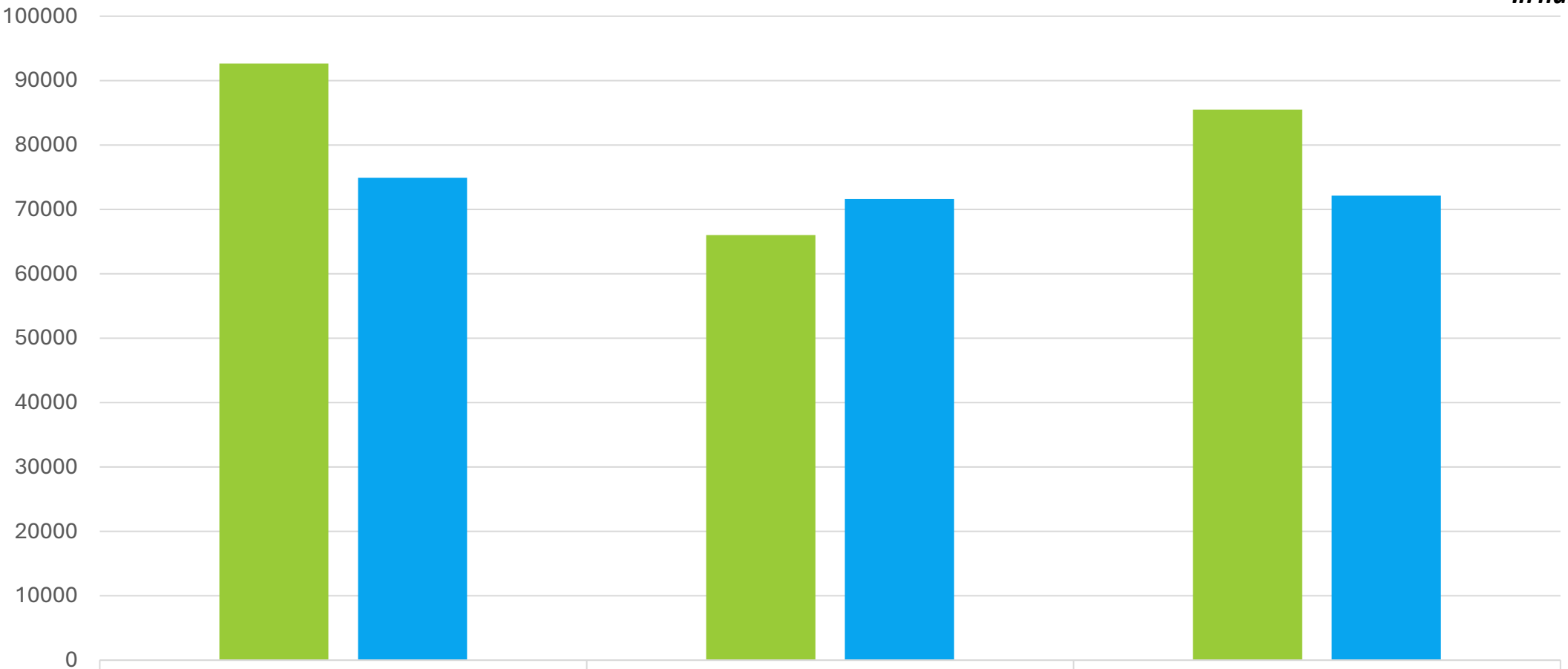
YEAR WISE TRACTOR PRODUCTION
2023 TO 2025 (MAR)



Source: Tractors Manufacturing Association(TMA)

PRESENT STATUS OF DOMESTIC TRACTOR PRODUCTION COMPARED TO LAST YEAR (JAN TO MAR, 2024 & 2025)

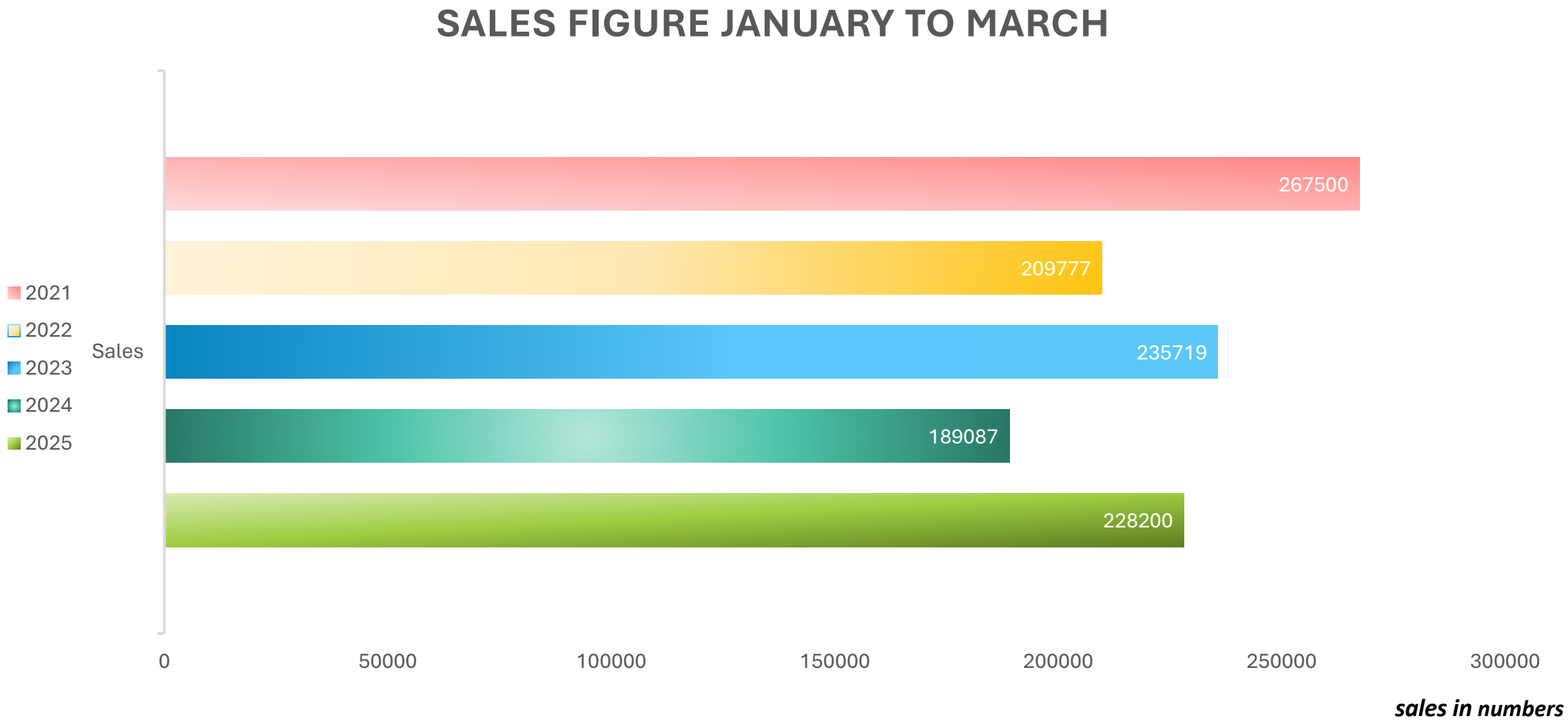
In numbers



	January	February	March
2025	92648	65996	85500
2024	74895	71607	72128

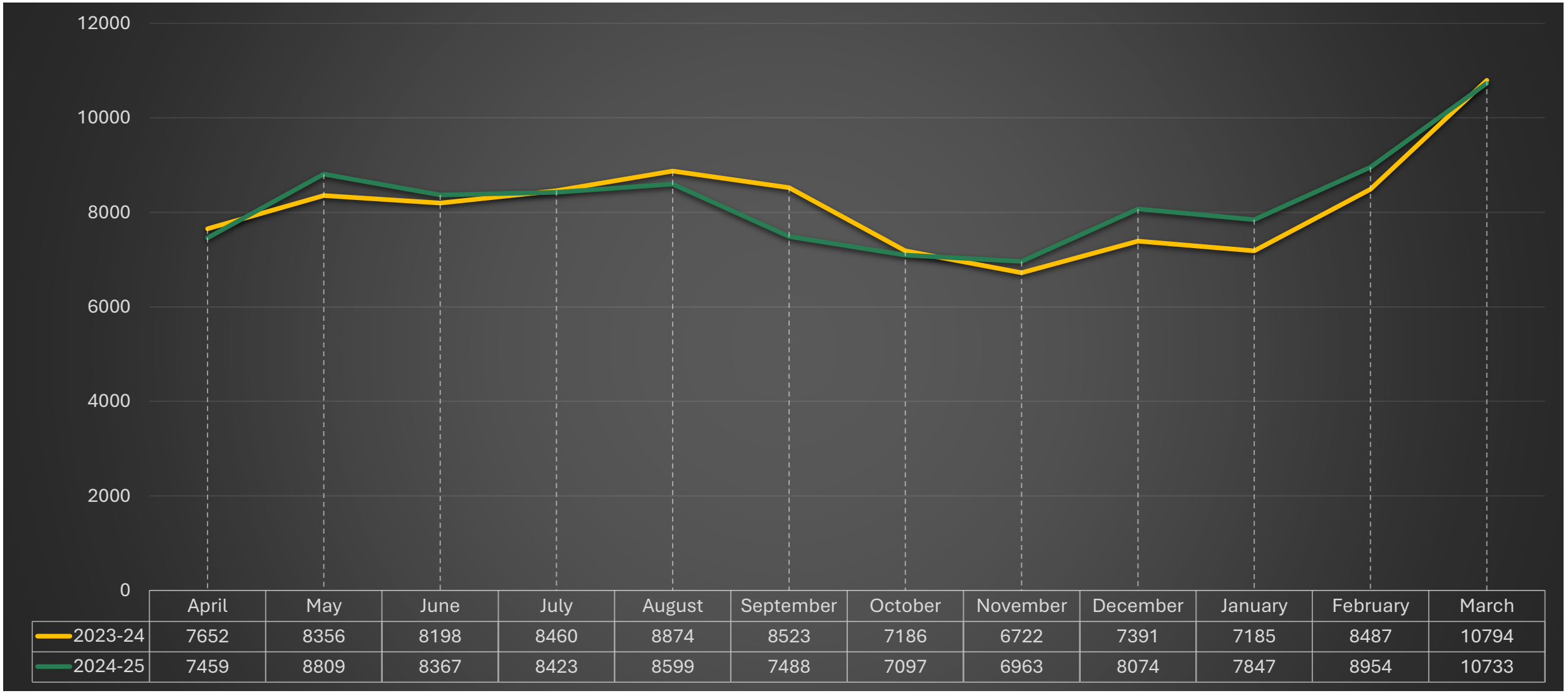
Source: Tractors Manufacturing Association(TMA)

DOMESTIC TRACTOR SALES FROM 2021 TO 2025 (JAN TO MAR TREND)



Source: Tractors Manufacturing Association(TMA)

PRESENT STATUS OF TRACTOR EXPORTS FROM INDIA FY 2023-24 TO 2024-25

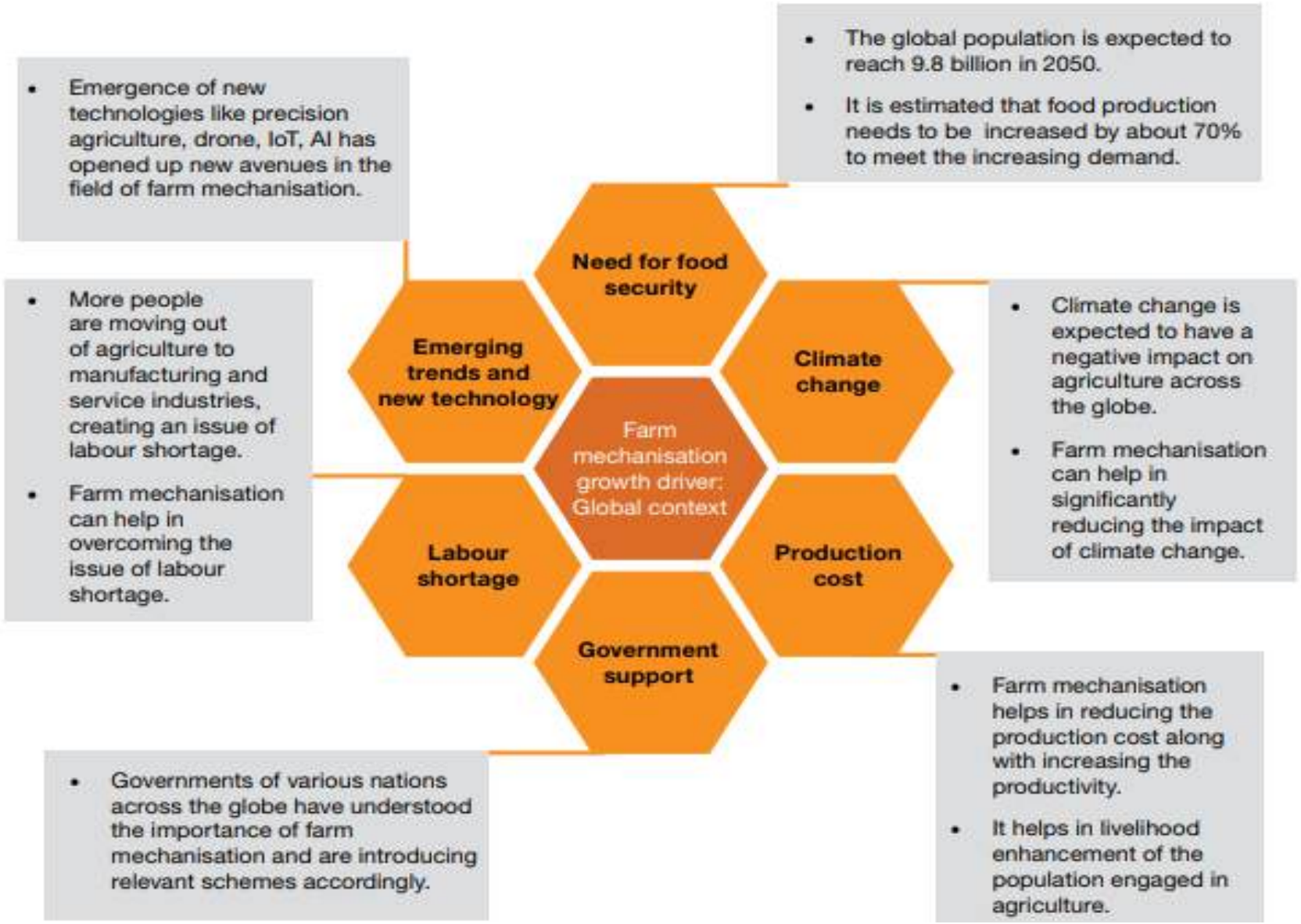


	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
2023-24	7652	8356	8198	8460	8874	8523	7186	6722	7391	7185	8487	10794
2024-25	7459	8809	8367	8423	8599	7488	7097	6963	8074	7847	8954	10733

In numbers

Source: Tractors Manufacturing Association(TMA)

MECHANIZATION DRIVERS IN INDIA



Source: FICCI- PwC Report: Farm Mechanization: A catalyst for sustainable agricultural growth

KEY GROWTH DRIVERS OF FARM MECHANIZATION IN INDIA

A. Societal

Higher involvement of women	• Migration of men from eastern states like Bihar and Jharkhand to other states for employment opportunities is a well-known trend.[32] • In the absence of men, women take up the responsibility of looking after their farming lands, which necessitates the mechanisation of activities that require high physical labour.
Reducing drudgery	• Agricultural activities like rice transplantation and harvesting involves high amounts of drudgery. • Mechanisation will enable the timely completion of such activities.
Increasing labour shortage in rural areas	• Migration has created a labour shortage in rural areas as people are migrating to urban areas for employment in other industries. Schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) have also provided other avenues for earning livelihoods. • Farm mechanisation will help in overcoming the challenge of labour shortage.

Source: FICCI- PwC Report: Farm Mechanization: A catalyst for sustainable agricultural growth

KEY GROWTH DRIVERS OF FARM MECHANIZATION IN INDIA

B. Cultivation

Taking more crops from one field	• Farm mechanisation can help in taking more crops from one field by reducing the time span between various agricultural activities like sowing, harvesting etc. Higher cropping intensity will help in increasing incomes for farmers.
Productivity enhancement	• Higher level of farm mechanisation leads to higher crop productivity.
Mitigating climate change risks	• Indian agriculture is more prone to climate change risks as 60% of the net cultivated area is rainfed in the country.[33] • Adoption of farm mechanisation can help in mitigating these risks by ensuring the timely completion of farming activities.

Source: FICCI- PwC Report: Farm Mechanization: A catalyst for sustainable agricultural growth

KEY GROWTH DRIVERS OF FARM MECHANIZATION IN INDIA

C. Economic

Shifting of the workforce from agriculture to manufacturing and service sectors	• As the economy develops, the contribution of manufacturing and services sectors increases in the total GDP. Consequently, the workforce from agriculture also shifts to these sectors, thus necessitating faster adoption of farm mechanisation.
Access to finance	• Institutional credit to the agriculture sector in India has experienced tremendous boost in recent times. It increased from INR 4.3 thousand crores in 1982–83 to INR 18.63 lakh crore in 2021–22.[34] • This increased flow of credit is enabling the farmers to purchase various kinds of farm machinery to drive mechanisation growth.

Source: FICCI- PwC Report: Farm Mechanization: A catalyst for sustainable agricultural growth

GOVERNMENT VISION TO PROMOTE FARM MECHANIZATION IN INDIA (2025- 2035)

- Indian Government plans to double farm mechanization in next 10 years. Currently, India's farm mechanization stands at approximately 47%. The government has set a target to increase this to 75% by 2047.
- Government has set an ambitious target of increasing the farm power availability to 4.0 kW/ha by 2030 from the current level of 2.49 kW/ha.
- **Promotion of Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs):** To address the challenges faced by small and marginal farmers due to small landholdings and high costs of individual ownership of machines, the government is promoting the establishment of CHCs.
- **Crop Residue Management Scheme:** Machinery is provided to the farmers to prevent burning of straw.
- **Central Sector Scheme 'Namo Drone Didi'** for providing drones to the Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) to empower them with drone technology for agricultural services. The interventions under the scheme are targeted towards providing business and livelihood support to SHGs.

THANK YOU