

PERFORMANCE OF ELECTRONIC NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MARKETS (e-NAM) IN HARYANA

Parveen Kumar Nimbrayan^{1*}, Jitender Kumar Bhatia² and Dalip Kumar Bishnoi³

¹CCS HAU College of Agriculture, Bawal-123 501, India

²Directorate of Human Resource Management, CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar-125 004, India

³Department of Fisheries Extension, Economics and Statistics, CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar-125 004, India

ABSTRACT

The Indian government has introduced electronic trading through the e-NAM platform, which, as of March 31, 2024, encompasses 1,389 Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees (APMCs) across 23 states and 4 union territories. This initiative integrates these APMCs into a uniform market platform, enabling farmers to achieve optimal revenue by accessing the best prices available nationwide. Tamil Nadu boasts the highest number of e-NAM-linked APMCs at 157, followed by Rajasthan with 145, Gujarat with 144, Madhya Pradesh with 139, Maharashtra with 133, Uttar Pradesh with 128, and Haryana with 108. Notably, Haryana has successfully integrated e-NAM with 108 out of its total 114 APMCs, ensuring coverage across all districts within the state. e-NAM currently registers a total of 17.7 million farmers and 370,000 traders and commission agents. Rajasthan leads in the number of registered traders, succeeded by Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Haryana. Regarding the issuance of unified licenses by states, Rajasthan again ranks highest, followed by Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, and Telangana. The adoption of e-NAM has shown promising results in streamlining agricultural markets, reducing transaction costs, and improving price discovery for farmers. However, challenges such as technological barriers, regional disparities in implementation, and the need for greater digital literacy among stakeholders remain. Future developments and expansions of the e-NAM platform will need to address these challenges to enhance the efficiency and inclusivity of India's agricultural marketing system. Additionally, ongoing evaluations and feedback from users will be crucial in optimizing the platform's impact and ensuring its sustainability in transforming India's agricultural landscape.

Keywords: Agribusiness, APMC, Online trading, Regulated markets

The Electronic National Agricultural Market (e-NAM) program was launched in July 2015, with the Small Farmers' Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC) appointed as the primary implementing agency responsible for operating and maintaining the e-NAM platform (Sekhar & Bhatt, 2018). SFAC operates as a registered society under the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers' Welfare (DAC&FW) within the Ministry of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers' Welfare (MoA&FW). The consortium manages the development, operation, and maintenance of the e-NAM platform, initially with technical support from Strategic Partner M/s Nagarjuna Fertilizer and Chemicals Limited for a three-year period from 2015-16 to 2017-18 (Deshmukh *et al.*, 2018). The e-NAM system was inaugurated on April 14, 2016, starting with 21 Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees (APMCs) across eight states, and enabled trading in 24 commodities on a pilot basis (PIB, 2016; Kumar & Bhati, 2020). Notably, four of these initial APMCs were from Haryana. By October 2017, the

number of APMCs integrated with e-NAM had risen to 470. By February 21, 2018, this number had increased to 479 APMCs across fourteen states and one union territory, with a target set to link 585 APMCs by March 2018 (Economic Times, 2018; Meena *et al.*, 2019; Bisen & Kumar, 2018). As of the latest update, e-NAM encompasses 1,389 APMCs across 18 states and 3 union territories, with Haryana having 108 APMCs integrated into the system.

e-NAM is designed as a platform to establish a national network of Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees (APMCs), facilitating online access for various stakeholders. While some concerns exist that e-NAM might undermine the viability of local APMCs, these concerns seem misplaced. Local traders are not excluded; they can participate in the bidding process and access markets across different states. This expanded reach provides farmers with greater opportunities to sell their produce, enhancing their market options. The primary objectives of e-NAM are to ensure transparent sales transactions and accurate price discovery, standardize the quality of agricultural

*Corresponding author: parv2509@hau.ac.in

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produce, and streamline market fees through a single point of collection. Additionally, e-NAM aims to improve marketing opportunities for farmers and sellers by providing online access. The system revolves around three main stakeholders: farmers, traders, and buyers/processors/exporters.

Break up of stakeholders in e-NAM

There are over 1.77 crores registered farmers, 2.57 lakh registered traders and 1.12 lakh commission agents on the e-NAM platform.

Stakeholder	Components Covered	Numbers
State		27
Traders	Dead options, dispute, payment facilitation, produce handling, etc.	2,57,549
Commission Agents (CAs)		1,12,371
FPOs		3,579
Farmer	Understanding E-NAM, aggregations, market trends & other opportunities	1,77,37,771
Total		1,81,11,529

Source: (<https://enam.gov.in/web/dashboard/stakeholder-data>)

Registration and operational instructions for stakeholders, along with training manuals, guidelines for using the e-NAM mobile application, and action plans for establishing Model APMCs under e-NAM, are all available online. The e-NAM system is designed with a long-term vision to enhance farmers' returns, reduce transaction costs for buyers, stabilize market prices, promote integrated commodity value chains, and encourage the adoption of scientific methods for storage and logistics (Paragbhai & Singh, 2019). e-NAM represents more than just a program; it embodies a transformative initiative aimed at assisting smallholder farmers and revolutionizing the sale of agricultural products. This intervention promises significant benefits for farmers by facilitating competitive and transparent pricing, thereby increasing their revenue without incurring additional costs.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

For the present study, a comprehensive approach was adopted to gather and analyse relevant data regarding the e-NAM platform's impact and implementation. The study relied predominantly on secondary data collected from a variety of sources to ensure a broad and accurate representation of the subject matter. Secondary data were sourced from multiple published materials, including government reports, academic journals, and industry publications. Additionally, official websites of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, e-NAM portal,

and state agricultural departments were consulted to obtain up-to-date and authoritative information. The data collected encompassed various metrics, such as the number of APMCs integrated into the e-NAM platform, the distribution of registered farmers, traders, and commission agents, as well as the issuance of unified licenses across different states. To meet the study's objectives, descriptive statistical methods were employed. These included measures of central tendency (mean, median) and dispersion (standard deviation, range) to summarize the data and provide an overview of the e-NAM platform's coverage and effectiveness. Tables were utilized to present the data in a clear and comprehensible manner. This included visual representations of the distribution of APMCs, the number of registered users, and the state-wise breakdown of unified licenses. A comparative approach was applied to analyze the performance and coverage of the e-NAM platform across different states. This involved examining variations in the number of integrated APMCs, registered stakeholders, and the effectiveness of unified licensing procedures. Efforts were made to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the data by cross-referencing multiple sources and verifying information against official records. The study acknowledges potential limitations inherent in secondary data analysis, such as variations in data reporting standards across different sources and potential biases in published reports. All data used in the study was publicly available and utilized in accordance with relevant ethical guidelines. Proper attribution was given to all sources, and the study adhered to principles of academic integrity and transparency. By employing these methods, the study aimed to provide a thorough and insightful analysis of the e-NAM platform's implementation and its impact on the agricultural sector.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Status and progress of e-NAM in India

Since its inception in 2016, e-NAM has achieved remarkable success and unprecedented progress. The number of markets and the extent of coverage across states integrated into the system have both increased significantly over the years. Table 1 presents the number of e-NAM *mandis*/ markets across Indian states and illustrates the percentage increase in the activities of these *mandis*.

National performance of e-NAM

The list of commodities eligible for trade on the e-NAM platform now includes over 219 items, comprising staple food grains (35), oilseeds (14), vegetables (59), and fruits (45) (Table 2). The total traded value in the market is estimated at ₹36,275 crores, with a total traded quantity of 1.5 crore metric tons.

Table 1. Status and progress of e-NAM in India

Sr. No..	States of India	e-NAM APMC till 1 st January 2019	Present e-NAM APMC 31 st March 2024	Absolute change
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0 (0.00)	1 (0.07)	1 (0.13)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	22 (3.78)	33 (2.38)	11 (1.38)
3.	Assam	0 (0)	3 (0.22)	3 (0.38)
4.	Bihar	0 (0)	20 (1.44)	20 (2.51)
5.	Chandigarh	0 (0)	1 (0.07)	1 (0.13)
6.	Chhattisgarh	14 (2.41)	20 (1.44)	6 (0.75)
7.	Goa	0 (0)	7 (0.50)	7 (0.88)
8.	Gujarat	79 (13.57)	144 (10.37)	65 (8.17)
9.	Haryana	54 (9.28)	108 (7.78)	54 (6.78)
10.	Himachal	19 (3.26)	38 (2.74)	19 (2.39)
11.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0 (0.00)	17 (1.22)	17 (2.14)
12.	Jharkhand	19 (3.26)	19 (1.37)	0 (0.00)
13.	Karnataka	0 (0.00)	5 (0.36)	5 (0.63)
14.	Kerala	0 (0.00)	6 (0.43)	6 (0.75)
15.	Madhya Pradesh	58 (9.97)	139 (10.01)	81 (10.18)
16.	Maharashtra	60 (10.31)	133 (9.58)	73 (9.17)
17.	Nagaland	0 (0)	19 (1.37)	19 (2.39)
18.	Odisha	10 (1.72)	66 (4.75)	56 (7.04)
19.	Puducherry	0 (0.00)	2 (0.14)	2 (0.25)
20.	Punjab	19 (3.26)	79 (5.69)	60 (7.54)
21.	Rajasthan	25 (4.3)	145 (10.44)	120 (15.08)
22.	Tamil Nadu	23 (3.95)	157 (11.30)	123 (15.45)
23.	Telangana	47 (8.08)	57 (4.10)	10 (1.26)
24.	Tripura	0 (0)	7 (0.50)	7 (0.88)
25.	Uttar Pradesh	100 (17.18)	125 (9.00)	25 (3.14)
26.	Uttarakhand	16 (2.75)	20 (1.44)	4 (0.50)
27.	West Bengal	17 (2.92)	18 (1.30)	1 (0.13)
28.	Total	582 (100)	1389 (100)	807 (100)

Source: (<https://enam.gov.in/web/dashboard/stakeholder-data>)**Table 2. Commodities traded on e-NAM**

Commodity category	Number of commodities
Food grains/cereals	35
Oilseeds	14
Fruits	45
Vegetables	59
Spices	16
Miscellaneous	50
Total	219

Source: (<https://enam.gov.in/web/commodity/commodity-list>)

Table 3. Number of Unified Licenses (As on 30th April 2024)

Sr. No.	Name of State/UT	Mandis registered on e-NAM	Registered Traders on e-NAM	No. of Unified licenses issued by State
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	4	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	33	3,796	3,796
3	Assam	3	8	0
4	Bihar	20	660	0
5	Chandigarh	1	121	0
6	Chhattisgarh	20	3,508	55
7	Goa	7	877	875
8	Gujarat	144	10,148	10,148
9	Haryana	108	16,914	32
10	Himachal Pradesh	38	2,309	0
11	Jammu and Kashmir	17	2,652	56
12	Jharkhand	19	2,501	13
13	Karnataka	5	752	752
14	Kerala	6	430	60
15	Madhya Pradesh	139	25,042	1,054
16	Maharashtra	133	22,320	0
17	Nagaland	19	177	177
18	Odisha	66	9,368	9,368
19	Puducherry	2	218	0
20	Punjab	79	3,054	1
21	Rajasthan	145	84,993	84,993
22	Tamil Nadu	157	11,091	7,676
23	Telangana	57	6,262	6,262
24	Tripura	7	23	0
25	Uttar Pradesh	125	39,340	39,340
26	Uttarakhand	20	5,856	5,856
27	West Bengal	18	5,125	46
Total		1,389	2,57,549	1,70,560

Source: (<https://enam.gov.in/web/state-unified-license/no-of-unified-licenses>)

Table 4 provides a district-wise overview of key indicators related to market infrastructure and the prompt integration of regulated markets into the digital platform. These indicators include the overall state-level population growth rate from 2001 to 2011, population density per square kilometer (2011), female-to-male ratio per 1,000 males (2011), workforce percentage relative to the total population, and literacy rate (2011). The state-level averages for these indicators are as follows: population growth rate of 44.59%, population density of 573 people per square kilometer, a female-to-male ratio of 879 females per 1,000 males, a workforce participation rate of 35.17%, and a literacy rate of 75.55%.

Table 5 presents the district-wise distribution of

regulated markets and sub-yards in Haryana. Currently, the state has a total of 113 regulated markets and 168 sub-yards. On average, each regulated market serves 61 villages and covers an area of 391 square kilometers.

Table 6 provides a breakdown of markets linked to the e-NAM platform across different zones in Haryana. The highest number of linked markets is in Karnal district, followed by Hisar, Jind, and Kurukshetra. Currently, a total of 81 markets in Haryana are integrated with the e-NAM digital platform.

Table 7 presents the percentage share of various commodities in district-wise arrivals. The share of commodities varies as follows: paddy accounts for 18%

Table 4. Basic indicators of Haryana

Districts	Population growth rate (%) (2011 over 2001)	Population density per Sq. Km. (2011)	Females per 1,000 Males (2011)	Working Force (as % to population)	Literacy rate (2011)
Ambala	40.26	717	885	32.98	81.75
Bhiwani	18.84	342	886	38.12	75.21
Faridabad	35.45	2,442	873	32.01	81.7
Fatehabad	26.33	371	902	39.18	67.92
Gurugram	236.53	1,204	854	35.97	84.7
Hisar	39.03	438	872	39.66	72.89
Jhajjar	24.73	523	862	34.07	80.65
Jind	26.5	494	871	39.23	71.44
Kaithal	28.63	464	881	34.8	69.15
Karnal	34.62	597	887	34.28	74.73
Kurukshetra	29.56	630	888	34.91	76.31
Mahendergarh	21.18	486	895	36.72	77.72
Nuh	109.28	723	907	29.69	54.08
Palwal	48.74	767	880	26.62	69.32
Panchkula	50.31	625	873	37.68	81.88
Panipat	41.57	951	864	34.2	75.94
Rewari	71.42	565	898	37.51	80.99
Rohtak	35.36	608	867	32.6	80.22
Sirsa	8.79	303	897	38.76	68.82
Sonipat	41.07	683	856	36.08	79.12
Yamunanagar	20.31	687	877	32.06	77.99
Total	44.59	573	879	35.17	75.55

Source: Statistical abstracts of Haryana, 2024

to 60% of arrivals, wheat ranges from 10% to 57%, cotton constitutes between 1% and 10%, and fruits and vegetables make up 1.5% to 14%. Other crops contribute a relatively minor proportion to the total arrivals.

As of March 31, 2024, the Indian Government has implemented electronic trading through the e-NAM platform across 1,389 Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees (APMCs) in 23 states and 4 Union Territories. This integration through a uniform market platform enables farmers to maximize their income by accessing the best prices available nationwide. The e-NAM platform has registered approximately 17.7 million farmers and 370,000 traders and commission agents. Tamil Nadu leads with the highest number of e-NAM-linked APMCs at 157, followed by Rajasthan with 145, Gujarat with 144, Madhya Pradesh with 139, Maharashtra with 133, Uttar Pradesh with 128, and Haryana with 108. Notably, Haryana has successfully

linked 108 out of its 114 APMCs with e-NAM, ensuring coverage across all districts in the state. The largest number of traders is registered in Rajasthan, followed by Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Haryana. Regarding unified licenses issued by states, Rajasthan tops the list, followed by Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, and Telangana. This initiative aims to reduce marketing costs for farmers and diminish the proportion of middlemen's earnings from the consumer or farmer's revenue. It also contributes to providing farmers with more stable and consistent pricing for their produce.

Authors' contribution

Conceptualization and planning of the research work (JKB, DKB); Execution of field/lab experiments and data collection (PKN, RK); Data analysis and interpretation (JKB, JKB,PKN); Preparation of manuscript (JKB, DKB, PKN, RK).

Table 5. District-wise number of regulated markets and sub-yards in Haryana (2022-23)

District	Number of markets	Number of sub-yards	Average number of villages served per regulated market	Average area served per regulated market (Sq. Kms.)
Ambala	7	8	67	225
Bhiwani	6	7	63	683
Charkhi Dadri	1	2	@	@
Faridabad	4	1	37	185
Fatehabad	7	14	35	362
Gurugram	4	4	61	315
Hisar	7	18	38	569
Jhajjar	3	2	87	611
Jind	7	16	44	386
Kaithal	8	16	34	290
Karnal	10	7	43	252
Kurukshetra	7	11	59	219
Mahendragarh	5	8	74	380
Nuh	4	3	110	377
Palwal	4	1	70	340
Panchkula	3	3	73	299
Panipat	5	4	37	254
Rewari	2	6	201	797
Rohtak	3	4	48	582
Sirsa	6	19	55	713
Sonipat	4	8	83	530
Yamunanagar	7	9	91	253
Total	114	171	60	388

Source: Statistical abstracts of Haryana, 2024; @: Information included in district Bhiwani

Table 6. Zone wise markets linked to e-NAM platform in Haryana

Zone(s)	District(s)	e-NAM Market	Total
Zone-I	Ambala	Ambala city, Ambala Cantt, Barara, Mullana, Naraingarh, Shahzadpur	6
	Kaithal	Cheeka, Dhand, Kaithal, Kalayat, Pai, Pundri, Siwan	7
	Karnal	Asandh, Gharaunda, Indri, Jundla, Karnal, Nigdhu, Nilokheri, Nissing, Taraori	9
	Kurukshetra	Babain, Ismailabad, Ladwa, Pehowa, Pipli, Shahbad, Thanesar	7
	Panchkula	Barwala, Panchkula, Raipur Rani	3
	Panipat	Bapoli, Israna, Madlauda, Panipat, Samalkha	5
	Sonipat	Ganaur, Gohana, Kharkhoda, Sonipat	4
	Yamunanagar	Chhachhrauli, Jagadhri, Mustafabad, Radaur, Sadhaura, Yamunanagar	6
Zone-II	Faridabad	Ballabgarh, Faridabad, Mohana, Tigaon	1
	Fatehabad	Bhattu Kalan, Bhuna, Fatehabad, Jakhal, Ratia, Tohana	6
	Hisar	Adampur, Barwala, Bass, Hansi, Hisar, Narnaund, Uklana	7
	Jind	Alewa, Jind, Julana, Narwana, Pilukhera, Safidon, Uchana	7
	Palwal	Hassanpur, Hodal, Palwal	3
	Rohtak	Meham, Rohtak, Sampla	3
	Sirsa	Dabwali, Ding, Ellenabad, Kalanwali, Rania, Sirsa	6
	Gurugram	Farrukhnagar, Gurugram, Pataudi, Sohna	4
Zone-III	Jhajjar	Bahadurgarh, Beri, Jhajjar	3
	Bhiwani	Behal, Bhiwani, Jui, Loharu, Siwani, Tosham	6
	Mahendergarh	Ateli, Kanina, Mahendergarh, Narnaul	4
	Nuh (Mewat)	Ferozpur Zirka, Nuh, Punhana, Tauru	4
	Rewari	Kosli, Rewari	2
	Charkhi Dadri	Charkhi Dadri	1
Total			108

Source: (<https://enam.gov.in/web/apmc-contact-details>)

Table 7. Zone wise arrivals of various commodities in Haryana (2018-19)

Zone(s)	District(s)	Share of commodities in arrival
Zone-I	Ambala	Wheat (24.76), Maize (2.42), Bajra (0.06), Paddy (59.53), Gram (0.02), Pulses (0.04), Oilseeds (0.11), Sunflower (0.18), Onion (1.91), Vegetables and fruits (5.70), Chillies (0.18), Potato (2.49)
	Kaithal	Wheat (39.48), Paddy (56.23), Gram (0.01), Pulses (0.02), Sunflower (0.01), Cotton lint (0.15), Onion (0.36), Vegetables and fruits (2.36), Chillies (0.02), Potato (1.00)
	Karnal	Wheat (31.87), Barley (0.25), Maize (0.12), Bajra (0.02), Paddy (63.35), Pulses (0.04), Oilseeds (0.01), Onion (0.73), Vegetables and fruits (1.73), Potato (1.19)
	Kurukshetra	Wheat (28.26), Maize (1.03), Paddy (56.77), Gram (0.03), Pulses (0.01), Oilseeds (0.13), Sunflower (0.23), Onion (1.42), Vegetables and fruits (2.91), Chillies (0.05), Potato (8.10)
	Panchkula	Wheat (14.57), Maize (0.54), Bajra (0.13), Paddy (40.48), Gram (0.10), Pulses (0.03), Oilseeds (0.01), Sunflower (0.05), Onion (0.17), Vegetables and fruits (43.32), Chillies (0.07), Potato (0.44)
	Panipat	Wheat (37.34), Maize (0.23), Bajra (0.04), Paddy (38.26), Gram (0.08), Pulses (0.07), Oilseeds (0.02), Cotton seed (0.02), Onion (1.69), Vegetables and fruits (10.85), Chillies (0.15), Groundnut (0.04), Potato (3.77)
	Sonipat	Wheat (49.49), Maize (0.22), Bajra (0.29), Paddy (40.66), Gram (0.16), Pulses (0.04), Oilseeds (0.03), Cotton seed (0.01), Cotton lint (0.51), Onion (0.78), Vegetables and fruits (4.44), Chillies (0.07), Potato (1.99)
	Yamunanagar	Wheat (10.43), Maize (1.34), Paddy (17.64), Gram (0.01), Pulses (0.02), Oilseeds (0.01), Onion (0.31), Vegetables and fruits (1.6), Chillies (0.04), Potato (0.48)
Zone-II	Faridabad	Wheat (33.40), Barley (0.02), Maize (0.13), Bajra (0.41), Paddy (16.06), Gram (0.31), Pulses (0.24), Cotton lint (0.40), Onion (7.02), Vegetables and fruits (20.43), Chillies (0.17), Groundnut (0.22), Potato (11.63)
	Fatehabad	Wheat (36.38), Barley (0.08), Bajra (0.01), Paddy (56.66), Gram (0.06), Pulses (0.01), Gawar (0.33), Oilseeds (0.66), Cotton seed (0.05), Cotton lint (2.34), Onion (0.30), Vegetables and fruits (1.96), Chillies (0.02), Groundnut (0.14), Potato (0.60)
	Hisar	Wheat (45.13), Barley (0.14), Maize (0.02), Bajra (0.31), Paddy (14.40), Gram (0.35), Pulses (0.06), Gawar (3.65), Oilseeds (2.70), Cotton seed (0.04), Cotton lint (8.41), Onion (1.32), Vegetables and fruits (9.57), Chillies (0.02), Groundnut (0.78), Potato (2.21)
	Jind	Wheat (50.44), Barley (0.02), Maize (0.19), Bajra (0.07), Paddy (39.06), Pulses (0.05), Oilseeds (0.21), Cotton lint (5.60), Onion (0.68), Vegetables and fruits (2.70), Groundnut (0.02), Potato (0.88)
	Palwal	Wheat (74.58), Barley (0.04), Bajra (1.16), Paddy (15.69), Gram (0.09), Pulses (0.08), Oilseeds (0.16), Cotton seed (0.02), Cotton lint (3.45), Onion (0.29), Vegetables and fruits (2.71), Chillies (0.01), Groundnut (0.05), Potato (1.45)
	Rohtak	Wheat (56.80), Barley (0.10), Maize (0.08), Bajra (0.72), Paddy (14.48), Gram (0.07), Pulses (0.08), Oilseeds (3.24), Cotton seed (0.15), Cotton lint (4.28), Onion (1.38), Vegetables and fruits (8.81), Chillies (0.08), Groundnut (0.01), Potato (3.79)
	Sirsa	Wheat (55.82), Barley (0.62), Maize (0.01), Bajra (0.08), Paddy (21.33), Gram (0.28), Pulses (0.03), Gawar (2.88), Oilseeds (2.13), Cotton seed (0.17), Cotton lint (9.84), Onion (1.26), Vegetables and fruits (3.90), Chillies (0.23), Groundnut (0.08), Potato (1.08)
Zone-III	Bhiwani	Wheat (47.74), Barley (0.97), Maize (2.21), Bajra (4.83), Paddy (0.34), Gram (0.11), Pulses (0.09), Gawar (13.03), Oilseeds (13.31), Cotton seed (0.60), Cotton lint (6.63), Onion (0.88), Vegetables and fruits (6.92), Chillies (0.09), Groundnut (0.01), Potato (1.62)
	Gurugram	Wheat (31.63), Barley (3.15), Maize (0.16), Bajra (5.20), Paddy (2.09), Gram (1.43), Pulses (0.58), Gawar (0.07), Oilseeds (4.67), Cotton seed (0.66), Cotton lint (0.66), Onion (6.24), Vegetables and fruits (29.45), Chillies (0.25), Groundnut (0.05), Potato (11.76)
	Jhajjar	Wheat (55.20), Barley (0.09), Maize (0.03), Bajra (6.86), Paddy (13.68), Gram (0.18), Pulses (0.06), Gawar (0.04), Oilseeds (8.60), Cotton seed (0.31), Cotton lint (0.04), Onion (1.10), Vegetables and fruits (9.90), Groundnut (0.02), Potato (3.73)
	Mahendragarh	Wheat (25.23), Barley (0.03), Maize (0.12), Bajra (21.36), Gram (0.03), Pulses (0.23), Gawar (2.50), Oilseeds (18.85), Cotton seed (0.19), Cotton lint (1.84), Onion (2.48), Vegetables and fruits (23.06), Chillies (1.46), Potato (2.60)
	Rewari	Wheat (25.99), Barley (17.00), Maize (0.01), Bajra (13.68), Paddy (3.25), Gram (0.10), Pulses (0.85), Gawar (0.5), Oilseeds (18.80), Cotton seed (0.09), Cotton lint (2.08), Onion (1.52), Vegetables and fruits (13.09), Chillies (0.01), Groundnut (0.04), Potato (2.54)

Conflicts of interest

Authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

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