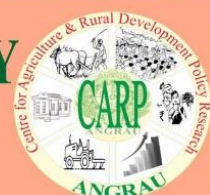




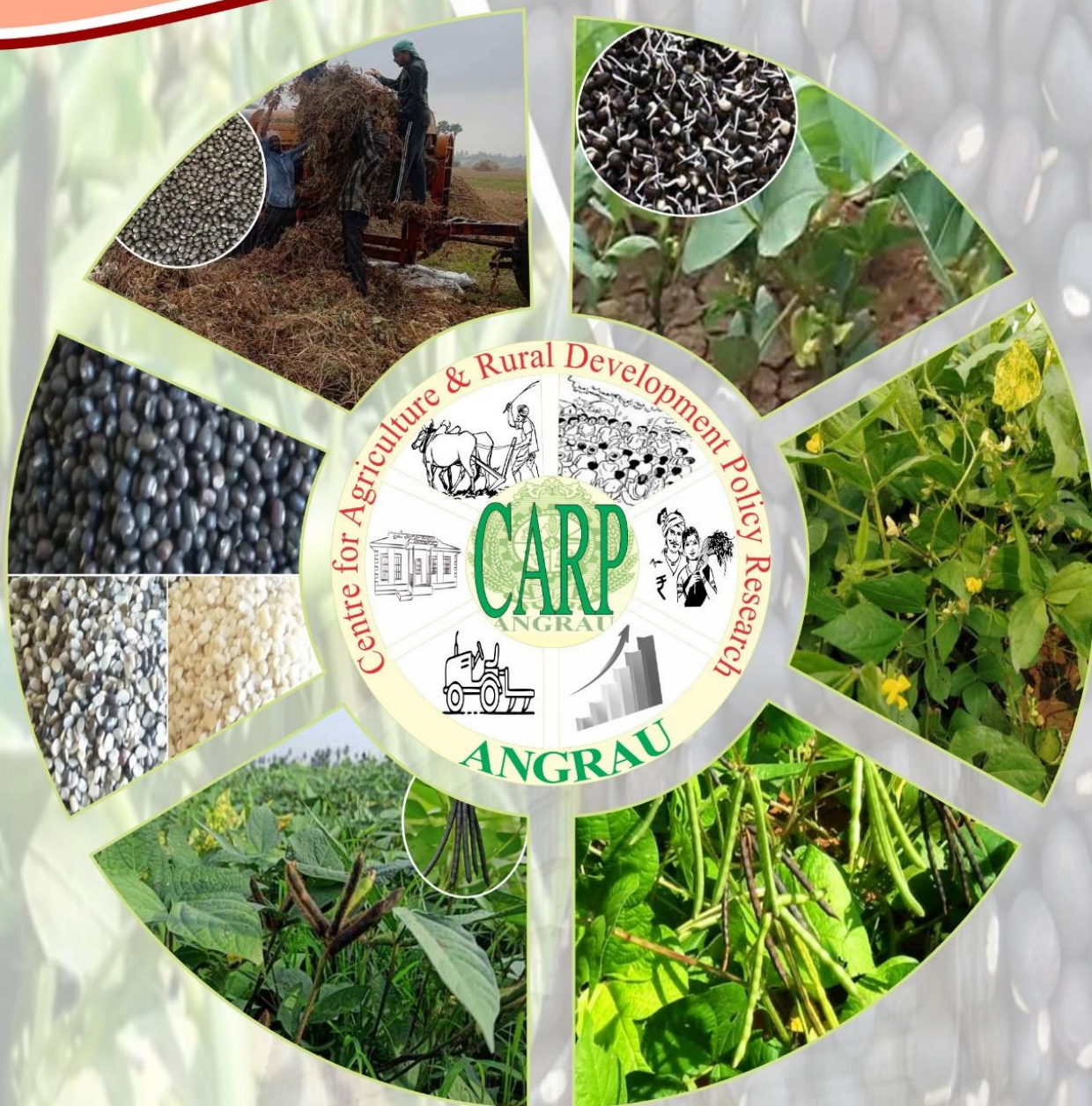
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Crop Outlook Reports of Andhra Pradesh

Blackgram- 2025-26



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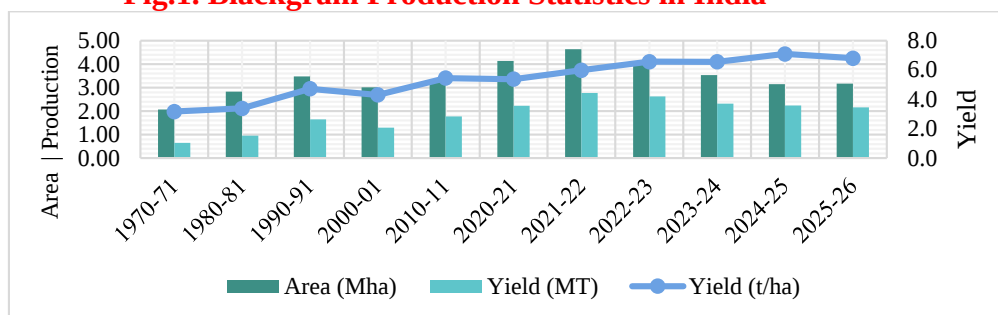
In Nutshell.....

- Blackgram is mainly cultivated in Asian countries like India, Pakistan, Myanmar and parts of Southern Asia.
- In India during 2025-26, Blackgram accounts for 8 per cent in total pulses production. Blackgram is majorly grown in Kharif (67%) followed by rabi (19%) and summer (14%).
- Major growing states are Madhya Pradesh (5.30 Lha), Uttar Pradesh (5.27 Lha) and Andhra Pradesh (3.67 Lha). Andhra Pradesh registered highest yield (11.69 quintal/ha). Which was 70.66 per cent higher than the national average (6.81 q/ha). During kharif, major states were Uttar Pradesh (20%) followed by Rajasthan (18 %), while during rabi, Andhra Pradesh with 3.34 Lakh hectares (55%) followed by Tamil Nadu (33%). During summer Madhya Pradesh has a major area with 1.95 Lha (45%).
- Ending stocks of Blackgram are expected to decline from 1.79 to 1.02 Lakh tons (Lt), reducing the stock-to-use ratio (%) from 7.33 to 4.10.
- In Andhra Pradesh during 2025–26, Krishna leads in both area and production with 136.64 Thousand hectares (Tha), 2,19 Thousand tons (Tt) respectively.
- In Andhra Pradesh, Blackgram LBG 752 is the prominent ANGRAU cultivated variety, constitute 73.29% (66.84 Tha) followed by TBG 104 (7%).
- From 2014-15 to 2025–26 the Gross value addition (GVA) by Blackgram to the state was ₹27,205 crore, while by LBG 752 was ₹6,876 (25.27%).
- Growth- instability matrix demonstrates that, in Andhra Pradesh between 2020-21 to 2025-26, majority of area is comes under the stagnation scenario (68%), followed by vulnerable zone (16%), risky expansion zone (9%) and desirable & sustainable zone (6%).
- Cost of cultivation (₹/ha) in Andhra Pradesh for kharif'2025 was ₹56,915; the gross returns were ₹71,964, with BC ratio of 1.74. Whereas, for rabi season the cost of cultivation was ₹44,476; the gross returns were ₹53,900, with BC ratio of 1.80; confirms that Blackgram is more profitable in Kharif than Rabi.
- The seasonal indices of Blackgram during 2025–26 indicate a clear inverse relationship between arrivals and prices.
- Agricultural Market Intelligence Centre (AMIC), ANGRAU forecasts the price (₹/q) range of ₹7,470 to ₹7,950. for kharif' 2026 marketing season.

Black gram is scientifically known as *Phasiolus mungo* and commonly called as Urad in India. India is its primary origin and is mainly cultivated in Asian countries including Pakistan, Myanmar and parts of Southern Asia. India currently represents the largest producer of Black gram accounting for more than 70% of the global production.

National Scenario:

Between 1950–51 to 2025–26, production increased from 0.66 Million tons (Mt) to 2.16 Mt, area increased from 2.06 Million hectares (Mha) to 3.17 Mha. Yield shows increasing trend from 3.17 to 6.81 tons/hectare (t/ha) (Fig.1). The increase in production (69%) was largely contributed by yield improvement (114%) than by area expansion (53%). This sustained increase in productivity indicates significant technological and management improvements in black gram cultivation.

Fig.1. Blackgram Production Statistics in India

Source: MoA&FW, GOI

In India during 2025–26, blackgram area was 31.70 Lha, production was 21.60 Lt with an average yield of 681 q/ha (Table 1). Madhya Pradesh has the major share in both area (16.72%) and production (20.60%). while, Andhra Pradesh has the significant share (19.86%) in production with 1,169 q/ha, which was 70.66 per cent more than the national average (681 q/ha). This indicates that farmers in Andhra Pradesh have adopted improved production technologies, along with balanced nutrient and effective pest management practices.

Table 1. Major Blackgram Producing States during 2025-26
(Area - Lha, Production - Lt, Yield - q/ha)

State	Area	Share (%) in India	Production	Share (%) in India	Yield
Madhya Pradesh	5.30	16.72	4.45	20.60	840
Andhra Pradesh	3.67	11.58	4.29	19.86	1,169
Uttar Pradesh	5.27	16.62	3.29	15.23	625
Maharashtra	3.80	11.99	2.39	11.06	630
Tamil Nadu	3.01	9.50	1.75	8.10	581
Rajasthan	3.79	11.96	0.92	4.26	242
Gujarat	1.31	4.13	0.90	4.17	686
All India	31.70	100	21.60	100	681

Source: UPAG (3rd advance estimates)

Note: States have been arranged in descending order of percentage share of production

During kharif'2025, the sown area sown was 21.26 Lha (Fig 2); the major states were Uttar Pradesh (20%) followed by Rajasthan (18 %) and Madhya Pradesh (16%). During rabi' 2025-26, major state was Andhra Pradesh with 3.34 Lha (55%) followed by Tamil Nadu (33%) and Assam (8 %). During summer'2026, Madhya Pradesh was major state with 1.95 Lha (45%). Overall, Blackgram is majorly grown in kharif (67%) followed by rabi (19%) and summer (14%).

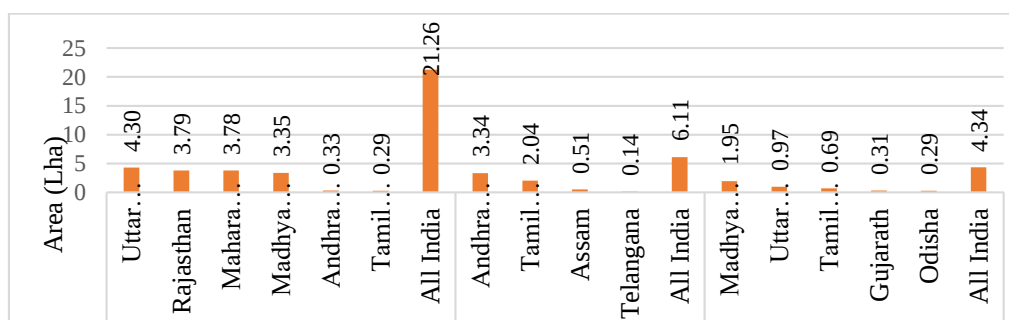


Fig. 2. Major Black gram growing states in India during 2025-26

The balance sheet indicates a decline in Blackgram availability from 26.19 Lt to 25.42 Lt (Table 2). Production is estimated to fall from 17.24 Lt to 16.66 Lt, due to poor yields. Ending stocks are expected to decline from 1.79 Lt to 1.02 Lt, reducing the stock-to-use ratio (%) from 7.33 to 4.10. This indicates a tighter Blackgram supply situation in 2026-27, with greater dependence on imports to meet domestic demand.

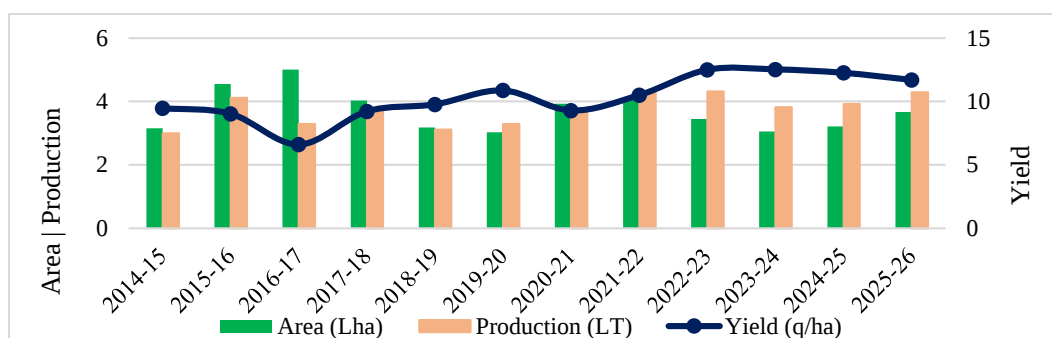
Table 2. Balance sheet of Blackgram for India

Particulars Lakh tons (Lt)	2024-25	2025-26*
Opening stocks	1.20	1.79
Production	17.24	16.66
Imports	7.75	6.97
Total supply	26.19	25.42
Export	0.25	0.15
Domestic consumption	24.15	24.25
Total Demand	24.40	24.50
Ending Stock	1.79	1.02
Stock Use Ratio	7.33%	4.1%

Source: Agriwatch.com, * estimates

State Scenario:

Blackgram cultivation in Andhra Pradesh exhibited a mixed performance in terms of area, production and yield during 2014-15 to 2025-26 (Fig.3). The area is increased from 3.15 Lha in 2014-15 to 3.67 Lha in 2025-26, recording an overall increase of 10.4 per cent. During the same period, production increased substantially from 2.99 Lt to 4.29 Lt, registering a 40.9 per cent increase. Yield also improved from 9.46 q/ha to 11.69 q/ha, showing a 35.2 per cent increase. The higher growth in production relative to area indicates that improvements in yield contributed significantly to the increase in production.

Fig 3. Blackgram production statistics in Andhra Pradesh

Source: DES.AP

During 2025-26, the state recorded 340 Tha, 3,995 Tt production and 11.75 q/ha yield. Krishna district is the leading district in area (136.64 Tha), production (2,190.34 Tt) and yield (16.03 q/ha) (Table 3). Nandyal and Bapatla followed in production with 352.58 and 349.25 Tt respectively.

Table 3: Major Blackgram producing Districts during 2025-26
(Area – 000' ha, Production- 000' tons, Yield - q/ha)

	Area @	Production*	Yield#
Krishna	136.64	219.03	16.03
Nandyal	30.50	35.25	11.56
Vizianagaram	26.89	1.88	0.7
Bapatla	26.24	34.92	13.31
Srikakulam	21.13	1.43	0.68
Andhra Pradesh	340	399.50	11.75

Source: DES, A.P. (@3rd advance estimates)

(*Estimated by CARP) (# yield averages TE 2024-25)

Note: Districts have been arranged in descending order based on area.

During kharif, non-ANGRAU varieties dominated blackgram cultivation in the state, accounting for 99 per cent of the total area, while ANGRAU varieties accounted for only 1 per cent (Table 4). Among ANGRAU varieties, TBG 104 was the major variety, covering 45 per cent with 1.7 Tha. Whereas, during rabi, ANGRAU varieties dominated with a 56 per cent share (103.24 Tha); among them LBG 752 was the most prominent with 66.84 Tha (73.29 %).

Table 4: Composition of varieties during 2025-26

Kharif 2025				Rabi 2025-26			
Variety	Area (Ha)	% to total ANGRAU	% to total Blackgram	Variety	Area (Ha)	% to total ANGRAU	% to total Blackgram
TBG 104	1.7	45	1	LBG 752	66.84	65	36
LBG 451	0.43	11	0	TBG 104	13.13	13	7
LBG 884	0.34	9	0	LBG 904	5.76	6	3
GBG 45	0.22	6	0	LBG 645	5.34	5	3
LBG 645	0.16	4	0	LBG 787	2.67	3	1
Other ANGRAU	0.89	24	0	Other ANGRAU	9.47	9	5
Total ANGRAU	3.77	100	1	Total ANGRAU	103.24	100	56
Non-ANGRAU	29.72		99	Non-ANGRAU	82.58		44
Total	33.49		100	Total	185.82		100

Source: e- crop data

During 2014-15 to 2025-26 the total GVA by blackgram crop had increased from ₹1,300 crore to ₹3,346 crore, cumulatively ₹27,205 crore (Table 6). Among the varieties, LBG 752 made a substantial contribution to the overall GVA, which increased from ₹111 crore (8.53%) to ₹888 crore (26.54 %), cumulatively ₹6,876 crore (25.27%).

Table 6. Gross value addition (GVA) of Blackgram in Andhra Pradesh (₹crores)

Year	Blackgram	LBG 752	Share (%)
2014-15	1,300	111	8.53
2015-16	1,901	324	17.04
2016-17	1,645	259	15.74
2017-18	2,003	411	20.52
2018-19	1,742	327	18.78
2019-20	1,875	417	22.24
2020-21	2,190	653	29.82
2021-22	2,801	814	29.06
2022-23	2,845	777	27.31
2023-24	2,655	808	30.43
2024-25	2,900	1,087	37.47
2025-26	3,346	888	26.54
Total	27,205	6,876	25.27

Source: CARP estimates

During 2020–21 to 2025–26, Growth–Instability Matrix (GIM) (refer paddy Outlook Report- June to May 2025-26) analysis revealed that Anakapalli with 6 per cent area comes under ‘desirable and sustainable’ category (Table 7). While, Vizianagaram, Krishna, Guntur, Bapatla and Nandyal with 68 percent area is in ‘stagnation scenario’. Srikakulam, Parvathipuram Alluri Sitharama Raju, Kakinada, East Godavari Palnadu, Prakasam, S.P.S. Nellore, Ananthapuram with 16 per cent area is under ‘vulnerable category’. Eluru, N.T.R, Y.S.R. Kadapa with 9 percent area falls under the risky expansion category. The findings emphasize the need for differentiated, region-specific policy interventions rather than uniform developmental strategies across the state.

Table 7: Categorisation of districts based on growth and instability of area during 2020-21 to 2025-26

		CGR	
		< 4% (Low)	> 4% (High)
CV	< 20% (Low)	Vizianagaram, Krishna, Guntur, Bapatla, Nandyal (68%)	Anakapalli (6%)
	> 20% (High)	Srikakulam, Parvathipuram Alluri Sitharama Raju, Kakinada, East Godavari Palnadu, Prakasam, S.P.S. Nellore, Ananthapuram (16%)	Eluru, N.T.R, Y.S.R. Kadapa (9%)

Note: Values in parentheses represent percentage of in state total area, 2025-26

Primary data were collected from farmers to estimate the cost and returns of Blackgram cultivation (₹/ha) during 2025–26 (Table 8). During kharif, the total cost of cultivation (Cost C2) was ₹56,915/ha, comprising ₹39,788 (69.91%) variable cost and ₹17,127 (30.09%) fixed cost. Labour cost (54.45%) constituted the major component of

variable cost at ₹16,995. The average yield was 9 q/ha with a market price of ₹7,996/q resulting in gross returns of ₹71,964/ha. Consequently, farmers realised net returns of ₹15,049/ha, with a B:C ratio of 1.80 on variable cost and 1.26 on total cost. During rabi, the total cost of cultivation was comparatively lower at ₹44,476/ha, of which ₹30,955 (69.60%) constituted variable cost and ₹13,521 (30.40%) fixed cost. Labour accounted for ₹17,526 (56.62%) of variable cost, followed by material cost of ₹12,357 (39.92%). With an average yield of 7 q/ha and market price of ₹7,700/q, the gross returns amounted to ₹53,900/ha. The resulting net returns were ₹9,424/ha, with a B:C ratio of 1.74 on variable cost and 1.21 on total cost. The B:C ratios were fairly similar across kharif and rabi seasons, indicating comparable economic viability of Blackgram cultivation in both seasons.

Table 8: Cost-return structure of Blackgram in Andhra Pradesh 2025-26 (₹/ha)

S.No	Particulars	Value (₹)	
		Kharif	Rabi
1	Labour cost	16,995	17,526
2	Material cost	21,665	12,357
	Miscellaneous	1,128	1,072
3	Variable cost (VC)	39,788	30,955
4	Fixed Costs (FC)	17,127	13,521
5	Total Cost (Cost C2)	56,915	44,476
6	Yield (q/ha)	9	7
7	Price (₹/q)	7,996	7,700
9	Gross Returns (GR)	71,964	53,900
10	Net Returns (NR)	15,049	9,424
11	BCR on VC	1.80	1.74
12	BCR on TC	1.26	1.21

Source: Survey Data (2025-26)

Price outlook:

The seasonal indices of Blackgram during 2025–26 indicate a clear inverse relationship between arrivals and prices. The arrivals were highly concentrated during September (399.31), followed by December (238.64) and February (195.16) indicating the major marketing periods. The lowest arrival index was observed in October (15.96) (Table 9).

Table 9: Seasonal Indices of Blackgram in Andhra Pradesh (2025-26)

Months	Arrivals		Price	
	Tons	Seasonal Index	₹/q	Seasonal Index
Jun-25	56	25.09	5,580	83.65
Jul-25	34	15.23	6,140	92.04
Aug-25	28	12.84	5,946	89.14
Sep-25	883	399.31	5,169	77.49
Oct-25	35	15.96	5,922	88.77
Nov-25	74	33.36	5,584	83.71
Dec-25	528	238.64	6,965	104.42
Jan-26	84	37.75	7,800	116.93
Feb-26	432	195.16	7,937	118.98
Mar-26	320	144.52	8,001	119.94
Apr-26	143	64.51	7,329	109.87
May-26	39	17.63	7,675	115.06
Yearly Average	221	100	6,671	100

Source: Agmark net

In contrast, the price index was lowest in September (77.49) when arrivals were at their peak, while prices increased during the lean-arrival months. The highest price index was recorded in March (119.94) followed by February (118.98) and January (116.93). The market price increased from ₹5,169/q in September to ₹8,001/q in March. Overall, the seasonal pattern suggests that higher market arrivals were associated with lower prices, whereas prices strengthened during periods of relatively lower arrivals. This indicates the potential for farmers to improve price realisation through better storage and staggered marketing, particularly by avoiding distress sales during peak arrival periods.

As per the estimates given by Agricultural Market Intelligence Centre (AMIC), ANGRAU, for marketing season of Kharif '2026, the forecast prices (₹/q) are ₹7,470 to ₹7,950. While, Minimum Support Price (MSP) was ₹7,800.
