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Crop Outlook Reports of Andhra Pradesh

PADDY - 2025-26



Compiled and Edited

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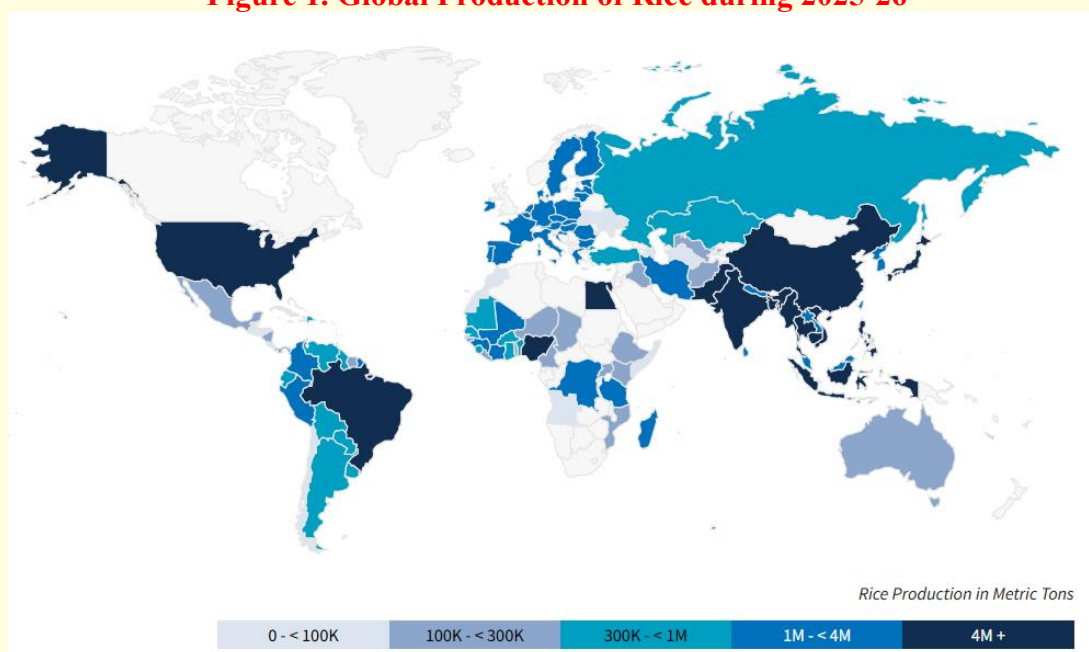
In Nutshell.....

- ☞ India has the world's largest rice area; 53 million hectares (Mha) and highest production; 154 million tons (Mt) followed by China.
- ☞ During 2024-25 global rice exports were 54 Mt; India's stake was 18 Mt (33%).
- ☞ In India, between 1950-51 to 2025-26, the rice production has increased 648 per cent, the yield improved by 269 per cent, whereas, area was increased by 60 per cent only. Demonstrates that increase in production was yield-led.
- ☞ Notable paddy varieties in India are IR8, MTU1010, BPT5204, Phalguni, Luna Shankhi, MTU7029, RNR 15048, Jaya, Pusa Basmati. While in Andhra Pradesh, prominent varieties are MTU1121, BPT5204, MTU7029, MTU1061 and MTU1064.
- ☞ India is a major non-basmati rice exporting country with volume of 15.01 Mt, valued at 51,894 crores.
- ☞ Uttar Pradesh stood at the top in area and production during 2025-26 followed by Telangana, West Bengal and Punjab. Andhra Pradesh is at 5th position in production with 10.58 Mt.
- ☞ CARP estimated that ANGRAU-developed paddy varieties cover nearly 73 per cent of the total paddy area in Andhra Pradesh, with a significantly higher adoption during the kharif season (85%) than in the rabi season (48%).
- ☞ In Andhra Pradesh, West Godavari district records the highest area (174 thousand ha), production (1,244 thousand tons) and yield (7.15 t/ha), indicating its dominance in rice cultivation. Higher productivity was noticed in East Godavari, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Konaseema and Eluru districts, whereas, Srikakulam and Bapatla show comparatively lower yields.
- ☞ Categorization of districts based on cross tabulation of growth and instability of area shows that 76.1% area is under 'stagnation zone' followed by vulnerability zone (17.33%). While East Godavari is in desirable and sustainable zone (6.48%).
- ☞ Cost of cultivation (₹/ha) in Andhra Pradesh for kharif'2025 was ₹1,26,120; the gross returns were ₹1,32,212, with BC ratio of 1.05. Whereas, for rabi season the cost of cultivation was ₹1,17,126; the gross returns were ₹1,46,773, with BC ratio of 1.22; confirms that Rabi' 2025-26 paddy is more profitable than kharif.
- ☞ AMIC, ANGRAU forecasts the price (₹/q) range of 2,170 to 2,450 and 2,320 – 2,760 for the Normal and Grade-A types respectively for kharif' 2026 marketing season.

Global Scenario:

Paddy is the world's second most important cereal crop after Corn. Global rice production in 2025-26 reached record 544.74 Mt, an increase of 0.5 per cent from the previous year (USDA). Traditionally, countries in Asia have the largest share in world rice production (Fig.1). India is the world's leading rice producer, followed by China and Bangladesh.

Figure 1. Global Production of Rice during 2025-26



Source: fas.usda.gov

India has the world's largest area; 53 Mha and highest production; 154 Mt. But lags behind in yield (3.99 t/ha) with 52nd rank (Table 1). Lower yields in India attributed to soil-nutrient deficiencies, labour and water scarcity, the use of traditional cultivation methods and low yielding varieties.

Table 1: Global statistics of Rice for the 2025-26

Area			Production			Productivity		
Country	Mha	Rank	Country	Mt	Rank	Country	t/ha	Rank
India	53	1	India	154	1	Australia	10.11	1
China	29	2	China	146	2	Turkey	9.45	2
Bangladesh	12	3	Bangladesh	38	3	Peru	9.05	3
Indonesia	11	4	Indonesia	34	4	USA	8.62	4
Thailand	11	5	Vietnam	26	5	Egypt	7.89	5
						India	3.99	52

Source: USDA estimates

National Scenario:

In India the rice production increased from around 20 Mt in 1950–51 to 150 Mt in 2025–26, during the same period yield increased from 0.67 to 3 t/ha (Fig.2). while cultivated area increased moderately (30 Mha to 50 Mha). It reveals that growth in production (648%) was more influenced by growth in yield (269%) than growth in area (60%).

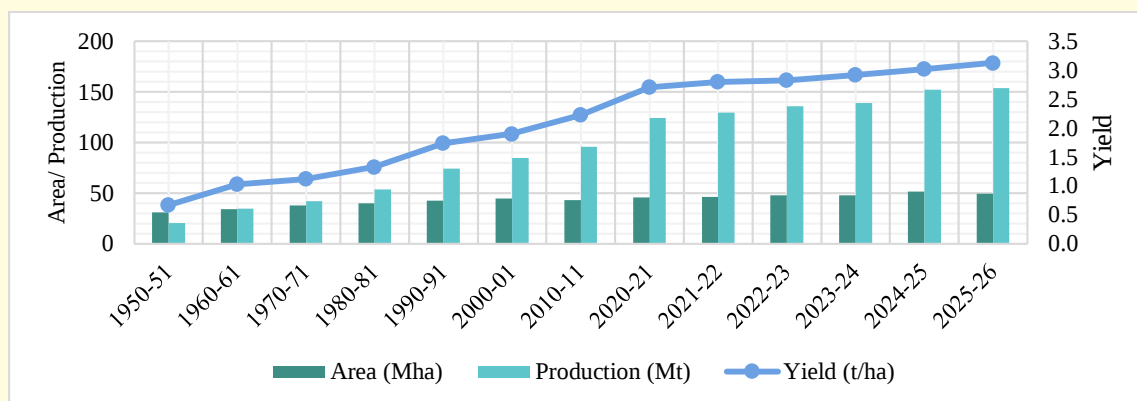


Fig.2: Rice Production Statistics in India

Source: MoA&FW, GOI

**Table 2: Major Rice Producing (Top 10) States during 2025-26
(Area – Mha; Production – Mt; Yield - t/ha)**

State	Area	Share (%) in India	Production	Share (%) in India	Yield
Uttar Pradesh	6.98	13.22	19.80	12.86	2.83
Telangana	5.34	10.11	18.52	12.03	3.47
West Bengal	5.65	10.70	17.13	11.12	3.03
Punjab	3.26	6.17	12.53	8.14	3.84
Andhra Pradesh	2.65	5.02	10.58	6.87	3.99
Odisha	3.85	7.29	10.21	6.63	2.65
Madhya Pradesh	4.25	8.05	10.10	6.56	2.38
Chhattisgarh	3.69	6.99	9.91	6.44	2.68
Bihar	3.31	6.27	8.74	5.68	2.64
Tamil Nadu	2.25	4.26	7.75	5.03	3.44
All India	52.80	100	154	100	2.92

Source: UPAG (3rd advance estimates)

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

In India during 2025–26, area was 52.80 Mha; production was 154 Mt and yield was 2.92 t/ha (Table 2). Uttar Pradesh was the leading state in both area (6.98 Mha with 13.22 % share) and production (19.80 Mt with 12.86% share), followed by Telangana (18.52 Mt) and West Bengal (17.13 Mt). Andhra Pradesh is also a major producer (10.58 Mt), with highest yield 3.99 t/ha, followed by Punjab (3.84 t/ha) and Telangana (3.47 t/ha). On the other hand, states such as Odisha (2.65 t/ha), Bihar (2.64 t/ha) and Madhya Pradesh (2.38 t/ha) recorded comparatively lower yields. It shows variation in yields based on different Agro Climatic Zones (ACZs) of India. Hence, ACZ specific research and development efforts should be strengthened.

During 2025-26, India's exports of non-basmati rice was 15.01 Mt, valued at ₹51,894 crores (Table 3). The Benin is the major destination for Indian exports with a quantity of 1.87 Mt, accounting for ₹5,980 crores. Bangladesh imported 1.37 Mt followed by the Guinea (1.04 Mt) and Togo (1.03 Mt).

Table 3: Indian rice (non-basmati) exports to different countries (Top 10) during 2025-26.

Country	Quantity (Mt)	Value (₹crore)
Benin	1.87	5,980
Bangladesh	1.37	4,816
Guinea	1.04	3,440
Togo	1.03	3,406
Cote D Ivoire	0.86	2,797
Senegal	0.78	2,279
Others	8.06	29,176
Total	15.01	51,894

Source: APEDA

The estimates for 2025–26 marketing year projects a marginal rise (2.3 Mt) in total availability from 146.99 Mt in 2024–25. (Table 4). The carry-out stock is estimated to strengthen further to 23.41 Mt, compared with 21.08 Mt in 2024–25, pushing the stock-to-use ratio from 16.74 per cent to 18.59 per cent.

Table 4: Balance sheet of Rice stocks (Mt) in India

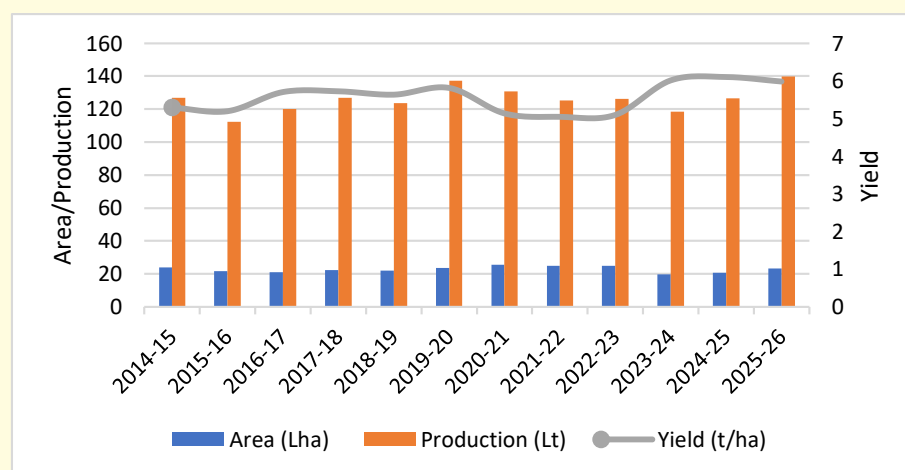
Particulars	2024-25	2025-26*
Carry in	17.35	21.08
Production	129.64	128.21
Imports	0.00	0.00
Total Availability	146.99	149.29
Consumption	102.91	104.97
Exports	23	20.92
Total Usage	125.91	125.89
Carry out	21.08	23.41
Stock to use ratio	16.74%	18.59%

Source: Agriwatch.com,

Note: * estimates

State Scenario:

In Andhra Pradesh, across all districts, paddy is predominantly grown in irrigated areas in both Kharif and Rabi seasons. It accounts for 34.45 per cent of the total cropped area in the state. During 2014-15 to 2025-26, production and yields recorded 0.71 per cent and 1.02 per cent growth rate. Whereas, area recorded negative growth rate (-0.23%). This reveals that production was led by yield. Increase in yield is attributed to development and adoption of new technologies (Fig 3).

**Fig 3: Paddy production statistics in Andhra Pradesh**

Among the districts, West Godavari records the highest in area (174 thousand ha), production (1,244 thousand tons) and yield (7.15 t/ha), indicating its strong dominance in paddy cultivation (Table 5). Except Bapatla and Srikakulam all districts show relatively high yields than state average. There is a significant inter-district variation in yields, need for targeted interventions like transfer successful cultivation practices and technological support from high-performing districts to relatively low-performing districts.

Table 5: Major Paddy producing Districts (Top 10) during 2025-26
(Area – 000' ha; Production- 000' tons; Yield - t/ha)

S. No.		Area @	Production*	Yield [#]
1	West Godavari	174	1,245	7.15
2	Srikakulam	162	752	4.64
3	Kakinada	161	1,087	6.75
4	Krishna	156	930	5.96
5	East Godavari	160	1,123	7.02
6	S.P.S. Nellore	151	987	6.54
7	Nandyal	140	869	6.21
8	Dr.B.R.A. Konaseema	115	767	6.67
9	Eluru	111	761	6.86
10	Bapatla	99	541	5.47
	Andhra Pradesh	2,336	13,972	5.98

Source: District hand books, 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.

The Growth–Instability Matrix (GIM) was developed to categorise the different districts based on growth and instability. Compound Growth Rate (CGR) as a measure of growth; Coefficient of Variation (CV) as a measure of instability were taken for estimation. As per the agricultural economics literature, four (4) percent CGR and 20% CV were taken as cut-off points to divide low and high categories. Districts were categorise based on the area into four viz., Desirable and Sustainable (High growth rate & Low instability-HL), Risky Expansion (High growth rate & High Instability - HH), Stagnation (Low growth rate & Low instability - LL) and Vulnerable (Low growth rate & High Instability - LH).

Table 6: Categorisation of districts based on growth and instability in area during 2020-21 to 2025-26

		CGR	
		< 4% (Low)	> 4% (High)
CV	< 20% (Low)	Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Parvathipuram, Alluri Sitharama Raju, Vishakapatnam, Anakapalli, Kakinada, Dr.B.R.A. Konaseema, West Godavari, Eluru, Krishna, Guntur, Bapatla, Kurnool, Nandyal, Ananthapuram and Tirupati. (76.17%)	East Godavari (6.48%)
	> 20% (High)	N.T.R, Palnadu, Prakasam, S.P.S. Nellore, Sri Sathyasai, Y.S.R. Kadapa, Annamayya and Chittoor. (17.33%)	-

Note: Values in parentheses represent percentage to total area in the state

The East Godavari with 6.48 per cent area comes under 'desirable and sustainable' category (Table 6). While, seventeen districts viz., Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Parvathipuram, Alluri Sitharama Raju, Vishakapatnam, Anakapalli, Kakinada, Dr.B.R.A. Konaseema, West Godavari, Eluru, Krishna, Guntur, Bapatla, Kurnool, Nandyal, Ananthapuram and Tirupati with 76.17% area is in 'stagnation scenario'. The remaining eight districts viz., N.T.R, Palnadu, Prakasam, S.P.S. Nellore, Sri Sathyasai, Y.S.R. Kadapa, Annamayya and Chittoor with 17.33% area is under 'vulnerable category'. Notably, no district 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.

ANGRAU rice varieties show substantial share in total paddy area. The gross area sown in Kharif' 2025 has 14.94 lakh hectares (Lha); 12.76 Lha (85.40%) is under ANGRAU varieties (Table 7). Similarly, in Rabi' 2025-26 out of 7.23 Lha, ANGRAU rice varieties were in 3.46 Lha (47.85%). The major ANGRAU varieties cultivated in Andhra Pradesh are BPT5204, MTU1121, MTU7029, MTU1318 and MTU1061 accounting for nearly 54 per cent of the paddy area in both seasons put together.

Table 7: Major ANGRAU Rice varieties cultivation in Andhra Pradesh during 2025-26

Varieties	Kharif		Rabi	
	Area (Lha)	% share	Area (Lha)	% share
BPT5204	2.56	17.13	0.68	9.40
MTU7029	2.26	15.12	-	-
MTU1318	1.84	12.31	-	-
MTU1121	1.66	11.11	1.45	20.05
MTU1061	1.53	10.24	-	-
MTU3626	-	-	0.72	9.95
MTU1010	-	-	0.13	1.79
Other ANGRAU var.	2.56	17	0.48	6.63
Total ANGRAU Var.	12.76	85.40	3.46	47.85
Total A.P.	14.94	100	7.23	100

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, Govt. of AP.

Primary data from farmers was collected for estimation of costs and returns (₹/ha) in paddy cultivation. During Kharif' 2025 the total cost of cultivation (Cost C3) was ₹1,26,120 (Table 8). Labour cost constituted the major share at ₹57,570 (45.64%) followed by material cost of ₹22,841 (18.11%). The total variable cost amounted to ₹90,490, while fixed costs were ₹24,165. The average yield was 57.94 qtl, with a market price (₹/q) of 2,235, the gross returns were ₹1,32,212 and value of by-product was ₹2,710. The resulting net returns was ₹6,092. The benefit-cost (BC) ratio on variable and total cost were 1.46 and 1.05 respectively, indicating only marginal profitability.

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

S.No	Particulars	Kharif	Rabi
1	Labour cost	57,570	53,205
2	Material cost	22,841	22,915
3	Variable cost (VC)	90,490	86,313
4	Fixed Costs (FC)	24,165	20,165
5	Total Cost (Cost C3)	1,26,120	1,17,126
6	Yield (q/ha)	57.94	67.30
7	Price (₹/q)	2,235	2,130
8	Value of by-product	2,710	3,406
9	Gross Returns (GR)	1,32,212	1,46,773
10	Net Returns (NR)	6,092	29,647
11	BCR on VC	1.46	1.70
12	BCR on TC	1.05	1.22

Source: Survey Data (2025-26)

During Rabi' 2025-26 the total cost of cultivation was ₹1, 17,126. Labour cost is ₹53,205 (45.25%) and material cost was ₹22,915 (19.56%). The total variable cost was ₹86,313 and fixed costs was ₹20,165. Yield was higher at 67.30 qtl. The price received was 2,130 ₹/q. The higher yield and by-product value (₹3,406) resulted in higher gross returns of ₹1,46,773 than kharif season. Net returns were ₹29,647. BCR on variable cost and total cost were 1.70 and 1.22 respectively. Thus, paddy cultivation in Rabi is more profitable than Kharif owing to higher productivity.

Price outlook:

The table 9, shows a distinct seasonal pattern in paddy arrivals, whereas, market prices remained relatively stable throughout the year. Paddy arrivals were substantially above the annual average during November (236.36), March (214.46), September (176.93) and December (140.42) indicating the peak marketing period. In contrast, arrivals were considerably below the annual average during February (3.63), May (10.73), January (28.86) and July (43.87) reflecting lean market supply. The seasonal index of market prices ranged narrowly from 96.96 to 103.72 suggesting only marginal monthly price fluctuations. The inverse relationship between arrivals and prices was not very pronounced, indicating that effective procurement operations and relatively balanced demand helped maintain price stability despite significant seasonal variations in market arrivals.

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

Months	Arrivals		Price	
	Tonnes	Seasonal Index	₹/q	Seasonal Index
Jun-25	13,537	54.55	2,376	100.38
Jul-25	10,886	43.87	2,371	100.17
Aug-25	19,801	79.79	2,455	103.72
Sep-25	43,907	176.93	2,341	98.90
Oct-25	19,567	78.85	2,354	99.45
Nov-25	58,656	236.36	2,431	102.70
Dec-25	34,847	140.42	2,295	96.96
Jan-26	7,163	28.86	2,339	98.82
Feb-26	900	3.63	2,311	97.63
Mar-26	53,220	214.46	2,387	100.84
Apr-26	32,645	131.55	2,380	100.55
May-26	2,663	10.73	2,364	99.87
Yearly average	24,816	100	2367	100

Source: Agmarknet

As per the estimates given by AMIC, ANGRAU, for marketing season of Kharif '2026, the forecast prices (₹/q) are 2,170 to 2,450 for common grade and 2,320 to 2,760 for grade A. While, Minimum Support Price (MSP) for respective grades were 2,441 and 2,461 respectively.
