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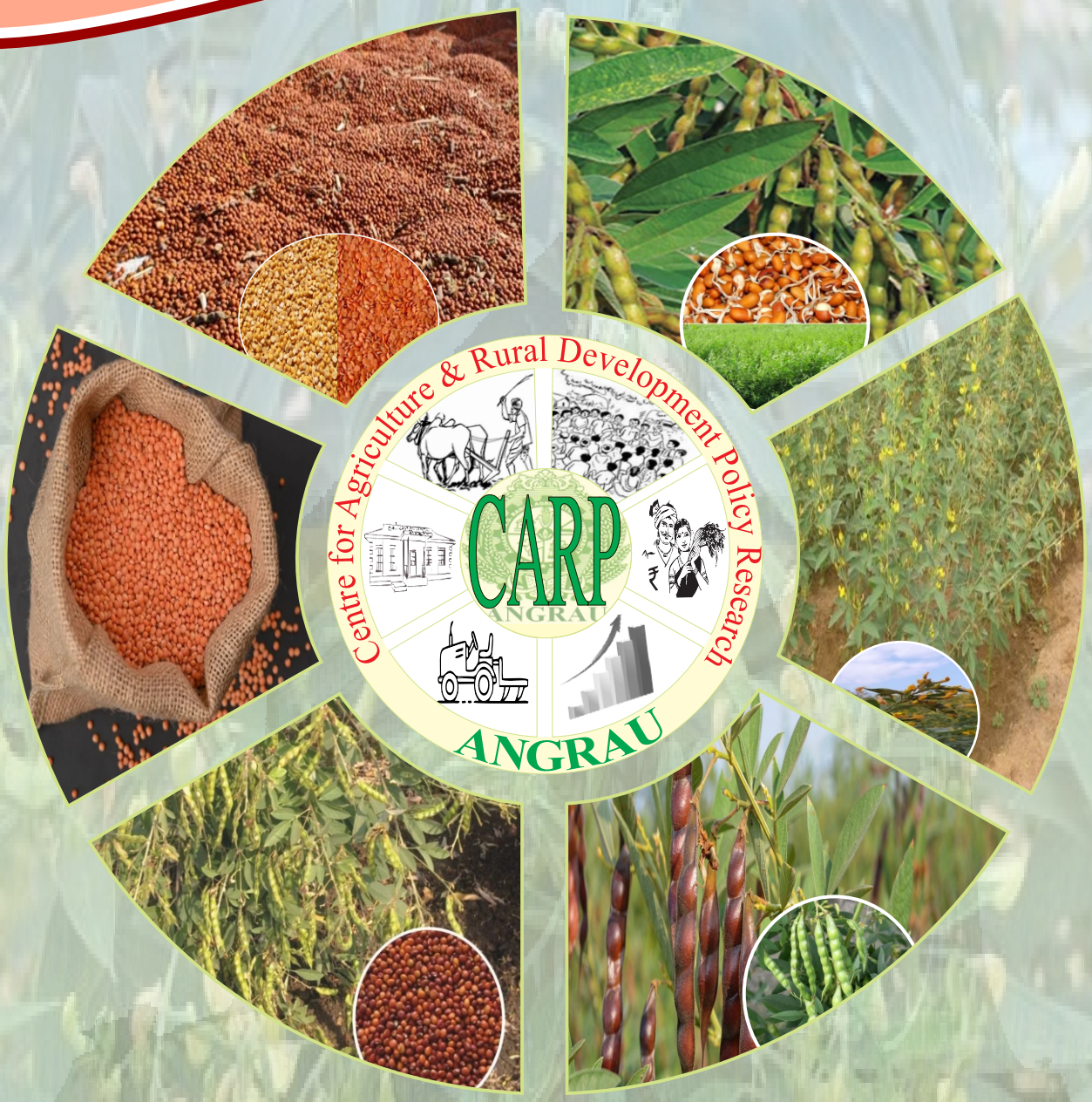
Crop Outlook Reports of Andhra Pradesh

Redgram- 2025-26



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In Nutshell…..

- Redgram is cultivated in 26 countries across the globe in 9.98 million ha (Mha) with 5.78 million tons (Mt) of production.
- India has maximum area with 4.20 Mha followed by Myanmar (0.35 Mha) and Malawi (0.26). In production, major producers are India (3.51 Mt), Malawi (0.47 Mt), Myanmar (0.25 Mt) and Tanzania (0.22 Mt).
- In India Redgram accounts for 13.13 per cent in total pulses production. During 2025-26, the major states are Karnataka (1.52 Mha), Maharashtra (1.23 Mha) and Andhra Pradesh (0.43 Mha). Gujarat registered highest yield (11.19 q/ha). Yields in Andhra Pradesh (6.47 q/ha) was 19.6 per cent lower than the national average (8.05 q/ha).
- In Andhra Pradesh during 2025–26, Ananthapuramu leads in area with 101.64 Thousand hectares (Tha), while Palnadu leads in production with 39.94 Thousand tons (Tt).
- In Andhra Pradesh, Redgram LRG 52 is the prominent ANGRAU cultivated variety, constitute 73.29% (225.25 Tha) followed by LRG 41 (63 Tha).
- During 2025–26 the Gross value addition (GVA) by redgram to the state was ₹2,248 crore, while GVA by LRG 52 was ₹242, with a share of 10.77 per cent.
- Growth- instability matrix reveals that, in Andhra Pradesh, between 2020-21 to 2025-26, majority of area is under the risky expansion zone (44%), followed by stagnation scenario (27%), vulnerable zone (17.33%) and desirable & sustainable zone (12%) respectively.
- During Kharif' 2025 the total cost of cultivation (Cost C2) was ₹63,207. Farmers incurred negative net returns of ₹14,441 and the benefit-cost ratio was 1.05 on variable costs and 0.77 on total cost.
- Seasonal index analysis indicates that Redgram arrivals are highly seasonal but prices exhibited relatively low seasonal variation.
- Agricultural Market Intelligence Centre (AMIC), ANGRAU forecasts the price (₹/q) range of ₹6,680 to ₹7,660 for kharif' 2026 marketing season.

Global Scenario

Pigeon pea (*Cajanus Cajan*), also known as Redgram, Arhar, or Tur, is an annual/perennial legume from the family Fabaceae. It is consumed on a large scale in South Asia and serves as a major source of protein for the population of the Indian subcontinent. In 2024-25, India's stake in global production was 61% (3.51 Mt); with 42 per cent area (4.20 Mha) (Table 1). After India, Malawi (0.47 Mt), Myanmar (0.25 Mt) and Tanzania (0.22 Mt) are the major producing countries.

Table 1. Global statistics of Redgram for the 2024-25

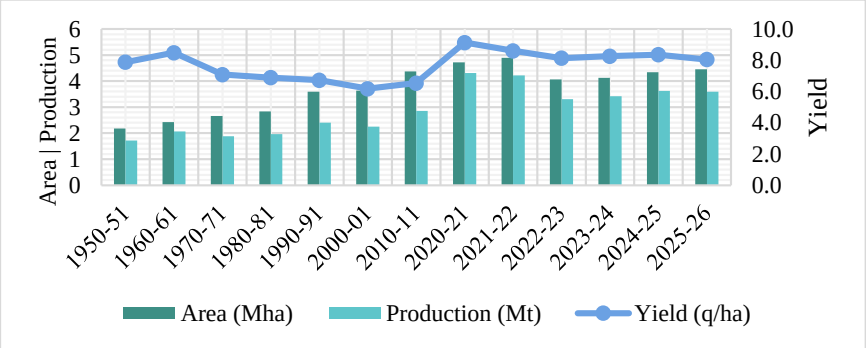
Area		Production	
Country	**Mha**	**Country**	**Mt**
India	4.20	India	3.51
Myanmar	0.35	Malawi	0.47
Malawi	0.26	Myanmar	0.25
Tanzania	0.19	Tanzania	0.22
Kenya	0.14	Kenya	0.10
World	**9.98**	**World**	**5.78**

Source: FAOSTAT

National Scenario:

Between 1950–51 to 2025–26, production increased from 1.72 Mt to 3.59 Mt, area increased from 2.18 Mha to 4.46 Mha, while, yield was remained largely stagnant around 7-8 q/ha over the period. (Fig.1). Growth in production was led by area expansion (104%) than yield's growth (2.15%). This indicates that yield enhancement remains a critical challenge for sustaining future production.

Fig.1. Redgram Production Statistics in India



Source: *MoA&FW, GOI*

During 2025–26, area was 4.46 Mha, production was 3.59 Mt with an average yield of 8.05 q/ha (Table 2). Karnataka has the major share (34%) in area with 1.52 Mha, while, Maharashtra has the major share (33%) in production with 1.18 Mt. Gujarat records the highest yield at 11.19 q/ha, followed by Uttar Pradesh (10.85 q/ha) and Maharashtra (9.61 q/ha). Andhra Pradesh recorded a yield 6.47 q/ha, which was 19.6 per cent lower than the national average (8.05 q/ha). This yield gap indicates considerable scope to enhance production, without strain on area expansion, through the adoption of improved varieties and quality seed, timely sowing, balanced nutrient management, and effective pest and disease management.

Table 2. Major Redgram Producing States during 2025-26
(Area - Mha, Production - Mt, Yield - q/ha)

State	Area	Share (%) in India	Production	Share (%) in India	Yield
Karnataka	1.52	34	0.75	21	4.90
Maharashtra	1.23	28	1.18	33	9.61
Andhra Pradesh	**0.43**	**10**	**0.28**	**8**	**6.47**
Gujarth	0.31	7	0.35	10	11.19
Uttar Pradesh	0.25	6	0.27	8	10.85
All India	**4.46**	**100**	**3.59**	**100**	**8.05**

Source: UPAG (3rd advance estimates)
Note: States have been arranged in descending order of percentage share of area

The balance sheet indicates a decline in redgram availability from 46.58Lt to 45.73 Lt (Table 3). Production is estimated to fall from 34.43 Lt to 30.14 Lt, due to poor yields and crop damages by unexpected rains across key growing regions like Karnataka and Maharashtra during critical development phase. While imports are projected to

increase from 9.00 Lt to 11.75 Lt. Despite higher imports, ending stocks are expected to decline from 3.84 Lt to 1.63 Lt, reducing the stock-to-use ratio (%) from 8.72 to 3.69. This indicates a tighter redgram supply situation in 2026-27, with greater dependence on imports to meet domestic demand.

Table 3. Balance sheet of Redgram for India

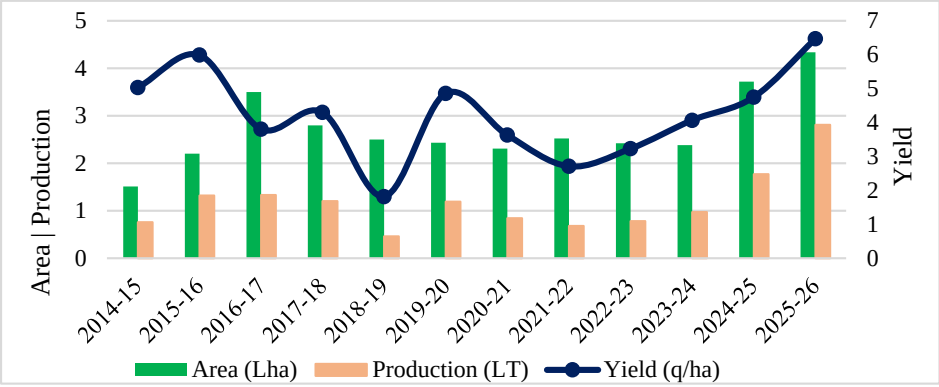
Particulars Lakh tons (Lt)	2024-25	2025-26*
Opening stocks	3.15	3.84
Production	34.43	30.14
Imports	9	11.75
Total supply	**46.58**	**45.73**
Export	0.25	0.15
Domestic consumption	43.75	43.95
Total Demand	**44**	**44.10**
Ending Stock	3.84	1.63
Stock Use Ratio	**8.72%**	**3.69%**

***Source**: Agriwatch.com, * estimates*

State Scenario:

In Andhra Pradesh, Redgram majorly growing in Kharif season. It accounts for 31.26 per cent of the total pulse cropped area. During 2014-15 to 2025-26, area recorded a growth rate 2.05 per cent, production had a growth rate at 2.17 percent, but yield is at 0.11 per cent only (Fig 2). This reveals that growth in production was led by growth in area.

Fig 2. Redgram production statistics in Andhra Pradesh



Source: DES.AP

In Andhra Pradesh during 2025–26, Ananthapuramu leads in area with 101.64 Tha, while Palnadu is the major producing district with 39.94 Tt (Table 4). Other major production districts are Prakasam. Kurnool and Nandyal *etc*. Significant inter-district variation in red gram yield is observed, highlights the need for district-specific interventions like adoption of improved varieties and scientific crop management practices, particularly in low-yielding areas.

Table 4: Major Redgram producing Districts during 2025-26
(Area – 000' ha, Production- 000' tons, Yield - t/ha)

	Area [@]	Production*	Yield[#]
Ananthapuramu	101.64	16.21	159.5
Prakasam	52.39	25.20	481
Kurnool	44.4	22.69	511
Nandyal	42.51	24.10	567
Palnadu	36.01	39.94	1109
Sri Satya Sai	24.38	3.63	149
Andhra Pradesh	**404**	2.01	**497**

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.

The dominance of ANGRAU varieties (72.23%) was observed in varietal composition over non-ANGRAU (27.77%) (Table 5). LRG 52 is the prominent variety with 73.29 per cent (225.25 Tha) share in ANGRAU varieties; 52.94 per cent share in total redgram, followed by LRG 41 (14.55%).

Table 5. Major ANGRAU Redgram varieties during 2025-26

Variety	Area (Tha)	% to total ANGRAU	% to total Redgram
LRG 52	225.25	73.29	52.94
LRG 41	61.92	20.15	14.55
ICPL 85063	12.35	4.02	2.90
Total ANGRAU	307.34	100.00	72.23
Non- ANGRAU	118.15		27.77
Total	**425.49**		**100.00**

Source: e- crop data

The total Gross Value Addition (GVA) from redgram to the Andhra Pradesh during 2014-15 to 2025-26 was 8,929 crores, with LRG -52 contribution as 1,101 (12.33% share) (Table 6). GVA increased substantially from ₹330 crore to ₹2,248 crore; in LRG 52 increased from ₹21 crore to ₹242 crore. The highest contribution of LRG 52 was noticed in 2018–19 (39.84%), followed by 2021–22 (33.38%); indicating substantial variation in the variety's economic contribution.

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

Year	Redgram	LRG 52	Share
2014-15	330	-	
2015-16	611	21	3.44
2016-17	672	24	3.57
2017-18	654	94	14.37
2018-19	261	104	39.84
2019-20	690	92	13.33
2020-21	504	41	8.13
2021-22	428	143	33.38
2022-23	515	108	20.98
2023-24	679	102	15.02
2024-25	1,336	130	9.73
2025-26	2,248	242	10.77
Total	**8,929**	**1101**	**12.33**

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 Palnadu with 12 per cent area comes under 'desirable and sustainable' category (Table 7). While, Prakasam and Nandyala with 27% area is in 'stagnation scenario'. Alluri Sitharama Raju, Bapatla, S.P.S. Nellore, Sri Sathya Sai and Chittoor with 17.33% area is under 'vulnerable category'. Kurnool, Ananthapuram and Kadapa districts with 44 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)	Prakasam, Nandyal (27%)	Palnadu (12%)
	> 20% (High)	Alluri Sitharama Raju, Bapatla, S.P.S. Nellore, Sri Sathya Sai, Chittoor (15%)	Kurnool, Ananthapuram, Y.S.R. Kadapa (44%)

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

Primary data from farmers was collected for estimation of costs and returns (₹/ha) in redgram cultivation. During Kharif' 2025 the total cost of cultivation (Cost C2) was ₹63,207 (Table 8). The Variable Cost (VC) amounted to ₹46,295 (73.24%) while Fixed Costs (FC) were ₹16,912 (37%). Out of Total VC, labour cost constituted the major share at ₹27,367 (59%) followed by material cost of ₹16,956 (37%). The average yield was 6.59 q/ha, with a market price (₹/q) of 7,400, resulting in gross returns of ₹48,766. Consequently, farmers incurred negative net returns of ₹14,441 and the benefit-cost ratio was 1.05 on variable cost and 0.77 on total cost, indicating that returns were insufficient to cover the comprehensive cost of cultivation.

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

Particulars	Value (₹)
	Kharif
Labour cost	27,367
Material cost	16,956
Miscellaneous	1,972
Variable cost (VC)	46,295
Fixed Costs (FC)	16,912
Total Cost (Cost C2)	63,207
Yield (q/ha)	6.59
Price (₹/q)	7,400
Gross Returns (GR)	48,766
Net Returns (NR)	-14,441
BCR on VC	1.05
BCR on TC	0.77

Source: Survey Data (2025-26)

Price outlook:

Seasonal index analysis indicates that Redgram arrivals are highly seasonal, peaking in December (615.83) and January (328.69), while arrivals remain below the annual average during May to Augst (Table 9). In contrast, Redgram prices exhibited relatively low seasonal variation, with the highest seasonal index recorded in February (115.24) and the lowest in September (84.66). Prices remained relatively stable throughout the year despite substantial fluctuations in market arrivals, suggesting that price-support and market-intervention mechanisms of governments helped to cushion seasonal price fluctuations.

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

Months	Arrivals		Price	
	Tons	Seasonal Index	₹/q	Seasonal Index
Jun-25	708	17.34	6,235	92.88
Jul-25	495	12.12	6,158	91.73
Aug-25	183	4.48	5,995	89.30
Sep-25	1,347	32.99	5,683	84.66
Oct-25	88	2.16	6,017	89.63
Nov-25	1,040	25.47	6,395	95.26
Dec-25	25,141	615.83	6,788	101.12
Jan-26	13,419	328.69	7,340	109.34
Feb-26	3,633	88.98	7,736	115.24
Mar-26	1,446	35.42	7,616	113.46
Apr-26	1,100	26.94	6,969	103.81
May-26	390	9.56	7,623	113.56
Yearly Average	4,082	100	6,713	100.00

Source: Agmark net

As per the estimates given by Agricultural Market Intelligence Centre (AMIC), ANGRAU, for marketing season of Kharif '2026, the forecast prices (₹/q) are ₹6,680 to ₹7,660. While, Minimum Support Price (MSP) was ₹8,450.

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