

Table 1: Extent of deficiency in major Indian states (%)

State	Zinc	Iron	Copper	Manganese	Boron
Andhra Pradesh	22.92	17.24	1.33	1.63	4.08
Arunachal Pradesh	4.63	1.44	1.40	3.01	39.15
Assam	28.11	0.00	2.80	0.01	32.75
Bihar	45.25	12.00	3.19	8.77	39.39
Chhattisgarh	25.59	7.06	3.22	14.77	20.59
Goa	55.29	12.21	3.09	16.91	12.94
Gujarat	36.56	25.87	0.38	0.46	18.72
Haryana	15.42	21.72	5.13	6.16	3.27
Himachal Pradesh	8.62	0.51	1.43	6.68	27.02
Jammu & Kashmir	10.91	0.41	0.34	4.60	43.03
Jharkhand	17.47	0.06	0.78	0.26	60.00
Karnataka	30.70	7.68	2.28	0.13	36.79
Kerala	18.34	1.23	0.45	3.58	31.21
Madhya Pradesh	57.05	8.34	0.47	2.25	4.30
Maharashtra	38.60	23.12	0.14	3.02	20.69
Manipur	11.50	2.13	2.46	2.06	37.17
Meghalaya	3.84	1.33	1.03	2.95	47.93
Mizoram	1.96	0.49	0.98	1.22	32.76
Nagaland	4.62	2.00	0.53	3.05	54.31
Odisha	32.12	6.42	7.11	2.12	51.88
Punjab	19.24	13.04	4.67	26.20	18.99
Rajasthan	56.51	34.38	9.15	28.28	2.99
Tamil Nadu	63.30	12.62	12.01	7.37	20.65
Telangana	26.77	16.65	1.36	3.54	16.49
Tripura	5.51	1.57	2.36	0.00	23.62
Uttar Pradesh	27.27	15.56	2.84	15.82	20.61
Uttarakhand	9.59	1.36	1.51	4.82	13.44
West Bengal	14.42	0.03	1.76	0.98	37.05
All India average	36.50	12.80	4.20	7.10	23.4

Source: Shukla (2018), Micronutrients in soil, plants, animals and humans

Diversification of the cropping system and fertilisation for meeting nutritional requirements is essential for reducing malnutrition and achieving socioeconomic well-being.