of the series



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

AREA, PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY TREND OF IMPORTANT CROPS IN KERALA

(From 1985-86 to 2004-05)

Department of Economics and Statistics
Thiruvananthapuram
December 2006



AREA, PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY TREND OF IMPORTANT CROPS IN KERALA

Tables | a not considerably of entractive prior of the constructive prior of the constructive of the const

(From 1985-86 to 2004-05)

to a state to an those were an authorized to based that they be agree minutes and

White experience Additional tomas brokers to the evidence of the second residence

ARRA, PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY TREND OF IMPORTANT CROPS IN RERAIA

(Fram 1985-86 to 2001-96)

PREFACE

Kerala is a state where agriculture is not so predominant as in the neighbouring states. This is due to several factors like increased cultivation cost, shortage of farm labours and comparatively in-attractive price of agricultural produces. Still agriculture sector plays an important role in the state's economy. Agriculture is the main provider of employment to the people of the state even now. The farmer's interest in raising of cash crops rather than food crops is the main feature of agriculture.

In this situation an analysis of production, productivity and area under different crops is very much imperative. The EARAS division of the Directorate has made an attempt to study the trend of Agriculture in Kerala, considering the data for the last 20 years. Sri.T.P. Govindan Kutty, Assistant Director and Sri. A.P Shojan, Research Officer with the active support of all officials in the EARAS division under the guidance of Sri.S. Rajendran, Joint Director made this trend analysis. The analysis is made in simple manner with the support of diagram, graphs etc so that even a layman can get a clear picture of Kerala Agricultural scenario.

The efforts made by the team of officials of the EARAS division are definitely appreciable. I congratulate them in this occasion. I hope that this analytical report will be useful to all those who are interested to study the trend in Kerala agriculture and who require Agricultural Statistics for different purposes.

Thiruvananthapuram, 18/08/2006

M.R. BALAKRISHNAN DIRECTOR

BOARBA

Sorala is a state where agricultive is not as predominate, as in the adjoint correspond to the conformal states. The is due to several factors like increased collection cost, shortage of farm labours and comparatively in-attractive price of agraements products. Still arrivelying sector plays an important role in the kinte's recovering. Arrivalities is the remarking whetever plays are important role in the sente even now. The involute a larger still arrively where the copy of the conformal conformal is the respective of the angle of the agriculture of agriculture.

in this second on analysis of producing, producing and area and a single-regular representations and the state of the light expectation of the light of the light of the light of the state of the light of the state of the light of the light

The efforts made by the teats of officials of the EARAS distrion are designed appreciable. I congratulate them in the occasion. I more that see analytical report will be useful to all times who are inverceived to study the croad in Rivala as; multium and who exprise expense expense and the expense.

There's associatements
15/08/2006

M.R. BALARREITYAN DIBUCTOS

TREND ANALYSIS

Kerala is one of the small states of the country (38,854.97 Sq.km) with high density of population (819 per Sq.Km.). The state is well known for its produces like Rubber, Coconut, Arecanut, Tapioca, Coffee, Cardamom and Tea. Kerala is the single largest producer of a number of other crops like Cashew, Ginger and Turmeric. Kerala's cropping pattern is characterised by a predominance of perennial crops. 20 and it wouten to 453 kg had as 2004.05.

Shift area of important crops Some Blatter of which the state of the Barter

(1) Paddy

Rice is life-reflects the importance of rice as a primary food source to the Keralites. During 1985-86 nearly 6.78 lakh hectares were under paddy and during 2004-05 it was only 2.90 lakhs ha. Thus within two decades, there is a decline of nearly 3.88 lakh hectares in Kerala. The gross area of paddy in Kerala comes to 7.46 percent of the total geographical area. There is a decline of 57% of area under paddy during this period in the State. The productivity trend of autumn paddy (Rice) during the last decade shows an increase of productivity from 1844 kg/ha to 2295 kg/ha. The same for winter is 2039 kg to 2253 kg and for summer 2519 kg to 2512 kg. The low profitability in paddy cultivation appears to have contributed to the shifting of paddy land to other crops. The future of the rice production in Kerala lies in improving productivity with reasonable cost of production through promotion of high yielding varieties of seeds and scientific management of cultivation to make rice production a remunerative enterprise for the farmers. The paddy fields have been converted for various other crops and for non-agricultural use.

(2) Coconut:-

In 1985-86 the area under coconut crop was 7.05 lakhs ha in Kerala. The area under coconut crop has increased to 9.0 lakhs ha in 2004-05. There is an increase of 28% under the area of coconut over a period of 20 years. The productivity of coconut/ha increased from 5638 nuts to 6673 nuts during the period of 10 years. The productivity trend of coconut is not encouraging when compared with other States.

(3) Sesamum:- A seri resultant bas ad adval EO.S all bens unless have esoined 28-4891 all

lakes ha in 2014 05. Thus within the spun of twenty years there is a declin Other important oilseeds crops are ground nut and sesamum. There is a decrease in the area under groundnut (11010has to1346has) and sesamum (14285 has. to883 has). The decrease in area under sesamum crop is observed in all the districts. The percentage of decrease is 94%. The cultivation of sesamum may not be seen in the state within a few years. (4) Arecanut:-

In 1985-86, the area under Arecanut was 59000 ha. It increased to 1.08 lakhs ha in 2004-05. But the productivity of Arecanut has been declined from 1213 kg/ha to 1026 kg/ha. cuter, non of paddy, tangers and other corest substantes in Kerula. The modulation of a Carlo

crops like ginger to has registered an increase. Robber per beston and commit production

(5) Spices and condiments:-

The important spices and condiments cultivated are Black pepper, Ginger, Turmeric and Cardamom. In 1985-86, the area under ginger crop was 16000 ha. After 20 years, the cultivated area of ginger is only 10,000 ha. Similarly there is a decline trend in the case of turmeric. In the case of Pepper cultivation, there is a positive trend. But the productivity of pepper shows negative trend. i.e. In 1995-96, the productivity of Pepper was 358 kg/ha. In 2004-05 it has come down to 315 kg/ha. The productivity of Ginger was 3594 kg/ha in 1995-96 and it went up to 4535 kg/ha in 2004-05.

(6) Plantation Crops :-

The important plantation crops cultivated are cashew, tea, coffee and rubber. In Kerala, there is an increased percent of area under rubber crop. In 1984-85 the area under rubber was 3.3 lakhs ha. In 2004-05, the cultivated area of rubber is 4.8 lakhs ha. In Kerala, there is an increase of 45 percent of area under rubber plantation. Similarly in the case of Coffee, crop area increased by 29% during the last 20 years. The productivity of rubber was 1057 kg/ha in 1995-96. It is 1437 kg/ha in 2004-05. In 1985-86 the area under Cashew crop was 1.38 lakhs ha. The area under Cashew crop has decreased to 0.82 lakh ha in 2004-05. There is a decline of 41% of area under Cashew crop. The productivity trend declined from 801 kg/ha to 743 kg/ha. There is no negative or positive trend in the case of Tea crop area during the last 20 years. But it is to be noted that the productivity of Tea decreased from 1873 kg/ha to 1413 kg/ha.

(7) Fruit Crops:-

The important fruit crops cultivated are banana, pineapple and plantain. In 1985-86 the area under banana crop was 16500 ha and in 2004-05 the area under banana crop area has increased to 59000 ha which accounts 257% percent increase. But the productivity of banana has decreased from 13816 kg/ha in 1995-96 to 8075 kg/ha in 2004-05. In the case of plantain, during the last 20 years, the area has increased by 50%. The productivity of plantain has increased from 4925 kg/ha in 1995-96 to 7619 kg/ha in 2004-05.

(8) Tapioca:-

In 1984-85 tapioca was cultivated in 2.03 lakhs ha and its area has decreased to 0.88 lakhs ha in 2004-05. Thus within the span of twenty years there is a decline of nearly one lakh ha in area of tapioca in Kerala. (i.e., 56% of decrease). The productivity in 1995-96 was 22008 kg/ha. Now the productivity of tapioca is nearly 27123 kg/ha. In general, during the last two decades the area under paddy, cashew, tapioca, sesamum, ginger crops declined drastically. The area under rubber, coconut, arecanut, banana, plantain, pepper and coffee have increased. The [productivity of pepper, cashew, tea, arecanut, turmeric and banana are declined.

From the above facts, it is understood that there is a tremendous decline of the cultivation of paddy, tapioca and other cereal substitutes in Kerala. The production of Cash crops like ginger etc. has registered an increase. Rubber production and coconut production

to 1985-36, the area and a Axeragon was 50000 has it increased for USS lashe but in

also increased. But the percentage contribution of these crops to the total production shows a downward trend. This is not because of the decline in the area of the cultivation of these crops has decreased but due to the fact that states like Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andra Pradesh have started large-scale cultivation of these crops. For example, the area under coconut and its production have registered an increasing trend here, but the percentage contribution of coconut production in Kerala is just 45% in contrast to 75% since twenty years back. Similar is the case with rubber though still now Kerala is the biggest production of rubber in India.

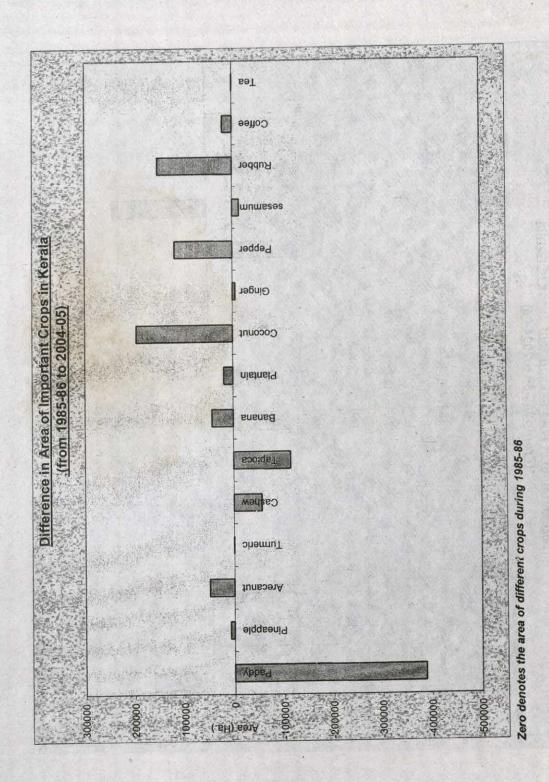
The area under the crops paddy, sesamum, ragi etc., has been declining consistently here. The main factor is the in-attractive price of the produces. Another factor is the increased cost of cultivation in Kerala when compared to other States. The scarcity of labour is yet another factor that defers the cultivators from cultivation. If a fair price, price which is attractive to the cultivators, is assured the paddy production may be increased. Also steps should be initiated to control the conversion of paddy land to non-agricultural uses, which is a menace to the paddy production in the State.

may produced.

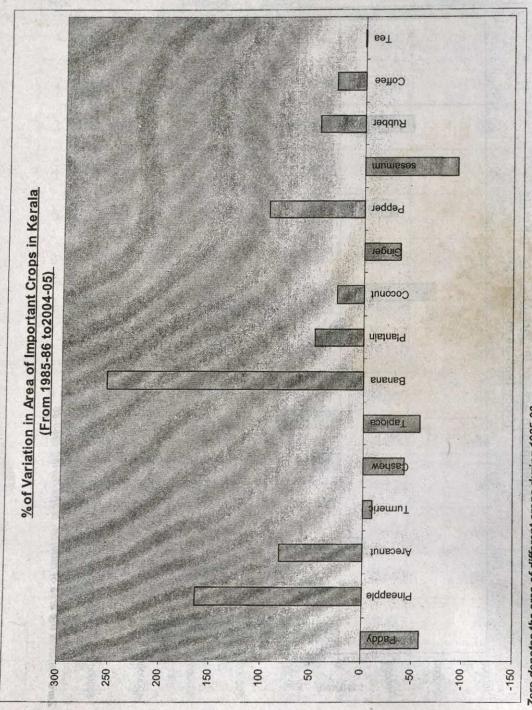
TAN STALL

	Shift	t of Area of In from198	portant Cro		d amod the
SI	(PAN	Area (Ha.) 1985-86	Area (Ha.) 2004-05	Difference	% of Variation
1	Paddy	678281	289974	-388307	-57
2	Pineapple	4779	12680	7901	165
3	Arecanut	58691	107572	48881	83
4	Turmeric	3164	2881	-283	-9
5	Cashew	137747	81547	-56200	-41
6	Tapioca	202919	88486	-114433	-56
7	Banana	16500	58866	42366	257
8	Plantain	36502	54612	18110	50
9	Coconut	oconut 704682		194585	28
10	Ginger	15671	9991	-5680	-36
11	Pepper	121565	237669	116104	96
12	sesamum	14285	883	-13402	-94
3	Rubber	330315	480661	150346	46
4	Coffee	65641	84644	19003	29
5 1	Геа	34760	35040	280	1

old min

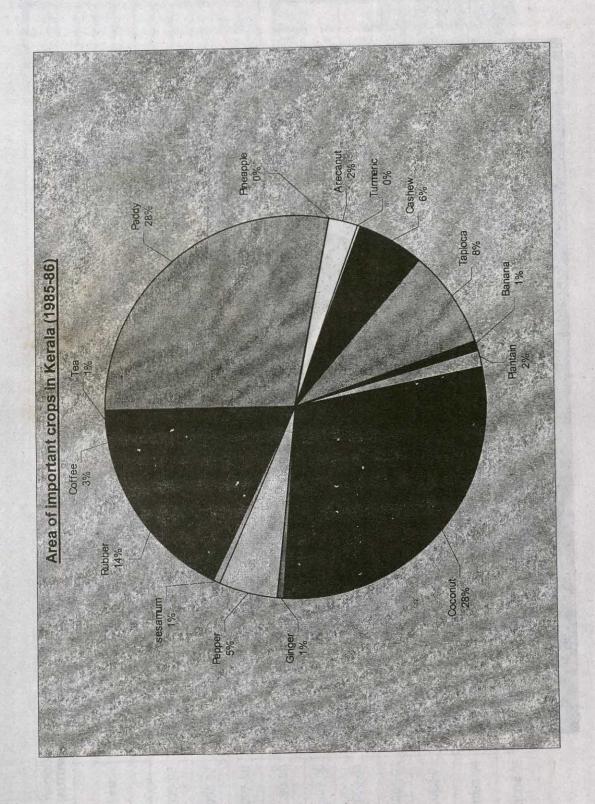


37/1104/2007.



Zero denotes the area of different crops during 1985-86

Department of Economics and Statistics





Department of Economics and Statistics

2003-07 2003-03 2001-03 10-0002 10-0002 10-0003-04 10-0		Acc	Area & Prod. Trend-Rice (Auturnn)	rend-R	ce (Autu	(uuu	1	1 1	Area (Ha.) Production (Tormes)
2003-04 2003-03 2004-03 2004-03 2004-04 2006-04 200	1 0000								
\$002.03 \$2002.03 \$2001.02 \$10.0002 \$10.	350000		The state of the s						
2003-04 2002-03 2002-03 300-06	0000		The second second						
2003-04 2001-02 2001-03 1996-96 1996-96 1996-96	250000			-			東		1
2003-04 2002-03 2002-03 1998-99 1998-99 1998-99 1998-99	0000	1	1						
2003-04 2005-03 2001-05 10-0005 10-0006 10-0	0000			1		+			
2002-03 2000-05 10-0002 00-666 166-866 26-9661 96-9661	00000								
2003-04 2001-05 2001-05 10-0002 10-0004 10-000	0000								
	_	96-9861			00-6661	10-0007	20-1002	5005-03	

20-100 20-100 10-60 66-98
26-9 26-9

ANEA,	(AUTUMN) FROM 1995-96 TO 2004-05	N 5 10	TROM ISSUED NO.	3
SI.No	Year	Area (Ha.)	Production (Tonnes)	Productivity (Kg. / Ha)
-	1995-96	186676	344238	1844
2	1996-97	163893	332643	2030
3	1997-98	144743	285328	1971
4	1998-99	120217	235849	1962
5	1999-00	121525	252876	2081
9	2000-01	129752	260306	2006
7	2001-02	116540	235838	2024
00	2002-03	112438	233217	2074
0	2003-04	102770	220132	2142
10	2004-05	105349	241824	2295

Productivity (Kg. / Ha)

Production (Tonne)

Area (Ha.)

Year

S. S.

2039

458058

224643

1995-96

-

1970

414338

210309

1996-97

2

AREA, PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY OF RICE (WINTER) FROM 1995-96 TO 2004-05

1895

342353

180701

1997-98

3

1981

346022

174714

1998-99

4

2253

335529

2004-05 148893

10

2239

362634

161978

2001-02

2071

336416

162445

2000-01

9

2193

373259

170228

1999-00

2

2190

343792

157004

2002-03

8

1809

266674

147384

2003-04

6

Area (Ha.) Production (Tornes)				2003.04
Area				2007:03
đ	1			10-0007
Area & Prod Trend- Rice (Summer)				1889-00
and Rice				66-8661
Prod.Trs				26-2661
Area 8				96'9881
	00000	120000	80000	20000

Productivity (Kg. / Ha)

Production (Tonnes)

Area (Ha.)

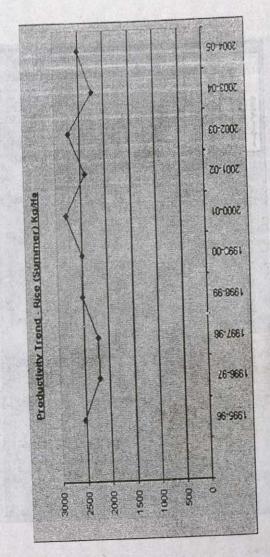
Year

Si.

1995-96

1996-97

AREA, PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY OF RICE (SUMMER) FROM 1995-96 TO 2004-05



Department of Economics and Statistics

2004-05

2003-04

2002-03

2001-02

2000-01

1997-98

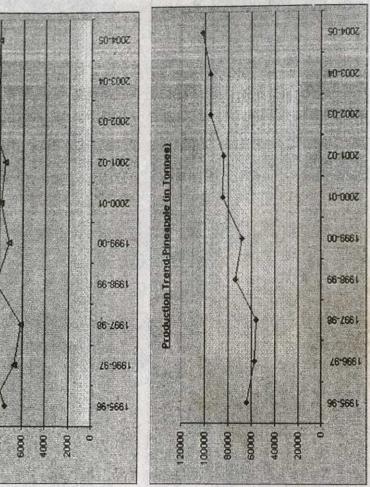
1998-99

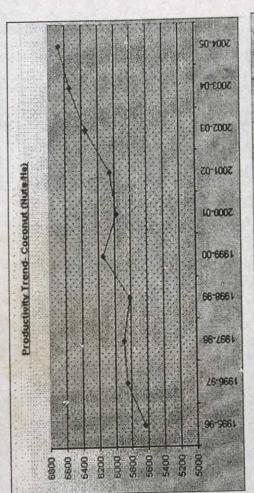
1999-00

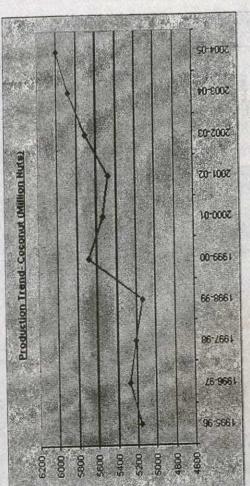
(Ha.)
Productivity
(Kg / Hectare)

Area & Productivity Trend-Pinespole

	8 E	8 8	0 0 0 0	500			1200		9006	300	
	Productivity (Kg / Hectare)	8518	0899	6149	8223	7197	7912	7516	8667	8272	8037
FROM 1995-96 TO 2004-05)	Production (Tonnes)	63800	57316	55837	73707	68258	84599	83873	94842	95001	101912
FROM 1995-96 TO 2004-05)	Area (Ha.)	7490	8580	9080	8963	9484	10692	11159	10943	11484	12680
	Year	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
	Si.No.	-	2	က	4	5	9	~	8	6	10

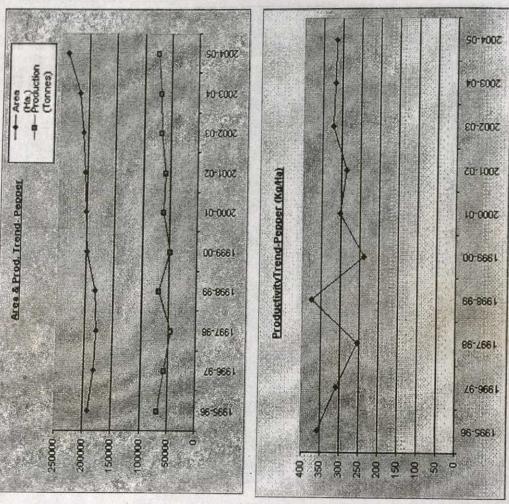






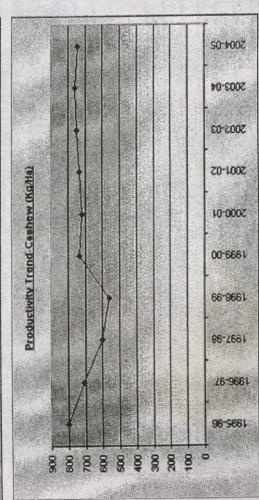
tion Productivity on (Nuts / Ha.)	55 5638	76 5849	10 5891	32 5817	5680 6140	5536 5980	5479 6049	5709 6349	5876 6540	
Area (Million (Hectares) Nuts)	914370 5155	902104 5276	884344 5210	882288 5132	925035 56	925783 55	905718 54	899198 57	898498 58	
Year (He	1995-96 91	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99 8	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03 8	2003-04	Total State of the
SI.No.	-	2	8	4	2	9	7	00	o	or department

(1990-96 10 2004-05)	Productivity (Kg / Hectare)	358	309	255	376	240	301	286	323	319	315
(1995-96 10 2004-05)	Production (Tonnes)	68568	56546	46040	68510	47543	60929	58240	67358	69015	74980
06-0661)	Area (Ha.)	191596	182887	180370	182384	198406	202133	203956	208607	216440	237669
	Year	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
	SI.No.	-	2	က	4	2	9	7	ω	0	10



Department of Economics and Statistics

|--|



Department of Economics and Statistics

Productivity (Kg / Ha.) AREA, PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY OF CASHEW Production (Tonnes) (1995-96 TO 2004-05) Area (Ha.) 2004-2001-2002-2003-1995-1997-2000-1998-1999-1996-97 Year SI.No

2004-06

2003-04

2002-03

2001-02

2000-01

1888-00

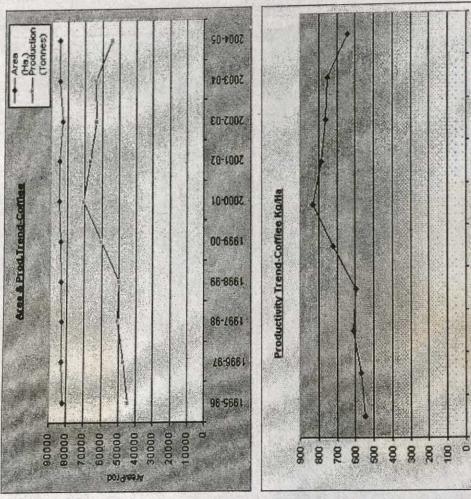
1888-99

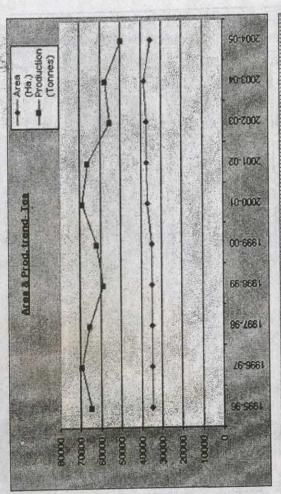
86-7661

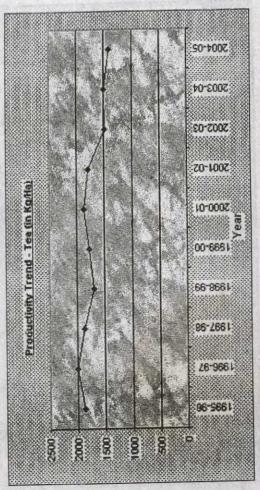
46-9661

96-9661

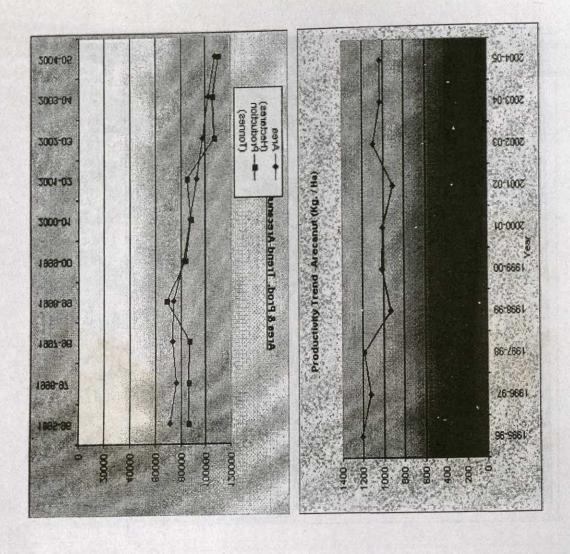
Year Area (Ha.) 1995-96 82348 1996-97 83014 1997-98 83014 1998-99 83699 1999-00 84139 2000-01 84735		
	(Tonnes)	Productivity (Kg / Ha.)
	45000	546
	47320	570
	50659	610
	49886	596
	60470	719
	70550	833
2001-02 84795	06999	786
2002-03 83113	63322	762
2003-04 84684	63850	754
102004-05 84644	54300	642

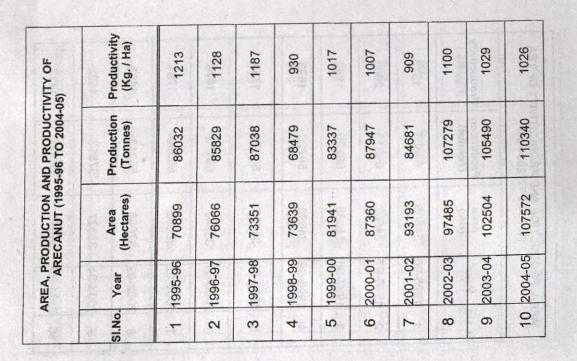






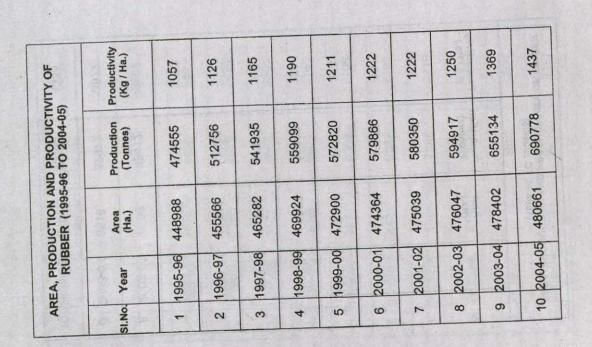
tion Productivity es) (Kg / Ha.)	1873	19 2003	25 1882	26 1693	1781	32 1876	1791	48 1493	1502	4440
Production (Tonnes)	64802	69319	65225	58726	61955	69132	06099	55348	57553	00101
Area (Ha.)	34605	34602	34665	34690	34793	36847	36899	37068	38327	
Year	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	
SI. No.	-1	2	m	4	2	9	7	00	0	





Department of Economics and Statistics

	1				\$004-02 \$003-04
					5002-03
(ella)	100 CONT. 100 CO				2001-02
rend-Rubber (in Kadis					10-0002
end-Rut					00-6661
Cilefty I					66-9661
Produ					96-7661
		1			26-966
griti.	88 8	. 8	8	8 8	96:966)



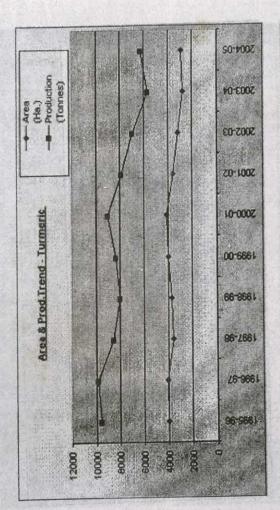
Department of Economics and Statistics

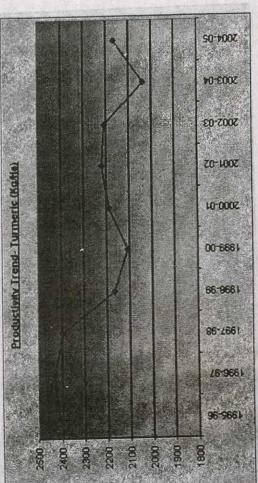
2004-05

			\$0-900 90-600
			005-03
1	1		20-1000
			10-0000
			00-6661
1			66-966)
			96-766)
			26-968
			96-9981

SI. No.	Year	Area (Ha.)	Production (Tonnes)	Productivity (Kg / Ha.)
	1995-96	12925	46455	3594
	1996-97	13199	46371	3513
	1997-98	12352	43617	3531
	1998-99	111107	39362	3544
	1999-00	11264	41344	3670
	2000-01	11612	42699	3677
	2001-02	10706	40181	3753
TOUR ST	2002-03	8998	32412	3602
	2003-04	8516	32972	3872
10	2004-05	9991	45305	4535

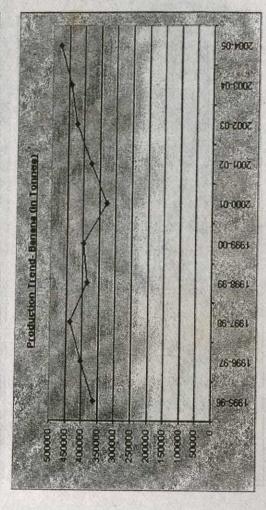
Productivity trend-Ginger (KaMa)



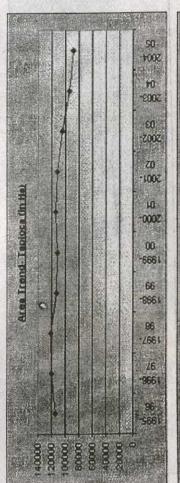


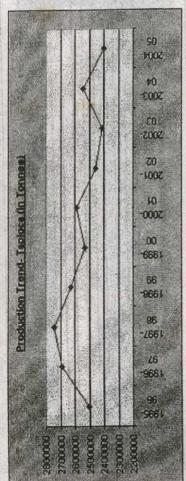
Productivity (Kg / Ha.)	2409	2428	2394	2168	2106	2190	2219	2210	2037	
Production (Tonnes)	9559	9840	8585	8034	8362	9037	7895	6938	5652	100 mm
Area (Ha.)	3968	4053	3586	3706	3971	4127	3558	3140	2774	STATE OF STA
Year	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	
SI.No.	+1	2	3	4	D	9	2	8	0	

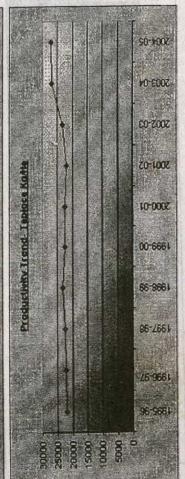
(Ha.) Productivity (Kg./Ha.)						90-900
A Are						E0-2002
2						70-1002
Irend-Bana						10-0002
Berby Tire						00-666)
Produce						66-9661
Ores & Pro						96-7661
						76-966 I
						96-9661
7,0000	00009	90000	20000	10000	0	



SI. No.	Year	Area (Ha.)	Production (Tonnes)	Productivity (Ka / Ha)
	1995-96	26267	362917	13816
	1996-97	28855	403673	13990
	1997-98	31001	436717	14087
	1998-99	30521	386588	12666
The state of the s	1999-00	39046	398145	10197
1 4	2000-01	45059	327955	7278
1 64	2001-02	50871	375903	7389
LV	2002-03	55668	421809	7577
100	2003-04	55906	442220	7910
CV	2004-05	58866	475371	8075







OF TAPIOCA	Productivity (Kg / Ha.)	22008	22354	22586	23322	22621	22572	22087	23164	26945	27123
AREA, PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY OF TAPIOCA (1995-96 TO 2004-05)	Production (Tonnes)	2500113	2691118	2741696	2630155	2531752	2586903	2455880	2413217	2540790	2400043
CTION AND P (1995-96 T	Area (Ha.)	113601	120387	121389	112774	111922	114609	111189	104179	94297	88486
A, PRODUC	Year	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
ARE	Si.	-	7	60	4	2	9	7	00	0	9

9)	Productivity (Kg / Ha.)	4925	6884	7184	7812	7710	7427	25	29	72	0
004-0	Prod(Kg	46	89	7	78	77	74	7125	7467	7472	7610
(1995-96 TO 2004-05)	Production (Tonnes)	229493	338871	356622	397986	410566	403695	393182	409282	399717	416115
(1995-96 TO 2004-05)	Area (Ha.)	46594	49224	49639	50947	53252	54353	55183	54811	53496	54612
	Year	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
	No.	-	2	6	4	5	9	7	ω	6	10



