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Trend and Growth of Fruits Production and Productivity in India

S. Theenathayalan

*Head, Department of Economics and Centre for Research in Economics
The Madura College (Autonomous), Madurai, Tamilnadu, India.*

S. Murugan

*Assistant Professor, PG & Research Department of Economics
Thiagarajar College, Madurai, Tamilnadu, India.*

 <https://orcid.org/0009-0002-1821-7286>

Abstract

Fruit is a vital element of every day's diet because it contains all the essential nutrients required to maintain a balanced diet. Fruit is also useful in the fields of medicine and beauty. The economic potential of growing top quality crops is for them to increase the farm's income, in particular in India as demand for higher value food products has grown more rapidly compared with those produced primarily from basic crops. It is estimated that India will be the world's biggest producer of citrus fruits, bananas and mangoes with an output of 98 million tonnes between 2020 and 2021. In the last few decades, fruit trade has become increasingly important. Trade is the best way for each nation to acquire foreign exchange reserves and develop its economy. The establishment of new export oriented businesses must also take place, in view of enabling Indian citizens to have more choice and support for agricultural activities over the years ahead. The fruit business is playing a key role in the accumulation of FCNRs. There is specific place in international trade as well as domestic commerce for fruits which are produced from organically grown crops.

Keywords: Nutrients, Economic Potential, Agricultural Activities

Introduction

Fruit is a vital element of every day's diet because it contains all the essential nutrients required to maintain a balanced diet. Fruit is also useful in the fields of medicine and beauty. The economic potential of growing top quality crops is for them to increase the farm's income, in particular in India as demand for higher value food products has grown more rapidly compared with those produced primarily from basic crops. Therefore, it has been proposed that the diversification of agricultural production into horticultural crops could be considered as a feasible way to increase farming productivity, stabilize and boost agriculture's income and create jobs. This will also give smallholders the opportunity to increase their standard of life and move out of poverty in view of expected increases in demand for high value food crops. Diversification to higher value crops such as fruits and vegetables has been found to improve the sustainability of small farmers. As the share of rice and wheat growth continues to fall, there has been a significant reduction in country's overall agriculture growth. On the other hand, in the first ten years of the 20th century, horticulture crops became a major growth engine and their share of total agricultural growth increased to 60%.

The horticulture sector is experiencing an immense growth, due to funding from the National Horticulture Mission NHM and a number of initiatives. With an output of 81285 thousand MT in 2012–13, India is the world's second-biggest fruit producer. It is estimated that India will be the world's biggest producer of citrus fruits, bananas and mangoes with an output of 98 million tonnes between 2020 and 2021.

In the last few decades, fruit trade has become increasingly important. Trade is the best way for each nation to acquire foreign exchange reserves and develop its economy. The increasing interest of the nation in exporting horticulture reflects its quest for a wide variety of nontraditional and diversified agricultural exports that would increase foreign exchange earnings. The leading exporter uses a wide range of export promotion and marketing strategies in conjunction with trade negotiations to strengthen its presence on international markets. The nature and structure of the trade have also changed, due to an increase in income and a desire for quality on demand as well as commercial agreements and technological developments affecting supply. The present study was carried out to gain a deeper understanding of India's fruit production and area trends.

Objectives of the Study

1. To study the production, productivity and area of cultivation of fruit crops in India for a period between the years 2010-11 and 2021-22.
2. To offer the suitable suggestions based on the findings.

Review of Literature

Kashish and Dhawan (2017), this study aims to investigate the patterns of area, production, export, and import of various fruits in India. The area, productivity, and production of fruits were found to grow at rates of 3.18, 4.72, and 1.48 percent annually, respectively. In India, fruit productivity rose from 9.96 MT/ha to 14.2 MT/ha between 1991–1992 and 2014–2015. The findings indicated that while fruit exports have grown over time, which is positive for a nation's development, India's import volume of commodities with little value addition has been increasing at a far faster rate than its export volume. However, there is still more work to be done in this area to increase fruit quality and production efficiency in order to stabilise the markets and make products marketable and competitively priced in other importing nations.

Meena (2018), The Rajasthani district of Jaipur served as the study's location. Utilising the moving average and coefficient of variation techniques, the instability of the main crops of fruits

and vegetables kept in cold storage was examined. One of the most crucial decision-making factors in development dynamics and, moreover, in the production of horticultural crops, is instability. Quadratic function coefficients that are estimated to account for changes in the area and production of major fruit crops over time. For all fruit crops and eight major fruit crops, estimates were made. It was shown that while instability under orange, sapota, mango, mosambi, and all fruits together was increasing at a decreasing rate over time, instability under lemon, aonla, and pomegranate was decreasing overtime at a decreasing rate. The range of the instability index in the fruit crop area was 2.5 to 545.65. The lowest index was found in mango, at 2.52, while the highest index was found in the area planted to fruit crops, at just 545.65. Given how little there is fluctuation, it demonstrates that the area beneath the fruit crops is stable.

Methodology

In order to analyse the data, supplementary data have been gathered and used. Data were collected from secondary sources, e.g. agriculture statistics published by the Government of India and Ministry for Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare in 2022.

Tools of Analysis

- To find the Growth rate, Annual Average Growth Rate model was applied.

Period of the Study

The study period covers from 2010-11 to 2021-22 (agricultural year).

Results and Discussion

Area Under Cultivation of Fruit Crops

Area under Cultivation of fruits crops are presented in the following table.

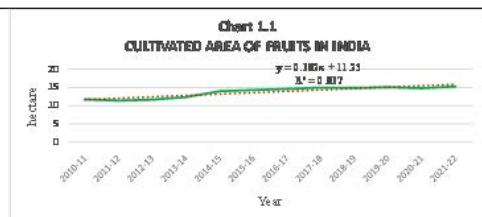
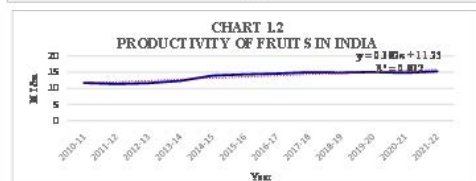
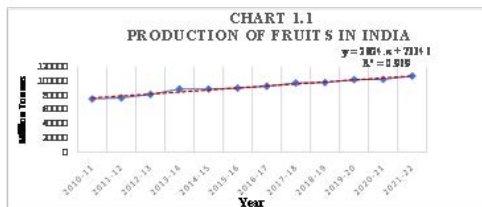
Table 1 Production, Productivity and Area Cultivation of Fruits in India

Year	Production (.000MT)	Productivity (MT/ha)	Area (.000ha)
2010-11	74878	11.73	6383
2011-12	76424	11.39	6705
2012-13	81285	11.64	6982
2013-14	88977	12.33	7216

2014-15	88819	13.96	6358
2015-16	90183	14.31	6301
2016-17	92918	14.58	6373
2017-18	97358	14.96	6506
2018-19	97967	14.85	6597
2019-20	102080	15.07	6774
2020-21	102481	14.79	6930
2021-22	107102	15.26	7019
Average Total	91706	13.74	6678.67
CAGR	3.03	2.21	0.79

Source: Agricultural Statistics at a Glance, Ministry of Agriculture and Family Welfare, Government of India 2022.

Table 1 indicates the production, productivity and area of fruit cultivation in India from 2011 to 2022. In comparison, the average annual growth rate of production is 3.03 % with fruit crop productivity and area farmed at 2.21 % and 0.79 % respectively. Average production is 91706 million tonnes, productivity was 13.94 million tonnes a hectare and the area devoted to fruit cultivation stood at 6678.67 hectares.



Suggestions

In order to increase fruit production and productivity, the following suggestions are helpful. In addition, farmers are encouraged to increase the number of hectares used for production of fruits by their use of organically grown crops.

1. The cultivated land area for fruit should be increased.
2. Promoting the cultivation of horticultural crops, in particular fruits, by farmers.
3. Cultivate varieties of fruit crops that can be protected against climate change.
4. Cultivate short lasting varieties of fruit crops
5. For the cultivated fruit areas, there is a need to improve irrigation and water management systems.
6. Use of fertilizers and pesticides in the fruit crop efficiently and effectively.
7. Support fruit production by providing subsidies.
8. Increase the number of storage facilities.
9. New research and development centers will be set up.
10. Establish a weather forecasting center for the summer season.
11. Make insurance facility to farmers who have been cultivating fruits. Contribute to the support of fruit growers by means of technological, institutional and financial assistance.

Conclusion

Diversification in the agriculture sector is beneficial for farming and provides farmers with a means of increasing their income. The diversification of the crop is mainly focused on fruit crops. In view of the above, it should be stated that this current study indicates an increasing trend in cultivation area, production and productivity for fruit crops in India. As a consequence, India could be the leading exporting country in terms of exports and foreign exchange earnings. Market rules should be set up in order to improve the marketing of fruits at reasonable prices. The establishment of new export oriented businesses must also take place, in view of enabling Indian citizens to have more choice and support for agricultural activities over the years ahead. The fruit business is playing a key role in the accumulation of FCNRs. There is specific place in international trade as well as domestic commerce for fruits which are produced from organically grown crops.

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Author Details

S. Theenathayalan, Head, Department of Economics and Centre for Research in Economics, The Madura College (Autonomous) Madurai, **Email-ID:** pradeepaneco@gmail.com.

S. Murugan, Assistant Professor, PG & Research Department of Economics, Thiagarajar College, Madurai, Tamilnadu, India, **Email-ID:** murugansubbiah1984@gmail.com.