

A STUDY ON TRENDS OF FRUITS PRODUCTION IN INDIA

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Abstract

India is the second largest producer of fruits in the world after China. Fruits are the essential items in everyday meals as they contain all the required nutrients for a balanced diet. Over time the growth share of rice and wheat in overall agricultural growth of country declined considerably leading to a drastic fall. In contrast, horticultural crops emerged as an important driver of growth and their share in overall growth of agriculture increased to 60 percent in the first decade of the 21st century. This paper has to analysed trends of area, production, and productivity of fruits in India.

Keywords: *Horticulture, Fruits, and Production*

Introduction

Fruit growing is one of the important and age-old practices, practiced in India since ancient times. India is the second largest producer of fruits in the world after China. Fruits are a must-have component of meals on a daily basis since they provide all the nutrients needed for a healthy diet. The fruits are extremely beautiful and offer therapeutic benefits. Economically speaking, growing high-value crops may boost agricultural revenues, particularly in a nation like India where the demand for such foods has been rising more swiftly than that for basic crops. (Kumar and Mruthyunjaya, 2002). With this expectation in mind, switching to horticultural crops has been advocated as a practical way to stabilise and boost farm revenue, promote agricultural expansion, and expand employment. (Vyas, 1996; Joshi, 2005; Birthal et al., 2007). As the demand for high-value food crops is anticipated to increase, it also offers smallholders a chance to increase their income and break free from poverty. It was confirmed that diversifying small farmers' operations to include high-value products like fruits and vegetables can increase their profitability. (Joshi et al., 2006).

The growing proportion of rice and wheat in the nation's overall agricultural growth gradually decreased, causing a sharp downturn. The contribution of horticultural crops in the total expansion of agriculture, on the other hand, climbed to 60% in the first decade of the twenty-first century. Investments made under the National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and other other initiatives have led to a significant boom in the horticulture industry. With an output of 81285 thousand MT in 2012–2013, India is the world's second-largest fruit producer. By 2020–2021, that figure is expected to reach 98 million tonnes, making India the world's top producer of bananas, mangoes, and citrus fruits (Banarjee, 2009).

Fruit trade has grown in importance during the past few decades. Trade is the finest way to generate money abroad and to advance any nation. A drive for varied non-traditional agriculture exports to increase foreign exchange earnings is reflected in the country's rising interest in horticulture export. Top exporters utilise a variety of export promotion and marketing strategies in addition to negotiating trade agreements to

raise their market share in international markets. (Larson et al., 2008). As income and the need for quality have increased on the demand side, and as technology and trade agreements have affected the supply side, this trade's composition and direction have evolved. (Chand et al., 2001). In light of the aforementioned facts, the current study has been conducted to examine the trends in the area and production of various fruits as well as the export and import of various fruits from India.

Importance of Fruits Crops

One of the significant and traditional practises that has been followed in India since earliest times is fruit cultivation. Fruit crop cultivation is crucial to the general well-being of humanity and the country. The production and per capita consumption of fruits determine a nation's population's level of living. The following are financial and dietary benefits of fruit farming.

I. Economic importance

High productivity: High yield per unit area: From a unit area of land more yield is realized from fruit crops than any of the agronomic crops. The average yields of Papaya, Banana and Grapes are 10 to 15 times more than that of agronomic crops.

- **High net profit:** Though, the initial cost of establishment of an orchard is high, it is compensated by higher net profit due to higher productivity or high value of produce. Eg-Wheat/GN/Ragi-3.0-4.0tonnes/ha-25-35,000-00, Grapes/Mango/Banana-20-40t/ha-1.5-2.5 lakh/ha.

- **Source of raw material for agro based industries:** Fruit farming supplies the raw ingredients for several agro-based companies, including those that transport and package goods, can fresh fruits and preserve them, make coir products (from coconut husk), manufacture pharmaceuticals (from aonla, papaya, and jamun), and more.

- **Efficient utilization of resources:** Growing of fruits being perennial in nature, enables grower to remain engaged throughout the year in farm operations and to utilize fully the resources & assets like machinery, labour, land water for production purpose throughout the year compared to agronomic crops.

- **Utilization of waste and barren lands for production:** Aonla, Phalsa, Jamun, and other hardy fruit crops are grown on poor, shallow, undulating soils that are thought to be unsuitable for growing grain or other agronomical crops, despite the fact that most fruit crops require perennial irrigation and good soil for production. These crops include mango, ber, cashew, custard apple, Aonla, Phalsa, and jamun.

- Importance of fruits in human diet is well recognized. Man cannot live on cereals alone.

- Fruits are essential for balanced diet and good health.

- Nutritionist advocates 60-85g of fruits.

- Vegetables per capita per day in addition to cereals, pulses, egg etc.

II. Nutritional importance

Fruits are good sources of vitamins and minerals without which human body cannot maintain proper health and develop resistance to disease they also contain pectin, cellulose, fats, proteins etc.

Objectives of the Study

- To study the trends of area, production, and productivity of fruits in India.

Data and Method

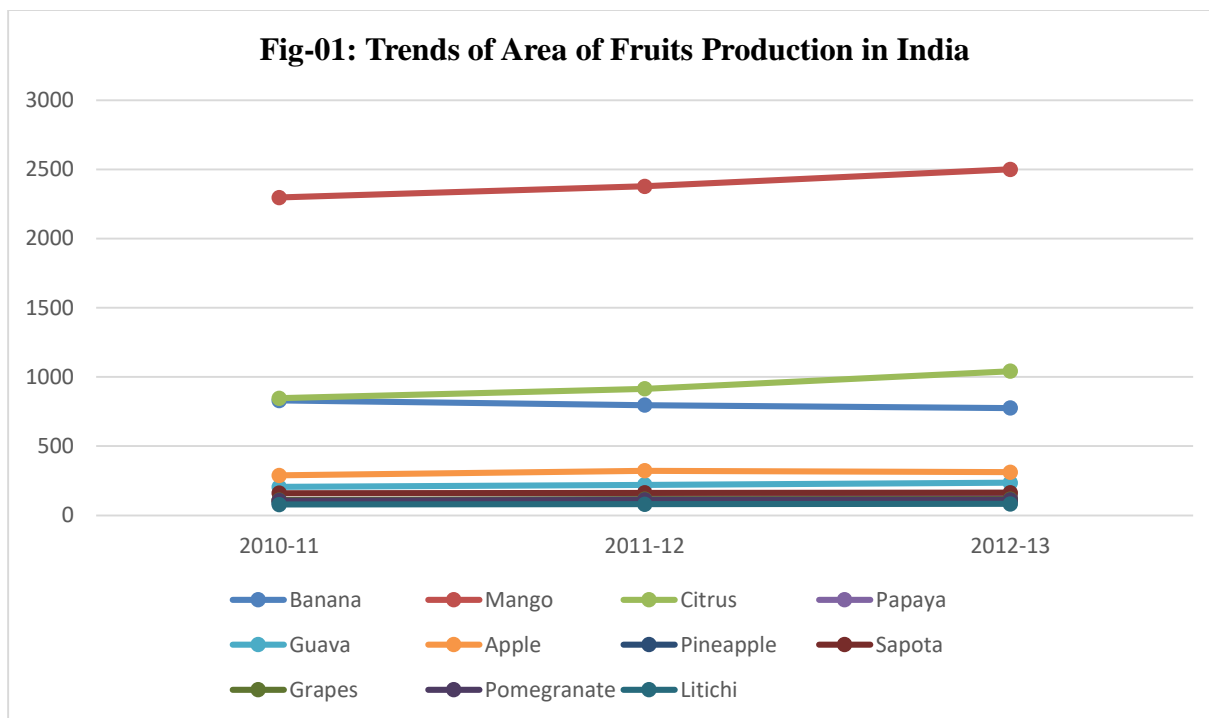
This study is based on the analysis with the help of secondary data on area, production and productivity of fruits in India. The data consider from 2010-11 to 2012-13 is used to analyze the trend in area production and productivity of fruits in India.

Result and Discussion

Table-01: Area of Fruits Production in India (Area in '000 HA)

Fruits	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Banana	830	797	776
Mango	2297	2378	2500
Citrus	846	915	1042
Papaya	106	117	132
Guava	205	220	236
Apple	289	322	312
Pineapple	89	102	105
Sapota	160	163	164
Grapes	111	116	118
Pomegranate	107	112	113
Litichi	78	80	83

Sources: Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (Horticulture Division), GOI.

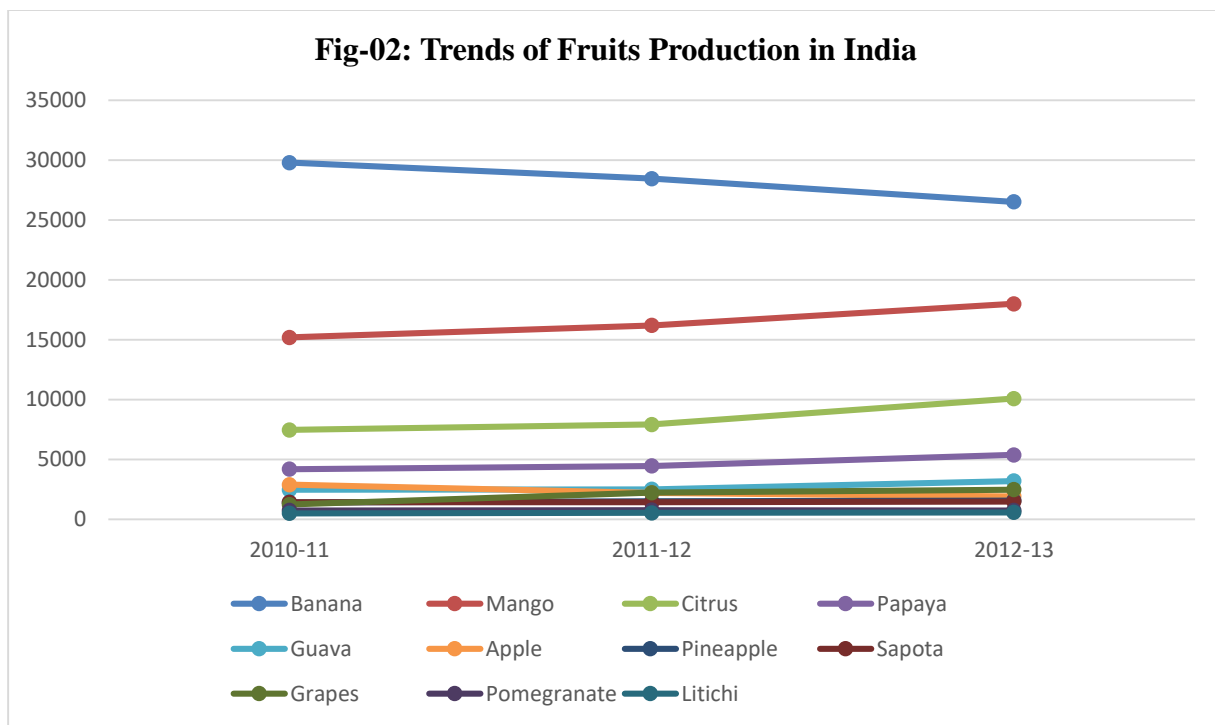


From the above figure 01 shows trends of area of fruits production in India. During 2010-11 to 2012-13; Mango, Citrus, Papaya, Guava, Pineapple, Sapota, Grapes, Pomegranate and Litichi have increasing trends of area in India. It's also shows that Banana have decreasing trends and Apple have fluctuating trends of area during 2010-11 to 2012-13.

Table-02: Production of Fruits in India (Production in '000 MT)

Fruits	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Banana	29780	28455	26509
Mango	15188	16196	18002
Citrus	7464	7922	10090
Papaya	4196	4457	5382
Guava	2462	2510	3198
Apple	2891	2203	1915
Pineapple	1415	1500	1571
Sapota	1424	1426	1495
Grapes	1235	2221	2483
Pomegranate	743	772	745
Litichi	497	538	580

Sources: Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (Horticulture Division), GOI.

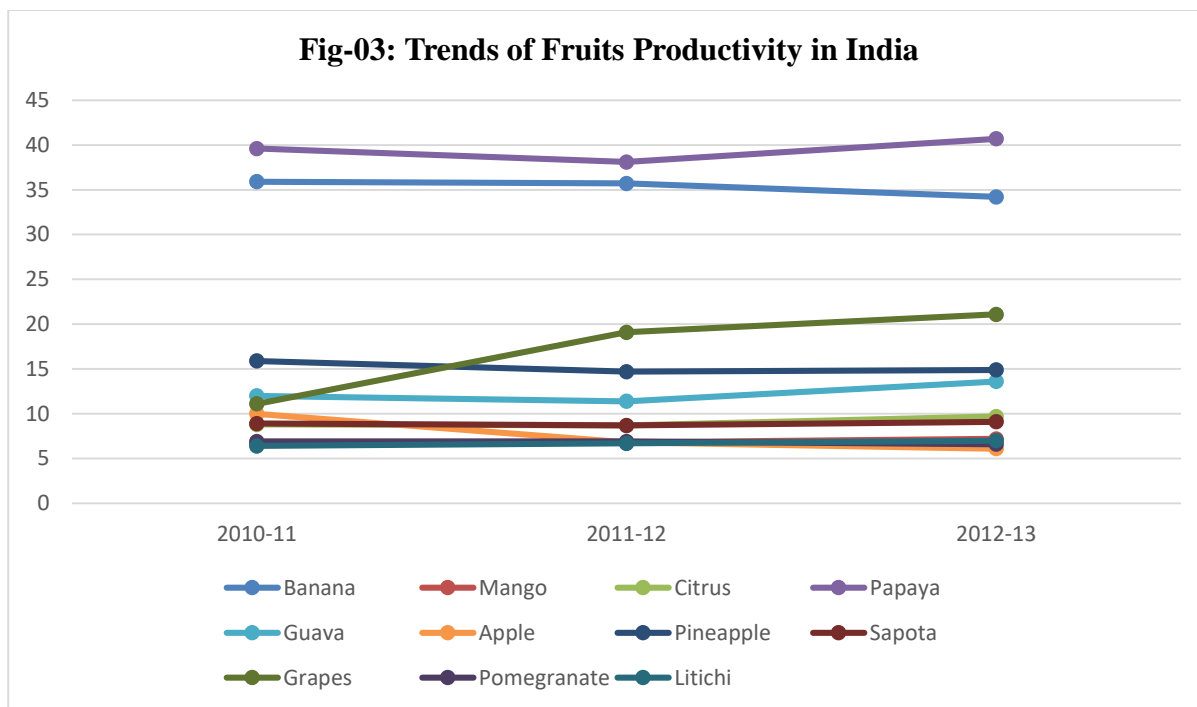


The above figure 02 shows production of Fruits in India. During 2010-11 to 2012-13; Mango, Citrus, Papaya, Guava, Pineapple, Sapota, Grapes, and Litichi have increasing trends of production in India. It's also show that Banana and Apple have decreasing trends and Pomegranate have fluctuating trends of production during 2010-11 to 2012-13.

Table-03: Productivity of Fruits in India (Productivity = MT/HA)

Fruits	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Banana	35.9	35.7	34.2
Mango	6.6	6.8	7.2
Citrus	8.8	8.7	9.7
Papaya	39.6	38.1	40.7
Guava	12.0	11.4	13.6
Apple	10.0	6.8	6.1
Pineapple	15.9	14.7	14.9
Sapota	8.9	8.7	9.1
Grapes	11.1	19.1	21.1
Pomegranate	6.9	6.9	6.6
Litichi	6.4	6.7	7.0

Sources: Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (Horticulture Division), GOI.



The above figure 03 shows productivity of Fruits in India. During 2010-11 to 2012-13; Mango, Grapes, and Litichi have increasing trends of productivity in India. It's also show that Banana, Apple and Pomegranate have decreasing trends and Citrus, Papaya, Guava, Pineapple, and Sapota have fluctuating trends of productivity during 2010-11 to 2012-13.

Conclusion

Fruit growing is one of the important and age-old practices, practiced in India since ancient times. India is the second largest producer of fruits in the world after China. Fruits are a must-have component of meals on a daily basis since they provide all the nutrients needed for a healthy diet. During 2010-11 to 2012-13; Mango, Citrus, Papaya, Guava, Pineapple, Sapota, Grapes, Pomegranate and Litichi have increasing trends of area in India. Banana have decreasing trends and Apple have fluctuating trends of area during 2010-11 to 2012-13.

During 2010-11 to 2012-13; Mango, Citrus, Papaya, Guava, Pineapple, Sapota, Grapes, and Litichi have increasing trends of production in India. Banana and Apple have decreasing trends and Pomegranate have fluctuating trends of production during 2010-11 to 2012-13.

During 2010-11 to 2012-13; Mango, Grapes, and Litichi have increasing trends of productivity in India. Banana, Apple and Pomegranate have decreasing trends and Citrus, Papaya, Guava, Pineapple, and Sapota have fluctuating trends of productivity during 2010-11 to 2012-13.

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