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**PRODUCTION AND EXPORT PERFORMANCE OF FRESH AND DRY FRUITS IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR**

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**ABSTRACT**

Agriculture is known as the backbone of Jammu and Kashmir economy play a very eulogistic role for development of economy. Around 70 per cent of the population in the State gets livelihood directly or indirectly from the Agriculture and allied Sectors. Horticulture development had not been a priority in India until recent years it was in the post 1993 period a focused attention was given to horticulture development through an enhancement of plan allocation and knowledge-based technology. This decade is called a "Golden Revolution" in horticulture production. Horticulture commodity growing has become a major industry and contributes largely to the export trade of the state. Contribution of horticulture sector to states GDP is 7-8 percent and 45 percent of economic returns in the agricultural sector are accounted for by horticulture. The major fruits grown in the state are Apple, Walnut, Almond, Pear, Cherry, Apricot, Peach and Plum. Kashmiri apple is famous both in taste and appearance. It has gained fame in the export market and fetches a very good return. As per Horticulture Department an area of 3.25 lakh hectares was reported under major horticulture crops for the year 2010-11 with 67 per cent area under fresh fruits.

**KEYWORDS**

dry fruits export, Jammua & Kashmir.

**I INTRODUCTION**

Agriculture is known as the backbone of Jammu and Kashmir economy play a very eulogistic role for development of economy. Around 70 per cent of the population in the State gets livelihood directly or indirectly from the Agriculture and allied Sectors.

Horticulture development had not been a priority in India until recent years. In the period 1948-80, the main focus of the country was on Cereals. Much planned effort had not been made for horticulture development, except for some technical support and development efforts for specific commodities like spices, coconut and potato. During 1980-92, there was consolidation of institutional support over a planned process for the development of horticulture; it was in the post 1993 period that a focused attention was given to horticulture development through an enhancement of plan allocation and knowledge-based technology. This decade is called a "Golden Revolution" in horticulture production

The favorable agro climatic conditions, fertile soil, sub-tropical climate are ideally suited for cultivation of fruits and vegetables in the state and offer immense scope for development of horticulture. In view of the potential available, horticulture commodity growing has become a major industry and contributes largely to the export trade of the state. The major fruits grown in the state are Apple, Walnut, Almond, Pear, Cherry, Apricot, Peach and Plum. Kashmiri apple is famous both in taste and appearance. It has gained fame in the export market and fetches a very good return. As per Horticulture Department an area of 3.25 lakh hectares was reported under major horticulture crops for the year 2010-11 with 67 per cent area under fresh fruits. Production of fruit during 2010-11 was 22.21 lakh metric tonnes comprising of 20.45 lakh metric tonnes of fresh fruits and 1.76 lakh metric tonnes of dry fruits. Export of fruit out side state for the year 2010-11 was 11.127 lakh metric tonnes and import of fruits during the same year was recorded 2.49 lakh Metric tonnes.

**II. METHODOLOGY AND DATA**

Keeping in view the present status of research work the data has been obtained from secondary sources. The data has been obtained from government official records, valid records of state government, department of horticulture, magazines, journals and other active related agencies of the department of horticulture in the state. The data on area production and yield of fruits and nuts in India has been collected from the year 2000-01 to 2009-10 and data on fresh and dry fruits production and area from the year 2000-01 to 2012-13. The export data for Dry fruits and foreign exchange earned has been collected from 2000-01 to 2011-12 while as for fresh fruits it is from the year 2000-01 to 2008-09.

**TOOLS OF ANALYSIS**

The following tools were employed to analyse the data with reference to selected objectives of this study. The compound growth rates of area, production and productivity were estimated with the use of the following exponential function.

$$Y = a b^t \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

Where,

Y = the area / production / productivity

t = time variable in year

a = constant

and

b = (1 + i)

where

i = Compound Growth Rate

The equation (1) takes the following linear form by taking logarithms to the lane of both sides of the equation

$$\text{Log } Y = \text{log } a + \text{log } b^t$$

Compound growth rate is computed using the following formula.

$$\text{Compound Growth Rate (CGR)} = \text{Antilog} (\log n b - 1) \times 100$$

### III RESULT AND DISCUSSION

#### WORLDWIDE HORTICULTURE SCENARIO

In the world production of fruits, India is the biggest producer of banana and mango. India is the second largest producer of lime. China is the other biggest producer of these produce in the world. European countries are the leaders in grape production with India ranking sixteenth in the world. Brazil leads in the production of orange and papaya and Thailand in pineapple. In 2010-11, China ranks first with 12,21,84,944 metric tonnes in the global production of fruits, followed by India with 7,48,78,000 metric tonnes which was followed by Brazil, United States and Italy with 3,92,86,781, 2,53,83,917 and 1,69,07,895 respectively. India which ranks on the number eight of the world production of walnut produces 36,000 MT which is 1.05 per cent in the global production.

TABLE 1: MAJOR FRUIT PRODUCING COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD DURING 2010-11

COUNTRY	Area (Hectares)	Production (M. Tonnes)	Yield (M.T/ha)
China	1,14,02,073	12,21,84,944	10.7
India	63,83,000	7,48,78,000	11.7
Brazil	24,41,430	3,92,86,781	16.1
United States of America	11,45,475	2,53,83,917	22.2
Italy	12,77,347	1,69,07,895	13.2
Philippines	11,55,871	1,61,81,731	14
Mexico	12,12,387	1,52,55,598	12.6
Spain	15,62,160	1,51,84,420	9.7
Indonesia	6,62,800	1,48,67,762	22.4
Turkey	10,92,623	1,39,45,604	12.8
Others	2,67,51,915	24,52,23,757	9.2
world total	5,50,87,081	59,93,00,409	10.9

Source: Indian Horticulture Database 2011

The data related to the area production and yield of fruit in the world during 2010-11 has been provided in the table 1. Among the Fruit producing countries the area under world level fruit was highest in China with 11,402,073 hectares and it was lowest in Indonesia with 6,62,800 hectares. The yield of fruit was maximum in Indonesia with 22.4 Metric tonnes per hectare and it was minimum in Spain with 9.7 Metric tonnes per hectare.

#### FRUITS AND NUTS IN INDIAN SCENARIO

In India horticulture contributes about 30 per cent to the agriculture GDP and it grows in double digit. The share of horticulture food has increased to more than 50 per cent in the food basket of the consumers. India is the second largest producer of horticulture crops after China but the productivity is very low. Since fruits and vegetables are perishable in nature the losses are very high. Further the producers share in consumer's rupee is only about 40 to 55 per cent due to inefficient supply chain, comprising of multilayer channels and large number of intermediaries. These intermediaries change for their service at each and every step, the returns to the farmers are meager while the consumer pay higher price there fore the producer consumer both are affected.

TABLE 2: AREA, PRODUCTION AND YIELD OF FRESH AND DRY FRUITS IN INDIA AREA ( '000'HA), PRODUCTION ( '000'MT), Productivity (MT/HA)

YEAR	FRUITS			NUTS		
	AREA	PRODUCTION	YEILD	AREA	PRODUCTION	YIELD
2000-01	4,010	43,001	10.72	117	114	0.97
2001-02	3,788	45,203	11.93	117	114	0.97
2002-03	4,661	45,942	9.86	106	121	1.14
2003-04	5,049	50,867	10.07	106	121	1.14
2004-05	5,324	55,356	10.40	130	149	1.15
2005-06	5,554	59,563	10.72	132	150	1.14
2006-07	5,857	65,587	11.20	132	177	1.34
2007-08	6,101	68,466	11.22	136	173	1.27
2008-09	6,329	71,516	11.30	142	193	1.36
2009-10	6,383	74,878	11.73	Including in fruit		
CGR	5.99	6.92	0.87	3.19	7.49	4.17

Source: Indian Horticulture Database 2011

The data related to the area production and productivity of fruits and nuts in India from (2000-01 to 2009-10) has been provided in the table 2. The area under India level fruit had increased to 6,383 thousand hectares in the 2008-09 from 4,010 thousand hectares in 2000-01 and the area under nuts has increased from 117 thousand hectares in 2000-01 to 142 thousand hectares in 2008-09. Through out the study period, the area under fruits and nuts had an increasing trend. The production of fruits had increased from 43,001 thousand Metric tonnes during the year 2000-01 to 74,878 thousand Metric tonnes in the year 2009-10 and the production of nuts has increased from 114 thousand metric tonnes in 2000-01 to 193 metric tonnes in 2008-09. The yield of fruits was maximum in the year 2009-10 with 11.73 Metric tonnes per hectare and it was minimum in the year 2002-03 with 9.86 Metric tonnes per hectare and in nuts it was highest in the year 2009-10 while it was lowest in the year 2001-02 with 1.36 and 0.97 Metric tonnes per hectare respectively.

#### DRY AND FRESH FRUITS JAMMU AND KASHMIR SCENARIO

Jammu and Kashmir is home to some world famous varieties of fresh and dry fruits, honey and saffron. Horticulture is one of the most vibrant sectors of the state economy which provides direct as well as indirect employment to the state population. Apples are the major produces of Jammu and Kashmir during the last five years production of apple has increased from 1,151.7 thousand metric tonnes in fiscal year 2006 to 1,373 thousand metric tonnes in the fiscal year 2010 and this figure has been reached to 1,410 thousand metric tonnes during 2011. The production of apples in the state is growing every year as a result the percentage share of Jammu and Kashmir in the national production has also been increasing steadily; it has increased from, 63.5 percent in fiscal year 2006 to 77.2 percent in fiscal year 2010



TABLE 3: AREA AND PRODUCTION OF FRESH AND DRY FRUITS IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR AREA (HA), PRODUCTION (MT)

YEAR	Total Fresh		Total Dry		Grand Total	
	AREA	PRODUCTION	AREA	PRODUCTION	AREA	PRODUCTION
2000-01	1,40,854	8,37,292	78,185	94,508	2,19,039	9,31,800
2001-02	1,42,225	10,00,887	79,364	96,321	2,21,589	10,97,208
2002-03	1,48,483	10,45,747	83,244	1,00,840	2,31,727	11,46,587
2003-04	1,57,585	11,65,886	84,961	1,08,025	2,42,546	12,73,911
2004-05	1,67,568	12,17,604	90,743	1,14,257	2,58,311	13,31,861
2005-06	1,75,096	12,89,296	93,188	1,23,696	2,68,284	14,12,992
2006-07	1,84,716	13,73,759	98,369	1,30,342	2,83,085	15,04,101
2007-08	1,96,136	14,77,920	99,005	1,58,283	2,95,141	16,36,203
2008-09	2,03,320	15,29,912	1,02,301	1,59,936	3,05,621	16,89,848
2009-10	2,09,779.8	15,34,682	1,05,424.6	1,77,727.7	3,15,204.4	17,12,409
2010-11	2,17,057	20,45,556	1,08,018	1,76,436	3,25,075	22,21,992
2011-12	2,40,185	19,49,173	1,02,606	2,11,996	3,42,791	21,61,169
2012-13	2,36,780	15,24,593	1,10,443	2,17,549	3,47,223	17,42,142
<b>CGR</b>	<b>4.85</b>	<b>6.25</b>	<b>2.98</b>	<b>7.76</b>	<b>4.22</b>	<b>6.41</b>

Source: Directorate of Horticulture Kashmir

The data related to area, production and productivity of fresh and dry fruits in Jammu and Kashmir from (2000-01 to 2012-13) has been provided in the table 3. The area under fresh fruits had increased from 1,40,854 hectares in years 2000-01 to 2,36,780 hectares in 2012-13 and area under Dry fruits had increased from 78,185 hectares in years 2000-01 to 2,17,549 hectares in 2012-13. Throughout the period of study, the area under Fresh and Dry had an increasing trend. The production of Fresh fruits had increased from 8,37,292 tonnes during the year 2000-01 to 15,24,593 tonnes in the year 2012-13. The production was maximum during the year 2010-11 with (20,45,556 tonnes) while it was minimum in 2000-01 with (8,37,292 tonnes). The Production of Dry fruits reached maximum during the period 2012-13 with 3,47,223 and minimum during the year 2000-01 with 2,19,039 tonnes. The above table shows that both the production and area of fresh and dry fruits has increased considerably in the present scenario in spite of suffering a below in the initial periods.

TABLE 4: EXPORT OF DRY FRUITS FROM KASHMIR AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNED

Year	Almond (M-tonnes)	Foreign Exchange Earned (Crores)	Walnut (M-tonnes)	Foreign Exchange Earned (Crores)	Total Dry (M-tonnes)	Total Foreign Exchange Earned (Crores)
2000-01	20	0.22	7,742	109.94	7,762	110.16
2001-02	19.47	0.22	7,402	117.78	7,421.47	118
2002-03	21	0.22	7,632	121.23	7,653	121.45
2003-04	34.86	0.24	6,301	99.3	6,335.86	99.54
2004-05	302.01	1.19	5,674	92.83	5,976.01	94.02
2005-06	296.45	1.48	5,256	114.47	5,552.45	115.95
2006-07	260.88	1.82	5,437	118.02	5,697.88	119.84
2007-08	197.11	0.91	6,692	160.53	6,889.11	161.44
2008-09	168.42	1.02	5,696.32	141.22	5,864.74	142.24
2009-10	60.97	1.05	9,071.71	197.8	9,132.68	198.85
2010-11	91	1.64	9,524.55	206.85	9,615.55	208.49
2011-12	65	1.23	9,731.65	231.63	9,796.65	232.86

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics (J&K)

The table 4 indicates the export of Dry fruits and foreign exchange earned from Jammu and Kashmir during 2000-01 to 2011-12. The export in terms of quantity had increased from 7,762 Metric tonnes in year 200-01 to 9,796.65 Metric tonnes in 2011-12 and the foreign exchange earned was highest 232.86 crores during the year 2011-12 and it was lowest in the year 2004-05 with 94.02 crores. Production in terms of Almond was highest during 2005-06 with 260.88 Metric tonnes and was lowest during 2001-02 with 19.47 Metric tonnes only and production in terms of walnut was highest during 9,731.65 Metric tonnes and was lowest during 2005-06 with only 5,256 Metric tonnes. The foreign exchanged in terms of Almond was maximum in 2006-07 with 1.82 crore and was minimum in 2002-03 with 0.22 crores and in terms of Walnut it was maximum in 2011-12 with 231.63 crores and was minimum in 2004-05 with 92.83 crores.

TABLE 5: EXPORT OF FRESH FRUITS IN TERMS OF QUANTITY AND BOXES

Year	Fruit Mandi Pampore		Fruit Mandi Sopore	
	Boxes (Numbers)	Quantity (M-tonnes)	Boxes (Numbers)	Quantity (M-tonnes)
2000-01	21,16,000	38,988	22,02,000	40,034
2001-02	14,14,600	25,462.7	30,10,600	54,825
2002-03	20,06,500	35,937	41,82,250	75,284
2003-04	26,59,380	48,352.35	46,20,951	84,016
2004-05	39,10,650	71,099.6	5,00,100	90,928
2005-06	36,01,500	65,482	70,22,000	1,27,673
2006-07	16,88,428	33,768.56	56,50,000	2,82,500
2007-08	36,35,700	72,714	1,15,00,000	2,00,000
2008-09	29,18,835	58,227	1,18,00,000	2,36,000

Source: Directorate of Horticulture Jammu and Kashmir

The table 5, indicates, export of fresh fruits from Jammu and Kashmir during 2000-2001 to 2008-2009. Jammu and Kashmir having two mandies where from it is exporting to the rest of the country and world namely Fruit Mandi Pampore and fruit Mandi Sopore. The export of fruits from fruit Mandi Pampore was maximum in the year 2008-09 with (58,227 Metric tonnes). It was minimum during the year 2001-2001 with (25,462.7 Metric tonnes) and from fruit Mandi Sopore it was highest in 2006-01 with (2,82,500 Metric tonnes) and was lowest in 2000-01 with (40,034 Metric tonnes).

## CONCLUSION

Horticulture sector serves as a highly contributing industry to the state's economy. The prospects for the development of horticulture crops such as fresh and dry fruits, are very bright since the state has several innate agro-climate advantages. Contribution of horticulture sector to states GDP is 7-8 percent and 45

percent of economic returns in the agricultural sector are accounted for by horticulture. The area and production of both fruits and dry fruits in the state have been increasing. The trend is expected to increase the demand for fruits in future as evidenced by the high income elasticity of demand. In addition the export of fresh as well as dry fruits offers a solid source of foreign exchange for the exchequer. However, with the increasing in socio-economics demand and life style of population there is great potential in further improving of horticultural crops production and quality to help in alleviating food shortage, malnutrition and unemployment in the state, thus in turn improve the socio-economic conditions of the peoples in the state. It's needed to identify current constraints, and the need to include nutrition, self-employment and crop production education on agricultural research agendas of governments. To compete in the export markets, need to produce horticultural crops or processed products that meet the export market standards, including specifications in importing countries, timely delivery, ample steady supply, grading, packaging, contracts or agreements to build trust, and good quality of product at arrival in the export market.

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