

Agriculture in Kerala, with special reference for the demand for organic products in Kerala

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I. Introduction

Kerala become the first complete literate state in India. According to Edward W. Stewart Agriculture was the first occupation of man, and as it embraces the whole earth, it is the foundation of all other industries. Kerala is full-fledged with backwater, rivers and streams and agrarian economy. Agriculture is the one of the income source in Kerala. Kerala is the apt place for agriculture due to the 34 lakes and other small streamlets, uncountable backwater, and water bodies and 44 rain-fed rivers and also the sufficient rainfall of 30000mm is sufficient for agrarian economy like Kerala.

Contribution from agriculture

Year	Share of agriculture and allied sector in total GVA(India)	Share of agriculture and allied sector in GSVA (Kerala)
2013-14	17.7	12.37
2014-15	16.5	11.92
2015-16	15.4	10.74
2016-17	15.2	9.96
2017-18	14.9	9.48
2018-19	14.4	8.77
2019-20	16.5	
2020-21	20.2	13.62%

The contribution of agriculture to the GVA has decreased from 17.7 in 2013-14 to 16.5% in 2019-20. Share of agriculture and allied sector in GSVA has decreased from 12.37 in 2013-14 to 8.77 2018-2019. In 2020-21GSVA was 13.62

Different crops in Kerala

A staple crop in Kerala is rice or paddy. Around 600 varieties of paddy is grown in the felids of Kerala. Kuttandu is known for 'rice bowl of the state' so in this region cultivating large share of the paddy for the state. The next crop is tapioca and it is cultivated in dried area. The demand for tapioca is very high in Kerala people. Apart from tapioca cultivation spices has its own importance in Kerala. Cash crops are the main cultivation crops. 96% pepper is producing from Kerala. The main spices are cardamom, cinnamon, clove, turmeric, nutmeg and vanilla.

Kerala is known for coconut cultivation and Kerala coir business is known in the world. Alappuzha is known for coir industries. Kottayam district is known for rubber cultivation. Apart from rubber plantation banana cultivation is also high in Kerala.

II. Literature Review

Singh, G. (1980) green revolution has vast impact in Punjab in the mid- sixties. But there is no that much impact on Kerala.

Johl, S.S. (1995), states that when the high demand the market the price is also going high but the middle men absorbed the all the benefits.

Bhaumik, S.K. (2007) states that most of the rural people depending on agriculture but the people not getting the complete benefits from the agriculture.

III. Methodology

This study will be in two stages. First stage is exploratory in nature. The initial stage is based on detailed secondary search about agriculture in Kerala. Second phase is descriptive in nature data for the study is collected from the people who are work in agrarian field.

Statement of the problem

In vast and densely populated state like Kerala, the demand for the agrarian products is increases. In this scenario the agriculture has acquired a prominent role the economic market. The present study focuses the demand for organic products in the market. It will also analyse the agriculture market in Kerala.

Objectives of the study

- To describe the demographic profile of the farmers
- To study the different factors involve the organic cultivation.
- To analyze the cost of organic cultivation

IV. Conclusion

The study investigated the lots of factors affecting the cultivation of organic farming. The mediators between actual farmers and consumers are the main beneficiary in the agrarian markets. Hence the analysis from the secondary search clearly stated that. The cost of cultivation is very high and benefits from cultivation are very low.

Reference

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