Coconut Situation in India

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COCONUT is quite an important crop of India. major coconut growing areas are West Coast, Coast including deltas of major Indian rivers Deccan plateau of Karnataka.

During the early Fifties, India ranked second Philippines in world acreage and production coconuts. Presently her position has slipped to second position being occupied by Indonesia. now accounts for nearly 16 per cent of the area and around 12 per cent of the world duction of coconuts. The growth pattern of production and productivity of coconut in India ng different Plan periods are discussed here.†

ns in Coconut Area

Accurate statistics of coconut area in India are mely difficult to obtain because the crop is gene- grown alongwith other trees in small holdings ed to dwelling houses and on the sides of roads anals, on tank beds, bunds of paddy fields and odd places. According to the available statis- e area under coconut in India increased from 00 hectares in 1950-51 to 636,700 hectares in the Plan, to 687,300 hectares in the Second Plan, to 00 hectares in the Third Plan, to 935,000 hectares the three annual Plans, to 1073,700 hectares Fourth Plan and to 1074,400 hectares during ath Plan period (including the following year). statistics reveal that there has been 72 per cent e in coconut area in India at the end of the lan period over the pre-Plan year of 1950-51. important coconut growing States, such as Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, the increase in ut area during the 28-year Plan period ranges en 65 and 78 per cent. At the same time, the e is found to be significant in Orissa (196%) ectacular in Assam (500%) and Andaman & r Islands (1119%) while it is less pronounced harashtra (12%) and Andhra Pradesh (20%). coconut areas in West Bengal and Lakshadweep en to be more or less constant in these years).

E-WISE SHARE IN AREA

he spatial distribution of coconut area indi- s that Kerala alone accounts for about two-thirds of the total area under the crop in India. The shares of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are 14.3 per cent and 10.1 per cent, respectively. Though the relative shares of these three States have changed slightly between the Plan periods, their aggregate share has remained static around 90 per cent. In other words, the relative position of each of the coconut growing States has not changed significantly during the Plan periods (Table 3).

COCONUT AREA IN RELATION TO NAS

The percentage of area under coconut over the net area sown in India has increased from 0.53 in 1951-52 to 0.77 in 1976-77. Barring Kerala where the coconut area is nearly one-third of the net area sown of the State, in all other coconut growing States the percentage of coconut area to the net area sown (NAS) is less than two (Table 7). This suggests that coconut is the most dominant crop in Kerala and among one of the minor crops in other coconut growing States. In three of the Union Territories, namely, Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Goa, coconut is the major crop.

COMPOUND GROWTH RATES OF AREA

The annual compound growth rates in respect of India's coconut area for the First, Second, Third and Fourth Plan periods are estimated at 0.75 per cent, 2.41 per cent, 4.71 per cent and 1.80 per cent, respectively. The same comes to (—) 1.25 per cent for the Fifth Plan period including the following year. Again, when we consider the consolidated period from 1951-52 to 1980-81 together, the compound growth rate of coconut area in the country comes to 2.40 per cent per annum, but it gets reduced to 0.98 per cent for the period 1966-67 to 1980-81. Coming to the States, the compound growth rate per annum for Kerala works out to 2.11 per cent for the First Plan, 2.36 per cent for the Second Plan, 3.41 per cent for the Third Plan, 1.39 per cent for the Fourth Plan and (—)2.74 per cent for the Fifth Plan. In case of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, compound growth rates during the First Plan have been found to be negative but during the subsequent Plans these have been found to be positive and bet-

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ween 2.38 per cent and 4.09 per cent in the case of the former and between 0.16 per cent and 12.03 per cent in the case of the latter. One thing is very clear from this analysis that the coconut area expansion programme was more vigorous in the Third Plan period than in any other Plan (Table 5).

CV of Coconut Areas

The coefficient of variation of coconut area in India ranges from 1.15 to 6.68 during different Plan periods. It, however, comes to 20.76 for the period 1951-52 to 1980-81. Coming to the States, the CV is found to be less than 5 in Andhra Pradesh and Kerala; less than 10 in Karnataka and Maharashtra; and less than 20 in Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Lakshadweep in different Plan periods showing that the year to year fluctuations in the area of this crop are not severe (Table 6).

Trends in Coconut Production

The production of coconuts in India was of the order of 3,282 million nuts in the year 1950-51. The average production level rose from 3,976 million nuts during the First Plan, to 4,608 million nuts during the Second Plan, to 4,851 million nuts during the Third Plan, to 5,353 million nuts during the three annual Plans, and to 5,981 million nuts during the Fourth Plan. During the Fifth Plan period (including the following year to the end of that Plan), the average production of coconuts in the country declined to 5,753 million nuts. It follows that there had been 82 per cent rise in the average production of coconut in India by the end of the Fourth Plan over the pre-Plan (1950-51) production level but this percentage came down to 75 during the subsequent Plan, even though there was a marginal rise in the average area under the crop in the Fifth Plan over the Fourth Plan. One can notice substantial increases in the average level of production of coconuts in Kerala during the first two Plan periods and even in the Fourth Plan. While in the Third Plan the rise in production level from the previous Plan was nominal, during the Fifth Plan it declined considerably compared to the Fourth Plan figure. On the other hand, in the second largest producing State namely, Tamil Nadu, average coconut production during the first two Plans was less than that of the pre-Plan year of 1950-51, but from the Third Plan onwards that State's average production has been increasing rather steadily.

When we examine the situation of Karnataka, the third largest coconut producing State of India, we find that the average production was severely affected during the First and Third Plans. However, the State's production trend is moving encouragingly upward since the end of the Third Plan while in Andhra Pradesh the trend in coconut production is moving alarmingly downward (Table 2).

State-wise Share in Production

The spatial distribution of India's coconut production reveals that though Kerala accounts for more than half of the total production in the country, its share has gone down from around 70 per cent in the Second Plan to 58 per cent in the Fifth Plan. On the other hand, in the case of Tamil Nadu, its relative share has doubled during the Fifth Plan as compared to the Second Plan. The share of Karnataka has, however, slightly improved from 8.9 per cent in the First Plan to 13.7 per cent in the Fifth Plan, while in the case of Andhra Pradesh the percentage share has fallen from 7.44 in the First Plan to 2.89 in the Fourth Plan and the relative share of that State has not changed in the following Plan period (Table 3).

Compound Growth Rates in Production

The compound growth rates of coconut production in India for the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Plan periods come to 5.24 per cent, 1.2 per cent, 2.54 per cent, —0.16 per cent and —1.7 per cent, respectively. The same estimated for the period 1951-52 to 1980-81 comes to 1.56 per cent and for 1966-67 to 1980-81 comes to 0.20 per cent. The very low rate of growth during the last one and a half decade, in general, and negative growth rates during the last two Plan periods in particular has been, cause of great concern for India for obvious reasons. A close look at the estimates of the compound growth rates in respect of individual States would indicate that the negative growth rates in coconut production during the Fourth and Fifth Plans in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra in general and the former in particular have been largely responsible for this alarming situation. Among the major coconut producing States, the performance of Karnataka is no doubt better as its growth rates per annum are found to be 2.57 per cent and 4.03 per cent during the last two Plan periods (Table 5).

CV of Coconut Production

The coefficient of variation of coconut production in India is computed at 8.99 for the First Plan, 2.27 for the Second Plan, 4.47 for the Third Plan, 1.85 for the Fourth Plan and 3.47 for the Fifth Plan periods. The CV for the period 1951-52 to 1980-81 comes to 20.76. As far as the States are concerned, the CV of coconut production in different Pl

periods fell within 10 in the case of Karnataka, within 15 in the case of Kerala and Maharashtra, within 25 in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh and within 30 in Orissa (Table 6).

Trends in Coconut Productivity

During the pre-Plan period of 1946-47 to 1950-51 the average productivity of coconut in India was estimated at 5,332 nuts per hectare. The productivity showed an increasing trend in the first two Plans, being 6,243 nuts in the First Plan and 6,708 nuts in the Second Plan. Thereafter, the productivity is seen to decline steeply to 5,996 nuts in the Third Plan, to 5,575 nuts in the Fourth Plan and further to 5,354 nuts in the Fifth Plan period. From this trend it can be concluded that the average yield of coconut in India per unit area in the late Seventies has fallen back to the level of the late Forties (Table 4). At the national level, the record yield of 7,012 nuts per hectare was observed in 1953-54. However, the productivity of Tamil Nadu is noticed to be more than 10,000 nuts per hectare in six out of seventeen years between 1962-63 and 1978-79.

It is quite distressing to note that the productivity of coconut in Andhra Pradesh has slided down to less than a half during the Fifth Plan period from the First Plan level. In Orissa also it has come down by 40 per cent while in West Bengal the yield is found to be stagnant around 3,200 nuts per hectare all through as in the case of coconut area. Even in spite of the recent upward growth in the productivity of coconut in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra, the country's overall productivity level has been severely affected due to significant fall in the productivity of Kerala from an average of 6,783 nuts per hectare in the Second Plan to 6,005 nuts in the Third Plan, to 5,382 nuts in the Fourth Plan and further to 4,837 nuts in the Fifth Plan period (including the following year). The last figure is even less than that of 1950-51 level.

COMPOUND GROWTH RATES OF PRODUCTIVITY

The compound growth rate of productivity per hectare of coconut in India for the First Plan was encouraging (4.46%), but in the subsequent Plans it became negative. Kerala presents similar situation in this respect, whereas this trend differs in other coconut growing States (Table 5).

CV OF PRODUCTIVITY

The coefficient of variation of coconut productivity in India ranges in a narrow margin of 1.84 to 8.59 over different Plan periods. State-wise computation of CV also shows that it varies within the limit of 20 in most cases, further confirming to the early findings that coconut is a quite stable crop in this country (Table 6).

PER CAPITA PRODUCTION

It is intriguing to note that the per capita production of coconuts in India has declined to 8.3 nuts in 1981 from 9.1 nuts in 1951 although the production of nuts between this period has increased by 75 per cent from 3,282 million nuts to 5,753 million nuts. In case of Kerala, where coconut is the most indispensable food crop, the production per head has fallen from 149 nuts in 1951 to 119.5 nuts in 1981. In Andhra Pradesh, it has been reduced to one-third from 9.8 to 3.3 nuts during the last 30 years. However, there has been increase in per capita production in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. While it rose from 15 to 23 nuts in case of the former, the per capita production rose from 19 to 23 in case of the latter (Table 6).

As against the per capita availability of 9 to 10 nuts in India, it is 60 in Indonesia, 160 in Sri Lanka and 215 in the Philippines.

CAUSES OF LOW PRODUCTIVITY

At this stage, one would like to find out the causes of low productivity of coconut in India. As far as the most important coconut growing State, namely, Kerala is concerned, the low yield can be attributed to several factors. The notable ones are:

- —the spread of Kerala wilt (root wilt) disease;
- —increasing incidence of other diseases like bud rot and pests including rodents;
- —poor soils and almost total lack of chemical fertilisation;
- —presence of sizeable unproductive senile palms as well as unbearing/early bearing young palms;
- —the use of unprecocious and poor quality planting material;
- —a long period of moisture stress; and
- —over-crowding of existing gardens.

While most of these factors are common to the other coconut growing States in India for their low productivities, some of the complex diseases are now causing havoc in certain traditional coconut producing tracts. The diseases of great concern are: Thatipaka disease in Andhra Pradesh, Tanjavur wilt in Tamil Nadu, Stem bleeding in Karnataka and Goa, and Crown rot disease in Assam. These are the diseases of uncertain aetiology.

Coconut in India is mainly a small-holders crop. Consequently, the management of the crop is bound to be affected by all the socio-economic constraints peculiar to small holders. In addition to the above, institutional constraints are also associated with coconut production as well as marketing.

The Prospects

The elasticity of demand for coconut oil has been estimated at 0.50. According to the National Commission on Agriculture, if all the improved methods are adopted, the national production level can be pushed up to 12,000 million nuts by the 2000 AD from an area of 1.05 million hectares. It may be appropriate to mention here that among the oil-yielding crops commonly grown in India, coconut offers relatively greater oil-yielding potential per unit area than others. The average per hectare oil yield of different oil-yielding crops in India is given as

Coconut oil	...	550 Kg./ha.
Groundnut oil	...	300 Kg./ha.
Rapeseed/mustard oil	...	170 Kg./ha.
Sesamum oil	...	100 Kg./ha.

Further, with the adoption of D×T h alongwith the improved package of practic oil-yielding capacity of coconut crop can be to the level of 2,000 Kg/hectare. Again, coconu more stable and dependable crop than othe yielding crops under unfavourable moisture re In India because of its greater demand as com to supply, coconut oil usually commands a pre price over other vegetable oils. There is no de the fact that this crop holds great promise. It i only a rich source of edible oil but also of em ment. Our industry affords employment to multitude of people. There is, therefore, every re to give due attention to this important crop.

TABLE 1—AVERAGE AREA UNDER COCONUT IN DIFFERENT PLAN PERIODS

(Thousand hect

State/U.T.	1950-51	Average during Plans*					
		I	II	III	AP	IV	
Andhra Pradesh	33.2	34.3	34.7	33.9	34.5	38.1	4
	(100)	(103)	(104)	(102)	(104)	(115)	(1
Assam	0.8	0.8	1.3	3.2	3.7	4.0	
	(100)	(100)	(163)	(400)	(462)	(500)	(6
Karnataka	93.2	88.2	92.4	106.7	110.3	133.5	15
	(100)	(95)	(99)	(114)	(118)	(143)	(16
Kerala	409.4	434.7	478.4	546.9	644.7	729.5	69
	(100)	(106)	(117)	(134)	(157)	(178)	(17
Maharashtra	8.1	7.9	7.4	8.1	9.1	9.1	
	(100)	(98)	(91)	(100)	(112)	(112)	(11
Orissa	4.5	4.5	4.6	7.6	8.1	10.6	1
	(100)	(100)	(102)	(169)	(180)	(236)	(2
Tamil Nadu	66.0	55.0	52.9	75.1	84.8	103.3	10
	(100)	(83)	(80)	(114)	(128)	(157)	(16
Tripura	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.2	0.4	0
West Bengal	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.7	6
	(100)	(99)	(99)	(100)	(97)	(97)	(9
A & N Islands	1.6	1.7	5.5	8.0	8.7	14.9	19
	(100)	(106)	(344)	(500)	(544)	(931)	(121
Goa	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	19.7	19.3	18
Lakshadweep	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.8	2
	(100)	(96)	(82)	(96)	(96)	(100)	(10
Pondicherry	N.A.	N.A.	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.6	1
INDIA	626.5	636.7	687.3	810.5	935.0	1073.7	1074
	(100)	(102)	(110)	(129)	(149)	(171)	(172

NOTE.—Figures in parentheses denote indices in respect to pre-Plan year of 1950-51 as the base.

*I Plan : 1951-52 to 1955-56 ; AP (Annual Plans) : 1966-67 to 1968-69;
II Plan : 1956-57 to 1960-61 ; IV Plan : 1969-70 to 1973-74;
III Plan : 1961-62 to 1965-66 ; V Plan : 1974-75 to 1977-78.
(For this study 1978-79 has been included under the V Plan)

TABLE 2—AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF COCONUT UNDER DIFFERENT PLANS

(Million nuts)

	1950-51	Average during Plans I	II	III	AP	IV	V
adesh	306.0	296.2	310.0	245.8	196	172.6	166.4
	(100)	(99)	(101)	(81)	(64)	(56)	(54)
	13.0	13.0	12.0	10.6	11.0	11.0	22.8
	(100)	(100)	(92)	(82)	(85)	(85)	(175)
	369.0	353.8	465.3	402.4	460.0	673.8	791.2
	(100)	(96)	(126)	(109)	(125)	(183)	(214)
	2026.0	2779.0	3247.8	3277.0	3620.3	3923.0	3359.4
	(100)	(137)	(160)	(162)	(179)	(194)	(166)
tra	30.0	30.6	33.8	32.8	32.7	45.0	49.8
	(100)	(102)	(113)	(109)	(109)	(150)	(166)
	34.0	33.8	42.0	40.8	28.3	39.2	54.4
	(100)	(99)	(124)	(120)	(83)	(115)	(160)
adu	463.0	430.8	428.8	732.0	823.0	933.4	1089.4
	(100)	(93)	(92)	(158)	(178)	(202)	(235)
	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.2	0.6	1.2
gal	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0
	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)
Islands	3.0	3.0	25.4	34.0	38.0	53.2	61.8
	(100)	(100)	(847)	(1133)	(1267)	(1773)	(2060)
	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	70.0	81.0	99.0
weep	15.0	14.0	10.2	18.0	17.3	20.2	21.2
	(100)	(93)	(68)	(120)	(115)	(135)	(141)
erry	N.A.	N.A.	9.4	12.3	13.0	15.6	15.0
IA	3282.0	3976.4	4608.0	4851.0	5353.0	5981.2	5753.4
	(100)	(121)	(140)	(148)	(163)	(182)	(175)

—Figures in parentheses denote indices in respect to pre-Plan year of 1950-51 as the base.

TABLE 3—SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE AREA AND PRODUCTION OF COCONUT IN EACH PLAN PERIOD

Territory	Area (%) I	II	III	IV	V	Production (%) I	II	III	IV	V
ra Pradesh	5.39	5.05	4.18	3.55	3.72	7.44	6.73	5.07	2.89	2.89
... .	0.13	0.19	0.39	0.37	0.45	0.33	0.26	0.23	0.18	0.40
ataka	13.85	13.43	13.16	12.43	14.31	8.90	10.09	8.29	11.27	13.74
la	68.27	69.61	67.48	67.94	64.59	69.88	70.38	67.55	65.59	58.39
arashtra	1.24	1.06	1.00	0.85	0.84	0.78	0.74	0.68	0.75	0.87
a	0.71	0.67	0.94	0.99	1.24	0.85	0.91	0.85	0.65	0.94
il Nadu	8.64	7.70	9.27	9.62	10.17	10.83	9.31	15.09	15.60	18.93
Bengal	1.05	0.97	0.85	0.62	0.62	0.55	0.48	0.45	0.37	0.38
N Islands	0.27	0.80	0.99	1.39	1.81	0.08	0.54	0.70	0.89	1.08
hadweep	0.42	0.33	0.33	0.26	0.26	0.35	0.22	0.37	0.33	0.37
ers	0.03	0.19	1.41	1.98	1.99	0.01	0.34	0.72	1.48	2.01
INDIA	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 4—AVERAGE PRODUCTIVITY OF COCONUT IN DIFFERENT PLAN PERIODS

(Nuts/

State/U.T.	Av. of 1946-47 to 1950-51	Average during Plan periods				
		I	II	III	IV	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Andhra Pradesh	9,210	8,667	8,935	7,266	4,588	4,1
Assam	11,000	16,250	18,000	3,317	2,784	4,0
Karnataka	3,960	4,010	5,032	3,796	5,045	5,1
Kerala	4,980	6,372	6,783	6,005	5,382	4,8
Maharashtra	4,181	3,872	4,661	4,058	4,965	5,5
Orissa	6,750	7,511	9,040	5,976	3,712	4,0
Tamil Nadu	5,660	7,890	3,109	9,701	9,059	9,9
Tripura	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,429	1,3
West Bengal	3,143	3,265	3,255	3,199	3,284	3,2
A & N Islands	N.A.	1,820	4,252	4,272	3,748	3,1
Goa	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4,218	5,2
Lakshadweep	N.A.	5,224	4,500	6,767	7,214	7,5
Pondicherry	N.A.	N.A.	8,764	10,028	9,875	9,3
INDIA	5,332	6,243	6,708	5,996	5,575	5,3

TABLE 5—COMPOUND GROWTH RATES OF AREA, PRODUCTION AND YIELD OF COCONUT IN DIFFERENT STATES AND IN DIFFEREN PLAN PERIODS IN INDIA

(Per cent per annum)

State/U.T.		Five Year Plan Periods					1951-52 to 1980-81	1966-6 to 1980-
		I	II	III	IV	V		
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Andhra Pradesh	A	0.89	(—) 1.68	(—) 0.91	1.96	(—) 0.47	0.73	1.4
	P	(—) 5.76	(—) 0.95	13.75	(—) 3.66	(—) 1.06	(—) 2.67	(—) 1.1
	Y	(—) 6.60	0.74	14.79	(—) 5.52	(—) 0.59	(—) 3.38	(—) 2.5
Karnataka	A	(—) 1.03	3.13	4.09	2.38	2.85	2.56	3.3
	P	(—) 0.93	4.88	(—) 2.34	2.57	4.03	3.42	4.9
	Y	0.10	1.69	(—) 6.18	0.19	1.16	0.84	1.5
Kerala	A	2.11	2.36	3.41	1.39	(—) 2.74	2.10	0.1
	P	9.20	0.75	0.20	(—) 1.46	(—) 3.89	0.73	(—) 1.6
	Y	6.95	(—) 1.58	(—) 3.10	(—) 2.81	(—) 1.19	(—) 1.34	(—) 1.7
Maharashtra	A	(—) 0.63	4.79	0.74	(—) 2.97	0.56	0.95	0.4
	P	6.85	(—) 7.63	3.89	(—) 1.54	(—) 4.10	2.31	3.8
	Y	7.53	(—)11.84	3.12	1.48	(—) 4.63	1.34	3.3
Orissa	A	0.00	2.13	9.11	0.76	9.83	5.54	6.8
	P	(—) 0.31	12.89	(—) 8.81	0.51	14.48	2.19	8.6
	Y	(—) 0.31	10.53	(—)16.42	(—) 0.26	4.23	(—) 3.17	1.7
Tamil Nadu	A	(—) 5.68	1.95	12.03	2.35	0.16	3.41	2.2
	P	(—) 2.92	1.97	12.05	1.45	0.02	4.33	2.6
	Y	2.93	0.02	0.01	(—) 0.88	(—) 0.14	0.89	0.3
A & N Islands	A	1.21	38.02	4.59	26.67	(—) 0.26	9.83	7.7
	P	(—) 0.00	66.08	2.86	16.19	(—) 0.98	11.74	6.0
	Y	(—) 1.21	20.34	(—) 1.65	(—) 8.28	(—) 0.72	1.74	1.5
Lakshadweep	A	(—) 4.85	(—) 3.58	5.07	(—) 0.00	0.00	0.43	0.1
	P	(—) 7.79	10.76	4.24	2.52	0.00	2.50	1.5
	Y	(—) 3.09	14.87	(—) 0.79	2.52	0.00	2.06	1.4
INDIA	A	0.75	2.41	4.71	1.80	(—) 1.25	2.40	0.9
	P	5.24	1.26	2.54	(—) 0.16	(—) 1.75	1.56	0.2
	Y	4.46	(—) 1.12	(—) 2.08	(—) 1.93	(—) 0.50	(—) 0.82	(—) 0.7

TABLE 6—COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION OF AREA, PRODUCTION AND YIELD OF COCONUT IN DIFFERENT STATES IN INDIA

U.T.		1951-52 to 1955-56	1956-57 to 1960-61	1961-62 to 1965-66	1969-70 to 1973-74	1974-75 to 1978-79	1951-52 to 1980-81
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ra Pradesh	A	2.29	3.14	1.84	2.79	1.10	7.69
	P	10.73	3.04	20.52	9.76	2.20	27.83
	Y	12.24	1.47	21.55	11.70	1.44	33.06
taka	A	2.92	4.86	8.85	3.41	4.09	22.99
	P	2.90	7.31	10.30	7.30	5.67	32.77
	Y	1.30	2.58	13.35	6.52	1.85	13.51
a	A	3.14	3.36	4.85	2.00	4.31	19.05
	P	14.38	2.00	0.64	3.01	6.59	12.25
	Y	12.08	2.68	4.51	4.38	3.35	13.89
rashtra	A	2.31	7.44	1.21	5.32	1.50	10.14
	P	13.96	14.54	8.92	2.81	7.34	24.52
	Y	15.57	19.76	8.42	4.09	7.49	19.08
	A	0.00	4.35	18.33	1.28	14.35	52.22
	P	2.21	28.57	29.02	1.02	20.26	39.58
	Y	2.21	23.00	55.88	1.17	6.04	45.58
l Nadu	A	11.94	2.86	15.87	6.36	0.46	29.49
	P	5.32	2.88	22.44	3.62	2.53	36.01
	Y	5.76	0.39	16.09	4.99	2.67	12.41
N Islands	A	2.38	37.69	6.74	33.92	1.43	65.24
	P	0.00	45.75	5.88	23.37	2.78	61.70
	Y	2.47	29.61	6.18	13.61	1.56	29.91
adweep	A	8.64	6.90	13.64	0.00	0.00	9.35
	P	14.29	23.53	11.11	3.70	1.89	24.58
	Y	12.68	33.33	8.02	3.70	1.89	21.20
	A	1.15	3.41	6.68	2.67	2.07	20.76
	P	8.99	2.27	4.47	1.85	3.47	14.26
	Y	8.59	1.84	3.18	3.13	2.22	9.18

TABLE 7—PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER COCONUT TO THE NET AREA SOWN (NAS)

U.T.	1951-52	1971-72	1976-77
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
ra Pradesh	0.33	0.34	0.37
.. ..	0.04	0.18	0.18
taka	0.97	1.28	1.67
.. ..	23.69	33.39	31.58
rashtra	N.A.	0.05	0.05
.. ..	0.08	0.17	0.22
l Nadu	1.27	1.80	1.81
.. ..	N.A.	0.18	0.33
engal	0.13	0.12	0.11
.. ..	N.A.	N.A.	22.50
cherry	N.A.	N.A.	4.95
.. ..	0.53	0.78	0.77

TABLE 8—PER CAPITA COCONUT PRODUCTION IN DIFFERENT COCONUT PRODUCING STATES IN INDIA

(No. of

State/Union Territory	1951	1961	1971	19
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(
Andhra Pradesh	9.8	8.3	3.6	3.
Assam	1.6	0.7	0.7	1.
Karnataka	19.0	21.1	25.0	23.
Kerala	149.0	190.5	186.0	119.
Maharashtra	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.
Orissa	2.3	3.8	1.8	3.
Tamil Nadu	15.4	13.3	22.9	23.
Tripura	N.A.	N.A.	0.3	0.
West Bengal	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	100.0	550.0	316.0	515.
Goa	N.A.	N.A.	81.4	95.
Lakshadweep	750.0	750.0	666.7	525.
Pondicherry	N.A.	32.4	34.0	25.
INDIA	9.1	10.6	11.1	8.