# Transformation of Smallholder Agriculture Sector in Sri Lanka: An Annotated Compendium of Statistics

**M. K. Nadeeka Damayanthi**
**Dhanawardhana Gamage**

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Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute
114, Wijerama Mawatha
Colombo 7
Sri Lanka

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# PREFACE

Over the six decades after independence, Sri Lanka has transformed from food deficit to self-sufficiency or near self-sufficiency in many crop products. Especially the achievements in the rice sector are noteworthy. There is much to achieve in livestock production and sugar production. Many of the achievements have been made by increasing the area under cultivation, technology adoption, productivity improvements and orientation of production from subsistence to markets in the Sri Lanka's smallholder farming sector. Although exports crops like tea, rubber and coconut have not expanded in terms of area under cultivation, they are still major export income earners of the country. However, there are many discontinuities in Sri Lanka's agricultural transformation as revealed by data provided in the present volume.

The smallholder agricultural sector in the island has become the major domestic food supplier over the decades with supportive policies and enormous investment of limited budgetary resources. Under population pressure, production at extensive margin has resulted in the existing arable land bringing under agriculture. Data in this volume show that further scope for agricultural productivity growth and growth in production to meet the demand of a growing population is to be achieved by increasing the intensity of production through application of productivity improving technologies and crop diversification. However, the major constraint is the escalating cost of fertilizer and chemicals on which intensive agriculture development depend.

Seasonal shortages and escalating prices of certain crop products as well as dairy products are affecting most vulnerable groups like the poor, unemployed and under employed, women and children. Paths that agriculture sector has traversed over the period after independence as revealed by statistics in this volume show the areas needing more concentration by policy makers in the coming decade. The new era in Sri Lanka that began in 2009 with the fullest control over secessionist elements in the north and east presents new hopes for improving economic growth rates, development of economic and social infrastructures, reducing unemployment and poverty, arresting environmental degradation and working towards further reduction in food deficit. The issue of environment sustainability formally entered the international agenda after the Earth Summit, which was held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. Environmental protection and the conservation of natural resources which emerged as key national priorities in the wake of 1972 Stockholm Conference on Human Environment are shared by Sri Lanka and should be in the agenda of policies for agricultural development in the country. HARTI has been the nodal agency for research and training on agrarian and rural development since 1972.

The present compendium has been conceptualized and prepared under the able guidance of Dr. Dhanawardana Gamage, the former Deputy Director (Research) and Research Fellow (Development Sociology) of HARTI. Narrative and analytical accounts in this volume are provided by Dr. Gamage. Ms. M. K. Nadeeka Damayanthi, Research Officer, completed the tedious tasks of collecting and organizing the data into a meaningful set of statistical tables/graphs that reveal the paths of agricultural transformation in the island. Ms. Damayanthi also was involved in updating data tables from 2006 to 2010 and drawing new graphs on her return to the island in 2011 from her post graduate studies abroad. I am thankful to them for spending their spare time in preparing the present volume which will be immensely useful for policy makers and academics alike. The HARTI is thankful to all the agencies which provided the data for the present edition.

**Lalith Kantha Jayasekara**
**Director**

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Transformation of Smallholder Agriculture Sector in Sri Lanka: An Annotated Compendium of Statistics is one of the contributions under "The State of the Smallholder Farming Sector in Sri Lanka," a major study programme undertaken by the Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute (HARTI) in 2007. This volume is a result of considerable amount of desk work covering information of the period after independence in Sri Lanka.

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Last, but not least, we are very grateful to Mr. Lalith Kantha, the present Director of HARTI, who discovered this document that had been misplaced or shelved over two years, in the process of reviewing HARTI performance by him. If not for his efforts, this document might not have seen light of the day.

**M.K. Nadeeka Damayanthi**
**Dhanawardana Gamage**

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# ACRONYMS

| | |
|---|---|
| AMDP | Accelerated Mahaweli Development Programme |
| ARTI | Agrarian Research and Training Institute |
| DDEC | Dambulla Dedicated Economic Centre |
| DDSD | Dambulla Divisional Secretarial Division |
| DEC | Dedicated Economic Centre |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| HARTI | Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute |
| ILSDZ | Irrigated Land Settlement in the Dry Zone |
| OFCs | Other Food Crops or Other Field Crops |
| SFS | Smallholder Farming Sector |

## Measures

| | |
|---|---|
| Kg | Kilogram |
| Mt | Metric ton |
| Ha | Hectare |

# CHAPTER ONE

# Major Trajectories of Transformation of Agriculture in Sri Lanka

## 1.1 Introduction

This document provides statistics pertaining to the trajectories of transformation in the agriculture sector, particularly the smallholder farming sector in Sri Lanka during the six decades after independence. This chapter briefly explains the contextual changes and provides explanatory accounts of the major dimensions of agrarian transformation to help the reader to understand the milestones of such transformations and processes influencing them. Being an annotation, the analysis is not confined to data provided in the tables of the present volume. In order to assist the reader to understand the context of agricultural transformation and its implications, some general observations are also made in the chapter.

The agriculture sector in Sri Lanka comprise of crops, livestock, forestry and fisheries. Major crop products that dominate the sector include plantation crops like tea, rubber, coconut and food crops like paddy, non-paddy coarse grains, vegetables, yams, and spices. Plantation crops are grown mainly for export purposes on estate owned plantations as well as on smallholder farms while food crops are grown mostly on smallholder farms to meet the domestic food demand. Thus, a major characteristic of Sri Lanka's agriculture is the sectoral dualism in which the plantation sector produces tea, rubber and coconut for export purposes while the non-plantation sector or smallholder farming sector (SFS) produces rice and other food crops mainly for the domestic market.

Before plantation agriculture was expanded in the nineteenth century under the British colonial administration, agriculture in Sri Lanka has been carried out on a peasant production basis.[1] Much of what was produced on land was used for home consumption by the producers and the excess was exchanged to obtained labour or consumables mainly on a barter basis. There were three major cultivation or farming systems existing in the island before plantation agriculture was introduced on a relatively large-scale in the nineteenth century. First, rice being the staple food of the people, paddy (un-husked rice) was cultivated on lowlands at valley bottoms or in the lowland plains under irrigation as well as under rain-fed conditions. Irrigated paddy farming was largely supported by a system of irrigation tanks (cascades) on which the people were dependant for water for crop production, livestock rearing and other domestic uses. Second, a system of home gardening or agro-forest gardening was used to grow varieties of subsidiary or other food crops. Third, slash-and-burn cultivation known as *chena* was used to cultivate varieties of non-paddy grains and vegetables[2]. At the time of independence, major non-paddy crops cultivated in SFS included *kurakkan* (millet), maize, sesame seed, chillies, sweet potatoes, cassava and vegetables. These were grown mainly on uplands cleared usually from forest or shrub land areas largely representing slash-and-burn system of crop production that had widely been spread in many parts of the world at the time. However, widespread land use transformation since then has reduced the production of many cereal crops under slash-and-burn farming (*chena*) system.

Since the beginning of the twentieth century, agriculture in the island has been dominated by the four principal crops: rice, tea, rubber, and coconut. Tea and rubber were exported

[1] In the peasant form of production, the production activities are dominated by the family group. The family provides all the labour and the produce is for the family as a whole. Landholdings are small, sometimes owned by the family, but often leased from a landlord.

[2] According to Peiris (2006), during the most historic periods in Sri Lanka, village areas were surrounded by forests, parts of which were temporarily cleared for farming on upland basis with other food crops. The forests were also used for hunting, grazing for village cattle, gathering wild fruit and timber.

mostly, whereas the coconut crop was sold on both domestic and international markets. Almost every bit of paddy, vegetable and other food crops produced on smallholder farms were used for domestic or national consumption. By about mid 1960s, tendency towards transformation of agriculture in SFS was readily apparent. Paddy sector underwent a drastic change as the area under irrigated paddy farming was expanded and use of productivity improving technologies like high yielding varieties and inorganic fertilizers started to spread. Both the productivity per acre and the total production have increased reducing the rice deficit that was experienced during the British administration and soon after the independence. The importance of other crops in terms of the area under cultivation and production increased in the 1970s and 1980s, but no single other crop emerged to challenge the four traditional mainstays of agriculture in the country.

At present the majority of smallholder farmers produce crops for sale rather than for domestic consumption. Agriculture has also become linked to both the manufacturing sector and the rural non-farm sector. For instance, agricultural commodities have become the major input used in food, beverage and tobacco industries accounting for almost 33 percent of their total value added in 2002. The single largest share of industrial value added came from the production of tea. Coconut production also has been an important component of the agro-based industry. Agriculture in turn demands equipment and chemical products manufactured by the industry. There has been a tendency towards a relatively large service sector associated with agricultural production. In other words, agriculture has been instrumental in the diversification of the economy.

Each sub-sector of agriculture (plantation and smallholder farming sector) has undergone considerable transformation in terms of production, productivity gains, scale of production and production orientation for past six decades after independence. Irrigated paddy area has been expanded and productivity per unit of land has been increased. Productivity of paddy lands has been achieved by providing improved and more reliable access to irrigation, dissemination of modern technologies like high yielding seed varieties and fertilizer subsidies etc by the government. Upland farming system, for instance farming of vegetables in SFS too has changed with the adoption of modern technologies and the market orientation of production. Classical slash-and-burn farming system has been declining. Before independence, the smallholder farmer production was meant for own consumption and bartering for other household necessities. Transformation has also meant the change in distinctive character of forest surrounded by village-based-agricultural-production system[3].

In spite of the transformation of agriculture as depicted by the tables in subsequent chapters of this volume, it should be noted that some typical aspects of agriculture production before the colonial period remain quite unchanged even today. One major factor contributing to this is the prevalence or even reinforcement of smallholder farming sector under the agrarian policy of the government. On the other hand, the plantation crops are still produced on relatively large estate plantations, but the involvement of smallholder land operators in growing these crops has increased over the years. Similarly, a significant portion of upland farmers yet practise low-tech, low-input farming systems. Each crop sector has performed in different ways as depicted by statistical tables in this volume. Briefly explained below are the major driving forces and constraints affecting the observed level of performance. Over the last six decades, the country has achieved near self-sufficiency in rice whilst the paddy holdings have fragmented resulting in operation of uneconomic extents by the majority of farmers. The latter tendency has implications for income of the paddy farmer. Many items like red onion, potato etc are locally produced, but the shortfall is imported. On the other hand, a major portion of sugar is imported and both the wheat and wheat flour are imported as wheat is not produced in the country. Products like mustard and other major spices are

[3] Many village forest areas have given the way for large scale irrigation development and village expansion by now. See for more detailed analysis of deforestation in Sri Lanka, Nanayakkara, V. R. (1987), Forest History of Sri Lanka, In K. Vivekananda (ed.), 100 Years of Forest Conservation, Forest Department of Sri Lanka, Colombo.

mostly imported. Agriculture has dominated rural livelihoods income and employment from independence through late 1970s.

There has been a notable leap in the growth of the economy from 1980s. Some attribute this to the liberalisation policies adopted in the late 1970s. Economy grew speedily from 322 billion rupees in 1990 to 5,602 billion rupees by 2010. By 2006, GNP per capita grew by 7 percent while GDP per capita grew by 7.4 percent. Even with a negative 1.4 percent growth rate in 2001, the average growth rate in GDP for the period between 1990 and 2006 has been about 4.5 percent. GDP grew in 2010 at an annual rate of 8.0 percent recording 49.5 billion US dollars with a per capita GDP income of 2,399 US dollars.

These achievements had taken place in spite of the diversion of scarce resources for containing the secessionist conflict in the North and East over three decades from 1983 to 2009. War expenditures that constituted a sizeable portion of GDP could have been used for development purposes. Most important factor is that growth rates in the country even under appalling conditions like the prolonged secessionist conflict show the resilience of the economy and potential for rapid growth. Rebel activities were brought under total control by the government army by May 2009. Thereafter, the government has pledged to develop the country more speedily with equity for all sectors of the population and provinces[4]. Improvements undertaken to rural road infrastructure after 2009 appears to have a boosting effect on rural economy and more equitable distribution of growth benefits. The data contained in this volume provide the information base to understand the trajectories the agriculture sector has followed and shortfalls that have occurred for rerouting agriculture sector to support the anticipated growth rates and equitable distribution of growth as envisaged by the present government.

With expansion in the services and industrial sectors that largely contributed to growth in GDP, Sri Lanka's economy has transformed from predominantly agriculture to a service and industry dominated economy. The share of the service sector increased from about 37 percent in the late 1950s to nearly 60 percent by 2010. The share of the industrial sector to GDP slightly decreased from around 20 percent in 1950 to 18 percent in 1969. However, it remains more or less the same contributing between 25 to 30 percent to GDP while its contribution has significantly increased in absolute terms. In contrast, the share of agriculture to GDP has reduced from around 46 percent in the 1950 to 27.7 percent in 1980, 17.2 percent in 2005 and 11.9 percent by 2010[5]. The contribution of agricultural exports in foreign income earning has reduced from 90 percent of the total exports in 1978 with bulk tea representing half the value of total exports. The agricultural exports which are still dominated by tea have declined to 20 percent by around 2000.

Changes in the structure of the economy also had implications for changes in employment and unemployment patterns as well as changes in the sector of employment of the workforce. For instance, the employment outside agriculture grew at an average rate of 4.2 percent per annum from 1990 to 2000 while the employment in the agricultural sector grew negligibly at an average rate of 0.3 percent per annum during the same period. With this trend, the proportion of population engaged in agriculture decreased from 36.7 percent in 1995 to 32.7 percent by 2008. However, it shows that in spite of the structural transformation taking place in the economy, agriculture still plays a larger role in employment compared to industry[6].

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[4] See for example, Department of National Planning (2006 b), *Mahinda Chinthana*: Ten Year Development Plan, Colombo.

[5] The share of agriculture grew from 11.7 percent to 12.1 percent between 2007 and 2008 with much concentrated efforts by the government to increase the production at intensive margin of production.

[6] See World Bank, 2002 and 2003 reports for more details of employment in agriculture.

## 1.2 Resources Used in Agricultural Production

Sri Lanka's total land area is 65,610 square kilometres. With a population of about 20 million corresponding to about 300 persons per square kilometre, Sri Lanka is a densely populated country. Land mass consists of a south central mountainous region that rises from broad lowland plains that starts from the sea level to an elevation of 2,502 metres. The central highland region which functions as the watershed for a system of rivers including nine major rivers and 94 other rivers flow into the Indian Ocean through the plains that surround it. The average temperature in the island varies between 29-35 centigrade with mean annual temperature of about 27 centigrade in the lowlands and 15 centigrade in the central highlands.

Diversity of natural environment is such that there are three distinctive agro-ecological zones in the island defined as the wet zone, the dry zone and intermediate zone. Based on rainfall and patterns of distribution, three major agro-climatic regions (wet zone, intermediate zone, dry zone) have been recognised. Area classified as the dry zone encompasses south, north, east and eastern parts of the hill region and covers about two-thirds of the land mass of the country. Second largest covering nearly one-third of the land mass in the country is the wet zone which encompasses the south-west sector of the island including the western part of the central highlands. The rest is the area between the two major zones. Therefore, Sri Lanka has a range of agro-ecological regions differentiated by soils and land forms, elevation and rain patterns. Rains occur during the south-west monsoon (May to August) and the north-east monsoon (November to January). Two monsoons dominate the precipitation pattern with marked distribution of annual rainfall. Annual rains are around 2,000 millimetres and vary across the space. The region with the highest precipitation with around 5,000 millimetres is the mountainous region. In contrast, the mean annual precipitation on the eastern slopes of the central highlands or the mountainous region is less than 3,500 millimetres. The precipitation in the north-west and south-west lowlands is the lowest with 935 millimetres recorded at the Ambalantota gauging station in the Hambantota district of the southern province. The dry zone experiences heavy rains during the north-east monsoon, with the annual rainfall averaging l,000 millimetres to l,900 millimetres. The region classified as the dry zone is mainly lowland while the other two zones are further sub-divided on the basis of altitude.

From ancient times, the river basins have been the attraction for land settlement and agricultural production. The major rivers like Mahaweli, Walawe, Kirindi Oya, Rantambe Oya, Gal Oya, etc have been tapped already for irrigation development and hydro-power generation. There are 10,251 tanks or irrigation reservoirs in the island with a command area of 333,952 acres and estimated 282,862 farm families supported by those (Table 11). Similarly, there are estimated 12,942 anicuts with a command area of 242,776 acres supporting 334,985 farm families.

Diverse agro-ecological conditions in Sri Lanka, support farming of many varieties of crops with marked specialisation of production on the basis of agro–ecological zones. For instance, paddy is grown mainly in the dry zone under irrigated conditions while plantation crops are grown under rain fed conditions in the wet zone[7]. Agriculture uses about 80 percent of available irrigation water.

### 1.2.1 Transformation of Land Use Systems in the Island

The pre-historic people of Sri Lanka did not change the land, water and forest resources as they sustained themselves mainly by hunting, fishing and gathering foods. However, migrants from North India brought iron technology into the island in the 5$^{th}$ century BC which they

[7] Agriculture production is further differentiated by 24 agro-ecological niches contained in major agro-ecological regions.

used to clear large areas of dry zone forest for settled agriculture. By the 13th century AD, the population had been moving from the dry zone towards wet zone lowlands and the highlands up to a height of about 3,000 feet, and in the Jaffna peninsula and Vanni region which lie immediately below[8].

When the British started plantation agriculture in the latter part of the 19th century, the land use system in the island considerably changed as the large areas of forests were cleared off for plantation establishment. This process continued into first few decades of the 20th century. After independence, land use system further changed and the agricultural land area expanded with a notable move towards crops diversification. This too caused rapid decline of the forest area. Causes of change in land use from forest to agriculture after independence of the country are many. The major ones include the establishment of large scale irrigation and land settlement projects in the dry zone causing deforestation as well as clearance of forest areas and reserve forests by people to cultivate crops on slash-and-burn farming basis. Illicit felling of forest trees for timber and fuel-wood as well as for illegal settlement have also contributed to change in the forest cover. Besides the deforestation, the forest denudation had become a major problem by the 1980s.

By early 1960s, the forest cover accounted for almost half of the country's land area. It was estimated at less than 40 percent by 1987. By now, the forest area in the country has dwindled to about 23 percent of the total land area. However, only about 0.2 percent and 3.1 percent of the forests were characterized as of high and intermediate yield respectively. In contrast, the total cultivated land area has increased from 168,461 hectares in 1830 to 1,885,287 hectares by 1962 and thereafter the extent has been reduced to 1,859,494 hectares by 2002 (Table 5). A steady decline of agricultural land after Agricultural Census of 1982 is due to abandoning of agricultural land and using agricultural land for alternative purposes.

**Land Use Changes in the Plantation Crops Sector**

Tea, rubber and coconut are classified as permanent crops. Of the total area cultivated in 1962, 1,068,337 hectares (67 percent) were cultivated with permanent crops. The area under permanent crops reduced to 914,983 hectares or 49 percent of all land under agriculture by 2002. The total cultivated area of tea in 1982 was 207,147 hectares and this increased to 210,622 hectares by 2002 and 210,622 hectares by 2010 (Table 106). This increase is mainly due to tea plantings in the smallholder farming sector. Between the Agricultural Census of 1982 to 2002, the area under rubber declined from 171,154 to 114,678 hectares while it increased to 126,000 hectares by 2010. During the same period, the cultivated extent of coconut declined from 416,250 hectares to 394,836 hectares.

The long-term changes in the extent under the plantation crops have been attributed to several factors. One major factor is the land degradation and declining soil fertility. The area under both rubber and coconut has been reduced by clearance of those crops to allow residential use. However, the reduction of the area under coconut has been partially compensated for by an increase of coconut cultivation on homesteads like in the settlement schemes of the dry zone. Area under rubber has also declined due to abandonment of land caused by land degradation[9].

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[8] For an account of this process and impacts, see Siriweera, W.I., (1983a). A Study of Economic History of Pre-Modern Sri Lanka, New Delhi: Vikas and Siriweera, W.I., (1983b). Settlement Patterns and Climatic Fluctuation in Sri Lanka in Yoshino, M.M., Kayane, I. and Bandara, C.M.M. (eds.), Climate, Water and Agriculture in Sri Lanka, Tsukuba, Institute of Geoscience.

[9] Peiris (2006) notes that by the 20th century the onset of processes of 'desertification' of formerly arable land on account of excessive soil erosion was becoming evident in the drier parts of the highlands. Peiris also notes that from about the mid-20th century, thousands of acres of rubber at an elevation of over 300 m were being abandoned and left as "uncultivable waste" land.

In contrast, the share of land under temporary crops has increased from 68,005 hectares (4 percent) to 147,452 hectares (8 percent) of the total land under agriculture between 1962 and 2002 due to extended assistance by the government[10]. The food crops that received assistance in this manner initially included potato, red onion, big onion and chillies. Vegetable production registered sharp increases over the period from 1980 to 1990, but slowed down drastically thereafter[11]. The figures in the table 103 show the tendency towards the withdrawal of land from agriculture under most crop categories. The observed situation is in spite of the slow increase in lands under roads and buildings, etc.

**Land Use Changes in the Paddy Sub-Sector**

Average sown extent of paddy (*maha* and *yala* together) increased from 485,000 hectares in 1952/56 to 978,000 hectares in 2007/2010 (Table 16)[12]. Paddy now represents about 27 percent of the total cultivated area and except for 1973; the area under asweddumized paddy has remained around 28 percent of the total land area under agriculture. It should be noted that this situation has prevailed in spite of the fact that a significant extent of asweddumized paddy lands has been added to the existing lot in the process of implementation of irrigated land settlement in the dry zone (ILSDZ).

The cultivated area of paddy under major irrigation schemes increased from 194,084 hectares in 1960/63 to 525,772 hectares by 2007/2010 (Table 15)[13]. For the same period, the area under minor irrigation increased from 164,063 hectares to 243,238 hectares whilst the area under rain fed cultivation decreased from 252,783 hectares to 252,097 hectares. The area under paddy cultivation under different forms of irrigation systems increased from 610,930 hectares to 1,021,213 hectares. The proportion of agricultural land under paddy however, declined by one percent between 1962 and 2002. Marginal paddy land taken out of paddy production altogether might explain the latter phenomenon.

The importance of major irrigation schemes is that these can provide year round irrigation, increase the cropping intensity and reduce crop damages due to water shortages. Especially the irrigation improves the relation between sown area and harvested area by reducing crop damages. As shown in table 18, the total average extent harvested was 588,544 hectares for the period between 1960 and 1963. This increased to 957,793 hectares between 2007 and 2010 showing an increase of 369,249 hectares. This could be attributed to reduction in crop damages due to droughts with increase of assured irrigation water, fertilizer subsidy policy as well as increase in the area under cultivation. Between 1960-1963 and 2007-2010 the average area harvested under the major irrigation increased from 189,416 to 512,746 hectares and the area under minor irrigation from 159,300 to 225,313 hectares as is shown by data in table 18. In contrast, the area harvested under rain fed paddy declined from 239,829 to 219,728 hectares during the corresponding period. The data show a significant transformation in paddy sector from rain fed farming into irrigated farming.

[10] The government's patronage was extended to non-paddy crops as an import substitution agricultural policy from early 1970s and this perhaps reflects the impact of change in policy. The policy was seen as a means of saving foreign exchange, increasing agricultural employment and income.

[11] The growth in OFC sector in general has been important for increasing farm household incomes, in particular for those farmers growing import substitution crops like potatoes and onions.

[12] In Sri Lanka the paddy farming related statistics are presented under a variety of classifications. Asweddumized area is the area prepared for paddy cultivation. However, the sown area or cultivated area in a season for which the data available is usually less than asweddumized area. Similarly, the harvested area is smaller than sown area. The latter is because the total asweddumized area is not cultivated fully either in *maha* or *yala* season in an year and the harvested area is often smaller than the sown area due mainly to crop failures. Therefore, an appropriate indicator representative of the area under paddy production would be the harvested area.

[13] It could be noted that there has been a little growth of paddy area under major irrigation schemes after 1999-2003.

**Change in Land Use under OFCs**

Between the periods 1960-1963 and 2004-2006, the land use pattern in the smallholder farming sector has seen many changes. The area under crops like maize, cowpea, green gram, beans, cabbage, tomato and potato and the area under fruits like pineapple, papaw, mango and plantains increased. The area under many other crops in the SFS decreased between 1960 and 2006, though in different percentages (Table 103).

**Change in Land Use under Slash-and-Burn *(Chena)* Farming Practices**

The *chena* farming system has considerably changed with the reduction of the area cultivated under the system and reduction of fallow period[14]. What prevails of this traditionals land use practice at present is the farming of seasonal crops on uplands with rain water. A major factor influencing the decline of *chena* farming system in Sri Lanka, as elsewhere, is the shortage of land to follow the typical fallow cycle. Another factor is the conversion of large areas of land formerly used for *chena* farming into more permanent agriculture like irrigated paddy and stable upland farming[15].

**Land Use Change in the Home Garden Sub-Sector**

A major aspect of agricultural land use system in Sri Lanka is the cultivation of food crops and timber trees on home gardens. The Census of Agriculture in 1982 recorded the area under home gardens at 367,581 hectares (882,194 acres) which was about a quarter of the total operated area in SFS. Out of the 1.3 million holdings reported in the Census of Agriculture (2002), 997,135 holdings were home gardens. Except in Mannar, Vavuniya, Mullaitivu, Batticaloa, Ampara, Trincomalee, Kurunegala and Puttalam districts, in all other districts more than one fifth of the agricultural land under smallholding sector was reported as home gardens by 2002 Census. In the case of Mannar, Vavuniya and Mullaitivu, the extent under home gardens was less than 10 percent of the area under smallholding sector in each district. In some of the wet zone districts, higher share of the area under home gardens is explained by population pressure on land. When the district-wise distribution of home gardens was considered, Colombo, Gampaha and Jaffna were the three districts which reported had only home gardens in more than 50 percent of the holdings in the smallholding sector. Area under home gardens is likely to further shrink with pressure on land for housing. The fragmentation of agricultural lands adds to reduction of home gardens as they are in turn used for housing and other purposes.

**Overall Shifts in Land Use under Different Crops**

The data provided in this volume also show the way in which the land use under different crop regimes transformed after independence. Land use in the island is differentiated into two major categories as lowlands and uplands on the basis of water availability for farming. The paddy is grown on lowlands with irrigation as well as with rain water during the main rainy seasons called *maha* and *yala*.[16] Other food crops, plantation crops and home garden

[14] *Chena* farming has been a dominant form of agricultural land use in Sri Lanka from ancient time as crops grown on uplands under rain-fed conditions constituted a major part of the diet of its people. The practice of *chena* farming in the olden days was possible when the land was abundant under low population density conditions.

[15] Such major agricultural development programmes like the Irrigated Land Settlement in the dry zone have converted extensive tracts of land formerly used as *chenas* for irrigated paddy farming or establishing settled farming systems. A typical example in this regard would be Accelerated Mahaweli Development Programme. For detail information of ILSDZ and AMDP, please refer Dhanawardana Gamage (forthcoming) Smallholder Farming Sector in Sri Lanka: Agricultural and Agrarian Transformation.

[16] Two monsoons dominate the precipitation pattern in the island with markedly seasonal rain distribution in most areas. Two monsoons bring much of the rains into the island in varying intensity over time and the space. Rainfall occur during the south-west monsoon (May to August) and the north-east monsoon (November to January). *Maha* is the major rain season and *Yala* is the minor season.

crops are grown on uplands or on land that are not gravity irrigated. Seasonal crop cultivation largely coincides with rain pattern as irrigation systems too heavily depend on rains to replenish reservoirs. In the more recent past, well irrigation has been used to cultivate a few high value cash crops on uplands and lowlands to meet the off-season demand.

As already noted, there has been a tendency to increase the area under agriculture over the years. For example, agricultural land area increased between 1962 and 1973 from 1,885,287 to 2,032,670 hectares[17]. At the time of 2002 Agriculture Census, the area used for crop production was 1,859,494 hectares representing about 30 percent of the total land mass of the country (Table 5). Starting from 1970s, the area of land under different crops shifted over the last six decades as shown by inter-census estimates. Of the total extent under agriculture in the present millennium, tea occupied 211,000 hectares, rubber 115,000 hectares, coconut 395,000 hectares and paddy 750,000 hectares[18]. Following section examines how the land under agriculture is being allocated for different crops during the sixty year period after independence.

Most prominent aspect of transformation of land use between crops over the past few decades is the increase of area cultivated with certain OFCs. The state support systems like import controls, research and extension for selected crops have contributed to the increase in the area under import substitution crops such as maize, cowpea, green gram, beans, cabbage, tomato and potato (Table 103)[19]. The area under fruits and vegetables too has significantly increased.

There has been a tendency to grow potato from the British colonial period and the area under potato has grown significantly over the past six decades[20]. As depicted in table 103, the extent under varieties of OFCs has alternated over time. Most notable fact is the alternation of the extent under non-paddy grain varieties. For instance, the area under maize has been increased by 38 percent, cowpea by 121 percent, green gram by 112 percent. This is in spite of the fact that the importance of the rice in the food basket, especially among rural agricultural communities has increased over the years.

On the other hand, the area under many other grain crop varieties has reduced in different degrees (Table 103). The grain crops of which the area under cultivation has been reduced are kurakkan (75 percent) sesame (29 percent), groundnut (18 percent), sorghum (73 percent), *meneri* (93 percent), soya beans (33 percent) and black gram (32 percent). Similarly, the area under crops such as red onion (28 percent), manioc (69 percent), sweet potato (64 percent), chillies (49 percent), turmeric (64 percent) and mustard (87 percent) have also decreased.

The area under group of crops known as other export crops (OECs) consisting of cinnamon, pepper, cloves, cardamom, nutmeg and maize has also increased after 1972-1976 (Tables

[17] During the first half of the 1970s there has been a food shortage in the country and the then government placed much emphasis on cultivating almost all arable land, especially uplands at the time of which the results might be reflected in the figure of 1973.

[18] Peiris (2006: 57) has noted that "The so called asweddumized or wet paddy land covers an aggregate extent of about 800,000 hectares (2 million acres) and thus constitute the single largest land use category in Sri Lanka. However, even during the main season known as *maha* paddy is cultivated on about 600,000 ha."

[19] This change could be largely attributable to government intervention. In 1971, the government placed restrictions on imports of certain OFCs leading to gaining importance in production of a variety of upland crops. However, after the policy reforms in the late 1970s, potato, chilli, etc imports were largely deregulated. Population growth increasing the demand for such crops and change in consumer preferences also might have had a part to play in this transformation. Dunham (1992; p.6) noted that there was evidence of a shift in consumer preference away from kurakkan and starchy foods such as manioc and other yams towards rice and bread with corresponding decline in the per capita availability of such crops.

[20] By 1985, a total of 88,950,000 metric tons of potato was produced in the country representing 100 percent of the total consumed. The production fluctuated over the years, except in 1996 in which year the production increased to 100,760,000 metric tons. In 2005, the domestic production was 79,450,000 accounting for 66 percent of the potatoes consumed in the country. Per capita availability of potato has increased after 1985 from 3.98 kilogram an year to 4.93 kilogram an year.

from 115 to 119). There has been a notable increase in the area under cinnamon and pepper though the area under cocoa has declined. Area under cinnamon has increased from 21,333 hectares during 1972-1976 to 28,267 hectares by 2008-2010. This is attributable to the efforts by the government in providing assistance to increase the diversification of agricultural export[21].

Area under cocoa decreased from 9,041 hectares from 1972-1976 to 2,720 hectares by 2008-2010. Cardamom is another crop of which the extent under production and exports declined during the period above. Area under cardamom decreased from 3,903 hectares to 1,452 hectares. There has been a large increase in area under pepper from 6,145 hectares to 36,448 hectares.

Though sugarcane cultivation has increased from 2,110 hectares in 1968 to 13,563 hectares in 1998[22], it has decreased to 7,237 hectares in 2010. Several new sugar production units had been established in the 1980s and the sugar production has taken place despite the problems of the state-run sugar mills and their associated sugar lands in the Eastern Province, which have been disrupted by civil strife. Sugar output increased in the early 1990s, though domestic production still provided only a small portion of the consumer demand.

It appears that there are many factors influencing the allocation of scarce land and water resources amongst crops. These include the agro-climatic factors, market demand, crop diseases and the ability of local produces to compete with cheap imports. Except for onion and potato which have become common in the diet of the Sri Lankans, the consumption of crops such as manioc and sweet potato probably has declined. Halving of the area under such crops implies a decline in consumption.

### 1.3 Growing Predominance of Smallholder Farming Sector and Structuring of Size of Agricultural Land Holdings

Though this volume is concerned on transformation of agriculture, a related factor is structural alteration within the sector which has implications for effective transformation of SFS for crop diversification, increasing productivity and farm household incomes. Most visible aspect in this regard is fragmentation of land holdings in SFS. The number of agricultural holdings increased from 1.8 million to 3.3 million between Agricultural Censuses of 1982 and 2002. Increased number of holdings though with small area of new land adding up to existing land implies that there has been a trend towards decreasing the size of land holdings in SFS. For instance, of the 3.3 million agricultural holdings reported in Agricultural Census of 2002, 45 percent were less than 40 perches (Figure 56). The agriculture produce of such smallholdings was reported to be used mainly for home consumption rather than for sale. Around 55 percent of the land was above 40 perches in extent and such land plots were said to be used mainly for agricultural production for sale. The tenure structure of the plantation estates has seen a drastic change when those were transferred to state ownership from the private/company ownership after land reforms of 1972. Subsequently, some lands vested in the state in this manner were re-distributed as smallholdings.
Though embryonic, there are signs of emergence of relatively large individual private farms. These are relatively large-scale family farms of around twenty hectares. It appears that these few relatively large-scale farms are operated by private persons to realize the benefits of liberalization of the economy and increasing demand for commodities though they have not yet become a leading sector in agricultural production system in the country. There are also a few agri-business farms which provide services to small farmers with supply of seedlings along with agricultural inputs like fertilizers and agro-chemicals. The latter also supply the surplus produced on farms to supermarkets, though agri-business sector is not yet dominant

[21] The government institutions such as the Department of Export Agriculture promotes coffee, cocoa, citronella, *kithul*, ginger, turmeric, betel and arecanut to diversify the export agriculture base of the country.

[22] Sugarcane has been grown in Sri Lanka for more than a century on small scale supporting the cottage industry of producing jaggery - a sugar substitute. Several new sugar production units have been established in the 1980's though Sri Lanka is far away from self sufficiency in sugar.

in supplying agricultural products in the wider market. Some agri-business firms also mobilize farmers for production of crops like maize with an assured demand.

The workforce in agriculture declined from 41.5 percent in 1993 to 33.6 percent by 2003 and further to 30.3 percent by 2005. In the estate sector where agriculture labour force is also engaged as waged employees, workforce has declined over the years. In this sense, the agriculture workforce has shrunk over the years though absolute number engaged in the sector has increased together with growth in population. The largest agricultural population in Sri Lanka is located in SFS in which the paddy farming is the mainstay.

### 1.4 Transformation in Orientation of Production

Since the beginning of the 20th century, agriculture has been dominated by four principal crops -- rice, tea, rubber and coconut. Mostly tea and rubber were exported while almost all paddy, vegetable and other food crops cultivated on a smallholder farming basis were for domestic use. Coconut has become a major item in the diet of Sri Lankans and was sold largely in the domestic market with the surplus processed and exported. The importance of OFCs in terms of area under cultivation and production increased starting from the 1970s, but no single crop appeared to have challenged the four traditional mainstays.

One notable feature in agricultural transformation in SFS is that those crops that had been grown traditionally for subsistence or own consumption like maize and sweet potato are now being produced for the market. For instance, in more recent years, the area under maize has increased in order to meet the increasing demand for poultry feed industry. As such, the average area under maize has expanded from 20,230 hectares from 1970-1973 to 48,567 hectares by 2007/2010 as is shown by data in Table 28.[23] The area under soya beans has also shown a sharp increase -- from about 650 hectares in 2001 to about 3,000 hectares in 2005. Big onion is another crop increasing in importance in terms of increasing area under production and supplying to domestic market. Besides the above crops, mainly oriented for the market, almost all OFCs are cultivated now for the market than for home consumption as even the surplus of crops produced on minuscule home gardens are being offered in the local market for sale.

### 1.5 Crop Specialization by Area

Another notable feature of agricultural transformation in SFS is a trend towards area specialization of crops[24]. Number of exotic vegetables like beans, carrots, cabbages, beetroot, leaks, etc were grown in the ecologically favourable niches in the central hill region during the British colonial period. Area under such exotic vegetables has expanded into other areas after the independence due to increasing demand as well as due to the efforts of the Department of Agriculture through research and extension. Prior to the outbreak of the ethnic crisis in 1983, chillies, onion, potato and tobacco were grown successfully under irrigated conditions in the Jaffna peninsula. Most OECs have also been largely concentrated in wetter ecological niches like in hill areas and low-country wet zone. Productivity as well as export volumes taken together of the latter crops have increased over the years, but there is scope for value addition.

Data provided in tables in the section under the transformation of land use and production in the other food crops sector show that the area under many of the non-traditional cash crop cultivation has been confined to certain geographic pockets like the area under the Mahaweli project, the immediate area served by the Dambulla Dedicated Economic Centre in the Matale

[23] Increases in area under maize production and supplying poultry feed industry indicate the potential linkages agriculture has for industry.

[24] Benefits of area specialization of crops are many. The major ones include ability to provide such services as extension, specialized inputs and market. Crops could also be concentrated in most favourable agro-ecological regions.

district, etc. This shows an emerging movement towards crop specialization though in a slow process. This is a welcome trend and should be encouraged.

The area under paddy in different districts has changed drastically from 1962 to 2002. The data show that there is a tendency to withdraw paddy from wet zone districts like Colombo, Gampaha, Kalutara, Kandy, Matale, Nuwara Eliya, Galle, Matara, Rathnapura and Kegalle. In the dry zone, districts such as Jaffna, Mannar, Vavuniya, Puttalam and Badulla also have experienced a decline in area under paddy. The rest of the districts experienced an increase in the area under paddy. The district that witnessed a dramatic increase in the area under paddy was Anuradhapura. The latter increased its extent under paddy from 34,437 hectares in 1962 to 60,497 hectares by 2002. This phenomenon could largely be attributed to the implementation of Accelerated Mahaweli Development Programme (AMDP). In the Batticaloa and Ampara districts too, the paddy area has increased significantly.

## 1.6 Crop Diversification

Crop diversification involves diversification from a dominant mono crop to another crop or series of crops for a certain period or forever[25]. The tables in this volume show that there are continuities and discontinuities in crop diversification. The overall scenario, however, is some tendency towards diversification of crops including those on paddy lands.

Crop diversification started due to government efforts as well as farmer efforts voluntarily attempting to diversify crops to increase farm family incomes. A few successful efforts by the government agencies in crop diversification are reported, though there is little attempt by research to analyse the processes and outcome of crop diversification.[26] Amongst the more illustrative examples of crop diversification include the left bank of the Uda Walawe Irrigation System that started providing irrigation to undeveloped rain fed areas for non-paddy crop cultivation recently.[27] About 35 percent of the irrigated area under the Uda Walawe Irrigation Scheme now has non-rice field crops like banana and papaya. Cultivation of such crops under the irrigated conditions in the left bank has been much instrumental in increasing farmer incomes in comparison to growing paddy. Another area with a success story of crop diversification is some sections under the Dambulla Divisional Secretarial Division (DDSD) of the Matale district. The big onion cultivation in the DDSD has become an economic success and has spread into other areas subsequently. In the Mahaweli areas too other crops are grown on paddy lands during water short *yala* season with economic success and saving irrigation water.

## 1.7 Technology Transformation

Increased use of irrigation is a form of agriculture transformation that has helped the farmers to cultivate land more than once a year and increase productivity. Irrigation has helped most of the land area under paddy to cultivate twice a year enhancing the land use or cropping intensity. With increased access to irrigation water, double-cropping of paddy land with OFCs has also been expanded. Depending on water availability, the paddy cropping intensity ranges from over 150 percent in the major irrigation systems to less than 100 percent in the rain fed areas. In addition to cultivation of paddy under gravity irrigation schemes, there has also been an increase in the use of agro-wells to irrigate OFCs in the dry zone with increases

[25] Crop diversification is adopted for soil management, pest management and efficient use of the scarce resources like land and irrigation water or to shift to high value crops for increasing income from a given extent of land.

[26] Indeed, there is a need for comprehensive analysis of agrarian transformation in the island.

[27] A 3,400 hectare reservoir holds water for the Uda Walawe Irrigation System that irrigates large areas of the dry zone in the Ruhuna river system basin. Whilst the right bank of the Uda Walawe Irrigation Scheme had been developed sometime back for paddy cultivation on smallholder basis and sugarcane farming on plantation basis, the left bank was developed more recently to provide water for non-paddy crops leading to crop diversification under the scheme. Crop diversification in the left bank is one of the main strategies adopted by the Mahaweli management in order to save water and increase the farmer incomes.

in off-season availability of such crops. This trend is associated with many factors like financial support schemes introduced by the government as well as non-governmental organizations to construct agro-wells and to purchase water pumps.

Technology adopted in paddy farming has undergone significant changes in terms of land preparation, seeds used and planting methods applied, application of inputs like fertilizers and pest and diseases control chemicals. However, most OFCs are grown still under traditional rain fed upland farming basis though the slash-and-burn (*chena*) practice of farmers has declined mainly due to non availability of forest land and government regulation controlling clearing of forests for agriculture. Instead, the farmers use upland on stable basis and use fertilizer to replenish soils. Change in production practices applied in OFCs includes higher use of improved seedling varieties that are largely marketed by the private sector. Some farmers also use agro-wells to irrigate OFCs farmed on uplands. The general tendency in OFC cultivation has been to grow high value crops on established upland farms with pumped irrigation, though only a small number of farmers yet use pumped irrigation. Hikes in oil prices in recent years seem to pose an impasse to growth of pump irrigation. Cultivation of crops like red onions and certain vegetables that use pumped water is being affected mostly.

Increased use of machinery in SFS is noted. By 2002, a total of 58,693 two wheel tractors, 15,088 four wheel tractors, 155,379 manually operated sprayers, 9,759 power operated sprayers, 13,393 threshers, 24,782 winnowing fans and 84,967 water pumps were reported. This shift could be observed irrespective of the size class of the operational land holdings (Table 125) and geographical space as is shown by data in table 126. The data show that the use of machinery has widely spread in almost all the districts. However, the prevalence of machinery is higher in the districts where paddy farming predominates like in Hambantota, Ampara, Kurunegala, Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa.

The data for previous years are not available on a regular basis for a meaningful comparison of the usage of machinery in SFS. However, circumstantial evidence suggests that there has been a surge in the use of two wheel tractors, four wheel tractors, sprayers, threshing machines, winnowing fans and water pumps. Most equipment and machines have a labour displacement impact though these reduce the problem associated with increasing water supply problems due to lengthening of the cultivation season resulting from inadequate labour supplies during land preparation and much of the drudgery associated with paddy farming.

Much of the technology transformation in agriculture in terms of mechanization of production could be seen in relation to paddy sub-sector compared to other food crop sub-sectors. The change has been generally towards the use of machineries (tractors, water pumps and spray machines) and use of market supplied inputs like seeds, fertilizers, agro-chemicals. Other crop farming uses fewer types of machinery except the water pumps and spray machines[28]. The increased use of water pumps is associated with many factors like the spread of agro-wells, increased availability of machinery in the market, duty concessions, increasing demand for food items and greater protection provided for such crops like potato, big onion and red onion.[29] Increased use in water pumps has been useful in expanding the area used for production of OFCs and extending the cultivation into the dry-season to produce for the off-season market.

With increasing use of machinery in land preparation and threshing in paddy farming, use of animal draught power in paddy production has been reduced over the years. This situation remained throughout the 1990s with 50 percent of the land preparation being done with

[28] After the liberalization of the economy in 1977, there has been a phenomenal increase in use of water pumps for lifting water for irrigating OFCs.

[29] There are descriptive accounts of how mechanized water pumps started to spread in Jaffna making it possible to expand cash crop production by improving the lifting water more efficiently and locally made devices like sootherum outmoded.

hand tools and animal draught power[30]. It is evident that the traditional role of the draught buffalo in paddy cultivation has been gradually eroded by tractor power in the last 30 years. Meanwhile, there has been a slow decline in the buffalo population in the country during the 1960s.

By mid 1960s, a number of newly improved seed varieties were introduced to paddy farmers with a package of extension and incentives to adopt those as the productivity of new seedlings depended on assured irrigation and application of fertilizer[31]. Of the total of 845,675 hectares sown with paddy during 1979-83, 612,112 hectares (72 percent) was cultivated with new improved seed varieties. However, 108,084 hectares were cultivated with traditional varieties during the same period. This could have been due to reasons like growing paddy for home consumption on minuscule plots of lands, special market niches such farmers serve and ecological factors influencing the ability to grow new varieties as well as due to sheer lack of access to improved new or old seedling varieties[32]. The situation depicted above further changed by 2004-2006. By this time, almost 99 percent of the area sown (863,554 hectares out of 872,650 hectares) was cultivated with new improved varieties.

Therefore, it seems that as far as the adoption of new varieties of paddy seeds are concerned, there has been a satisfactory progress. However, the issue is that the yields are significantly below the technical potential of the seeds. Probably the factors influencing the situation are lack of certified or good quality seeds and insufficient management practices like fertilizer application and diseases control.

By mid 1980s, 91 percent of the cultivated paddy land area had been applied with chemical fertilizer only whilst the rate improved over the years progressively (Table 123). Along with this trend, the percentage of average area using only organic fertilizer also reduced from 1.78% (15,309 hectares) in 1985-88 to 0.73% (6,975 hectares) by 2007-2009. On the other hand, the average area applied with both chemical and organic fertilizer increased from 29,230 hectares (3.41%) to 238,874 hectares (25.17%) between 1985-88 and 2007-2009. Similarly, there has been much progress in methods of land preparation (Table 120), method of sowing (Table 122) and method of weeding (Table 124).

Increases in both chemical and organic fertilizer use imply a number of factors. The major ones are inclination of farmers to use the land more sustainably and increasing productivity of land. The orientation by the farmers to use fertilizer is also induced by extension efforts of the Department of Agriculture over the years.

### 1.8 Productivity Performance

In considering the overall trends in productivity from the time of independence, most crops have experienced productivity increases[33]. Most discernible of productivity increases is noted for paddy, brinjal, beans, cabbage, turmeric, tomato, maize and *kurakkan* (finger millets). Increase in yields is probably due to the use of hybrid seeds and improved management practices. However, the yields of most crops in the short run have fluctuated due to drastic

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[30] Reports published by the Agrarian Research and Training Institute (1980 and 1982) and the Department of Agriculture (1987) showed that animal power was used to cultivate about one third of the cultivable land. A large scale survey in 16 districts representing all agro-ecological zones of the country (de Silva *etal*., 1985) showed that 92 percent of the buffalo owners used their animals for land preparation in agriculture. The time taken to plough one acre of land with one pair of buffaloes ranged from 2 – 4 days. Puddling required twice as much time than ploughing. Overall, each buffalo was used for draught over a period of only 52 days per year.

[31] One would consider that newly developed paddy seedlings had a revolutionizing impact on paddy agriculture in Sri Lanka not only by increasing productivity but also by changing the entire orientation of the farmer from producing for own consumption to market for sale.

[32] Gamage Dhanawardana (1996) notes that in the Kothmale Divisional Secretariat Division in the Nuwara Eliya district of the Central Province, the farmers had little access to improved paddy seed varieties that are suitable for its ecological niche after 30 years of introduction of high yielding varieties.

[33] Despite some increases in productivity, the rice output was disappointing in the 1960s and early 1970s.

weather changes like heavy rainfalls and droughts damaging the crops, as well as slacked management practices due to drops in market prices. The average paddy yields have increased over the years alike during the major season as well as minor reason. In effect, the average paddy productivity has nearly trebled from 1,560 kilograms to 4,369 kilograms, a hectare between 1952-56 and 2007-2010 (Table 20). This gain is due to the increased area under irrigation by assuring water for production and improved technology adopted in production.

Productivity increases are also noted for other food crops (Tables 104). Productivity in terms of kilograms per hectare from 1970-1973 to 2004-2006 increased for maize from 793.13 to 1485.59, for cowpea from 634.28 to 961.26, for green gram from 576.69 to 919.51, for gingerly from 553.50 to 634, for groundnuts from 227.91 to 822.91, for sorghum from 626.13 to 836.50, for *meneri* from 632.82 to 755.56, for soya beans from 851.44 to 1,621.22, for black gram 921.34 to 1090.06, for red onion from 5,710.13 to 9380. Data show that even such traditional crops like *kurakkan* has performed relatively well in terms of productivity increases.

In spite of the relatively better productivity performance of crops over the years, Sri Lanka's yields remained well below their technical potential. The poor performance of paddy in Sri Lanka in realizing technical potential could be attributed to a few factors. A major one is non availability of perennial sources of irrigation water to a significant sector of farmers. Though the area under irrigation has increased over the years, many areas in the island lack an assured water supply. This has affected the productivity potential of new seeds even in the irrigated areas in the dry zone. Besides the water availability, productivity is also influenced by flooding and prolonged dry period discouraging the farmers making full investment on the farm[34]. In the wet zone, flooding and water logging of land is a major problem affecting the application of productivity improving inputs like fertilizer.

### 1.9 Agricultural Gross Outputs

Both the total agricultural output and the composition of the output have been significant over time. Changes have also taken place in the share of outputs between SFS and estate sector in production of plantation crops. The share of total plantation crops by large-scale plantation estates has reduced. The share of the plantation sub-sector's contribution to total GDP and export income too has declined over the years. On the whole, the share of the large land holdings like the plantation estates has reduced, while the share of family operated (smallholder) plots has been growing.

Tea production declined from a high of 220 million kilograms in 1969 to 211 million kilograms in 1986[35]. This is in spite of the increase of the area under tea smallholdings over the years and despite relatively higher levels of productivity in relation to estate sub-sector. Although rubber yields improved greatly in the first twenty years after independence, both the output and area planted with rubber has declined in the 1980s. Coconut output fluctuated with drastic change of weather and management practices adopted by the farmers like the fertilizer application[36]. For instance, due to a drought in 1983, the production suffered a setback during 1984 and fell to 1.9 billion nuts, this being its lowest level since 1977. Another

[34] The impact of drastic changes in weather has been reported in the 1980s.

[35] Tea industry in the 1970s and early 1980s affected due to low productivity and lowered prices. Tea plants in Sri Lanka are old and therefore the productivity is low. In 1987 the average age of trees was around sixty years and only 15 percent of the total area under tea had been replanted with high-yielding varieties. Replanting had been neglected in the 1960s and 1970s due to low tea prices and high export duties making reinvestment difficult. Between 1972 and 1974, the growing risk of nationalization also might have discouraged investment on large tea estates. Land reforms implemented in the 1970s affected mainly the tea grown on a plantation scale.

[36] Though conventionally classified as an export crop, a major portion of the coconut produced is sold in the domestic market and the rest is exported as copra, coconut oil, and desiccated coconut. Coconut is also used for multiple purposes like the trunk for housing construction, leaves for thatching and siding, coir in making ropes and flower sapping for making alcoholic beverages like toddy and arrack.

hazard the coconut production faces is rapid price fluctuation[37]. The 1987 drought has reduced yearly coconut production by at least 20 percent in that year and the following year. Like tea and rubber, the coconut sector suffered from inadequate re-planting.

The increase in paddy production is one of the most important changes in agricultural production after independence[38]. Despite some increases in productivity, rice output was disappointing in the 1960s and early 1970s whilst much of the improvement came in the late 1970s and 1980s as the data provided in this volume indicate. Greater incentives to farmers after 1977 contributed to increases in production. Both the area under cultivation and the yield increased steadily between 1980 and 1985, when the annual output reached 2.7 million tons, compared to an annual output of around 1.4 million tons in the early 1970s. In 1986 unfavourable weather and security situation led to a slight decline in production. As the land extent under different crops fluctuated, production of many crops like *kurakkan*, sesame, black gram, and manioc had reduced from 1970s.

Production of OECs changed from 1972-1976 to 2008-2010. During the period, an average production of cocoa declined from 13,393 metric tons to 1,731 metric tons and export quantity from 1,181 metric tons to 62 metric tons, while there has been a sharp increase in the average quantity of export as 601 metric tons by 2008-2010 (Table 115). Cardamom production declined progressively from 5,227 metric tons to 502 metric tons (Table 117). An average production of cinnamon decreased during the period from 16,422 metric tons to 14,815 metric tons, while there has been a steady increase in exported quantity of cinnamon (Table 116). On the other hand, an average production of pepper increased from 14,464 metric tons to 25,466 metric tons, while citronella production has seized (Tables 118 and 119). Pepper also saw a significant increase in exports; from 520 metric tons to 8,413 metric tons. Citronella production had declined from 1972-1976 by 1982-86 and seized the production entirely by 1987-1991.

There has been a general tendency of declining livestock numbers except poultry (Table 128). Between 1970 and 2010, the cattle population reduced from 1,596,000 to 1,169,670. A peak in cattle population was noted in 1987 when the number reporting increased to 1,807,000. There has been a sharp decline in the number of cattle between the two years from 2001 to 2002 by 55,000. The buffalo population declined from 736,000 to 422,450 from 1970 to 2010, recording a reduction of 93,000 heads (Table 132). Similar to cattle, a peak in buffalo numbers was recorded in 1987 with 1,007,000 heads. This particular pattern of increase cannot be explained. Like the cattle and buffalo, the goat population declined from 558,000 to 381,375, pigs from 108,000 to 83,785 and ducks from 30,000 to 13,000, during the period under consideration. Sheep population declined from 27,000 in 1970 to 12,000 by 2002. The data show that there has been a steady increase in poultry population from 6,856,000 to 14,018,320 during 1970 to 2010 (Table 132).

Poultry has been traditionally concentrated in SFS or as a backyard production system. In the recent decades, the entry of large-scale producers has boosted the growth in the poultry sector. Of all, the livestock and poultry sector has grown fast both in terms of number of animals reared as well as eggs and meat production. The growth has paved the way for Sri Lanka to become self-sufficient in eggs and poultry meat.

Total milk production grew from 108,919,068 litres in 1960 to 248,000,000 litres by 2010 (Table 133). However, Sri Lanka imports between 70 percent to 80 percent of its milk requirements in the form of milk powder. In comparison to milk production, the beef

[37] For instance, when production rose by 3 percent into 3 billion nuts in 1985, the average export price fell by 56 percent in 1986.

[38] This increase resulted from the government's efforts in both extensification of frontier of paddy lands and intensification of production by introducing new high yielding varieties, providing extension, price support systems and subsidies etc. However, in the late 1980s, the yields remained well below those of the major rice producing countries.

production from 1970 to 2002 has increased slightly. Beef production increased from 12,243 metric tons in 1960 to 13,942 metric tons by 2002. However, the mutton production decreased from 1,239 metric tons to 809 metric tons (Table 136). Pork production during the period increased from 666 metric tons to 923 metric tons. Production of eggs increased from 431 million to 1,139 million between 1970 and 2010 (Table 137).

As mentioned earlier, the numbers of all types of livestock population like the buffaloes, goats, sheep and swine have declined over the years (Table 128). A basic issue has been the disproportionate presence of the local native herd in the stock that yield either low level of milk or poor quality meat (Gamage *et al*, 2009). The sector is also affected by high costs of imported feed. The government stress the need for upgrading the existing stock and increasing the efficiency of domestic feed production. Attempts are being made to increase the production of goats for both meat and milk. Considerable attention has been given to the development of farming systems that include livestock, but such attempts have made little headway. It should be noted that considerable potential exists to develop the cattle industry as a means of increasing income of smallholder farmers (Gamage *et al*, 2009).

Between 1972 and 2010, the total fish production (offshore and deep sea fishing, coastal fishing and inland fishery production) increased from 101,712 metric tons to 381,630 metric tons. Of the 381,630 metric tons produced in 2007, only 351,390 metric tons (13.5% of total production) came from inland fisheries though this has been increased from 8,438 metric tons in 1972.

### 1.10 Agriculture Markets

As of the crop production system, the agriculture marketing system too has changed over the years after independence. The services of purchase and sale of farm products and distribution of agricultural inputs rested hitherto on the public sector have been transferred to the private sector though the government continue to purchase paddy at a guaranteed price and distribute fertilizer for paddy at subsidized prices. Quotas on the importation of several important foodstuffs like potato, onion, chilli, black gram, lentils and maize were recommended in the 1994 budget, though imports of onions were subsequently banned. There has also been a change in orientation of production of crops for home consumption and for local niche markets to notable focus on wider markets. Such trends have expanded the prospects for specialized local production systems -- a welcome trend. Crops grown with some local area specialization include banana, papaya, water melon, onion, maize, potato, etc[39].

Another notable feature of emerging marketing system is a move towards establishment of mega agricultural marketing structures as dedicated economic centres. An illustrative example in this regard is the Dambulla Dedicated Economic Centre (DDEC), located in the Dambulla town of the Matale district which spontaneously has emerged as a regional agricultural marketing centre. Later DDEC received much support from the government. Producers and vendors from different areas use DDEC as the centre of sales and purchase of agricultural commodities. Following this model, the government has established DECs in other areas though with little success in comparison to Dambulla DEC. Dambulla DEC has many marketing channels. Some stall operators of DDEC have been provided with stalls at Welisara and Meegoda DECs. Vendors from DDEC send their purchased supplies to these other centres for sale. Vendors of fairs and road side stalls purchase their farm produces at DDEC and distribute them through re-sale. Another important distribution channel of DDEC is *polas* or weekly fairs.

Emergence of DDEC as a specialized market centre has been instrumental in agriculture based rural development through market orientation of production, crop diversification and

[39] According to existing information, onion in villages at the Jaffna peninsula was grown for local market. But, in early 1960s the crop started reaching an island wide market.

product specialization. As a result of the operation of DDEC, there has been a large linear development of business in the Dambulla town area. Amongst these are banking and other financial institutions.

Another agricultural marketing system that has evolved over the years is contract farming[40]. The contract is between the Agri-business Companies and individual farmers. Companies provide services to contracted farmers and in return the farmers guarantee supply to the company some or all of their produce. Agreements typically involve the provision of seed, fertilizer, pesticide, technology and production credit by the firm in the cases of contracting for crop production. The farmer has to provide a product with standard quality and quantity prescribed in the agreement. The repayment of any loans and the costs of providing these services are recovered when the produce is sold. Contract farming works successfully only when the farmers are contractually linked to input and output markets. In other words, the system works when the farmers contracted are provided with inputs, extension and technology in addition to buy back guarantee.

There has been an increasing incidence of forward contracting for poultry production. Chicks, medicine, extension, etc are provided by the firm and the produce is bought at prior agreed upon prices. The costs of inputs provided by the firm are deducted at the time of the farm produce sale. The contract methods have helped Sri Lanka to increase the poultry production and productivity while also benefiting the small-scale farmers who join such schemes. However, the high costs of supervision have been found to be a burden on contracting firm.

### 1.11 Conclusion and Recommendations

The agricultural transformation in Sri Lanka cannot be fully comprehended from the brief accounts this chapter provides. Therefore, one has to study the tables to understand the trajectories it has followed over the period. It is important to understand those trajectories in relation to causes, contexts and discontinuities for policy purposes. At the same time, it is important to understand the contextual factors like the policy, structural issues like land tenure, ecology and markets to understand continuities and discontinuities in agricultural transformation in the island.

In comparison to the situation before independence in February 1948, Sri Lanka's agriculture has transformed in many respects while changing its basic structure. Growth in SFS is particularly important during the period and growth in this sector has meant achievement in self-sufficiency in rice and reducing the deficit in many varieties of crop based products. Sri Lanka is far away from achievement of milk products while it depends for import of fish and meat products. New horizons in agriculture should be explored in latter areas.

The percentage of labour force employed in agriculture and contribution of agriculture to GDP has declined over the years. These trends by themselves are not problems as the economies transform the relative role of agriculture declines too. However, the problematic are relatively high incidence of poverty amongst the farming households and in the provinces agriculture is the mainstay of the economy.[41] The latter aspects are not dealt in the present documents as it deals only with agricultural transformation in the country. However, the linkages agriculture has with household and provincial poverty levels have to be fully explored to find what Sri Lanka's agricultural transformation has meant for farmers in SFS and workers in the plantation sector. One of the aspects needing an in-depth study would be linkages between evolving land structures and agricultural diversification, productivity and production. Given

[40] Initiatives by private agri-business companies to secure access to smallholder produce is referred to as contract farming or out-grower schemes.

[41] See for analytical view of this matter, World Bank (2007) - Poverty Assessment: Engendering Growth with Equity: Opportunities and Challenges, Report No.36568-LK, Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Sector, South Asian Region Unit.

the impasse presented by the prevailing agrarian structure, the alternative approaches to agriculture like the export potential of fruits and vegetables and foliage and flowers through the attraction of investment for storage, processing and transport need attention.

# CHAPTER TWO

## Agro-ecology and Agricultural Resource Systems

**Table 01: The Zonal Distribution of Lands in Sri Lanka**

| Zone | Extent (Ha) | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Wet Zone | 1,524,512 | 23.5 |
| Intermediate Zone | 871,182 | 13.3 |
| Dry Zone | 4,171,781 | 63.5 |

Source: Land Commission, 1990.
Peiris G.H. (2006), Sri Lanka Challenges of the New Millennium, Kandy Books, Colombo, Sri Lanka.

**Table 02: Percentage Distribution of Total Land Area in Each Category by Zone**

| Land Use Category | Wet Zone Lowlands | Central Highlands | Dry Zone Lowlands | Sri Lanka |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Built-up land | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Agricultural land | 81.6 | 68.5 | 42.6 | 56.9 |
| Forest and | 5.4 | 21.8 | 37.7 | 27.0 |
| Range land | 7.4 | 7.6 | 10.3 | 9.1 |
| Wetlands and water | 4.2 | 1.3 | 7.3 | 5.4 |
| Barren land | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 1.2 |
| All categories | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Notes: (a) The data source does not indicate whether the estimated extent of 'Agricultural land' includes land under shifting cultivation.
(b) 'Range land' includes grasslands, pasture land and open scrubland
(c) The estimates are based on air-photo surveys of 1982-88
Source: Peiris G.H. (2006), Sri Lanka Challenges of the New Millennium, Kandy Books, Colombo, Sri Lanka.

**Table 03: The Main "Great Soil Groups" of Sri Lanka**

| Soil Group | Extent (000 Ha) | Main Areas of Occurrence | Typical Terrain Association | Texture of Surface Soil | Structure of Surface Soil |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reddish Brown Earths | 2,502 | Dry Zone interior | Slopes on undulating terrain | Sandy loam to sandy clay loam, gravel content varies | Weak crumb or weak sub-angular blocky |
| Red Yellow Podzolic Soils | 1,490 | Wet Zone (including most of the highlands) | Slopes on hilly and mountainous terrain | Sandy loam to sandy clay loam | Weak crumb or granular |
| Low Humic Gley Soils | 615 | Dry Zone interior (a wide scatter) | Low-lying, ill-drained localities | Sandy loam to sandy clay loam | Weak, sub – angular blocky |
| Alluvial | 470 | Lower courses of the main rivers | Floodplains and valley floors | Variable – sandy, loamy and clayey | Structureless |
| Red Yellow Latosols | 276 | Northern and north-western coastal areas | Flat, low-lying | Sandy to sandy loam | Sub-angular blocky |
| Non-Calcic Brown Soils | 176 | Lowlands adjacent to Mahaweli delta | Gently undulating terrain | Sandy loam | Weak sub-angular blocky |
| Solodized Solonetz | 158 | Lowlands of the north, north-east and north-west | Flat, low-lying | Loamy sand to sandy loam | Usually structureless |
| Regosols | 136 | Wide scatter along the littoral | Coastal fringe | Sand | Single grain, structureless |
| Reddish Brown Latosolic Soils | 62 | Areas of intermediate elevation in Wet Zone | Steep slopes in rolling or hilly areas | Sandy loam to sandy clay loam | Strong crumb to granular |
| Immature Brown Loams | 62 | Kandy, Matale, Kurunegala | Hilly areas with steep slopes | Sandy loam to sandy clay loam | Weak, sub – angular blocky |

Source: Peiris G.H. (2006), Sri Lanka Challenges of the New Millennium, Kandy Books, Colombo, Sri Lanka.

**Table 04: Extent under Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecosystems in Sri Lanka**

| Terrestrial Ecosystems | Extent (Ha) |
|---|---|
| Forest Ecosystems | |
| Tropical Lowland Wet Evergreen Forests | 141,506 |
| Tropical Sub-Montane Forests | 68,616 |
| Tropical Montane Forests | 3,108 |
| Tropical Moist Evergreen Forests | 243,886 |
| Tropical Dry Mixed Evergreen Forests | 1,090,981 |
| Thorn Scrub Forests | 464,076 |
| Grassland Ecosystems | |
| *Patana* (Wet and Dry) | 65,000 |
| Savannah | N.A. |
| *Talawa, Damana and Villu* | 10,000 |
| **Aquatic Ecosystems** | |
| Inland Aquatic Ecosystems* | |
| Reservoirs | 170,000 |
| Rivers, Streams and Riverine Forest | 22,435 |
| Fresh water marshes ** | 10,000 |
| **Coastal Ecosystems** | |
| Coral Reefs | N.A. |
| Sea Grass Beds | 33,573 |
| Salt Marshes | 23,819 |
| Mangroves | 11,788 |
| Lagoons and Estuaries | 158,017 |
| Sand Dunes, Sea Beaches, Mud Flats | N.A. |

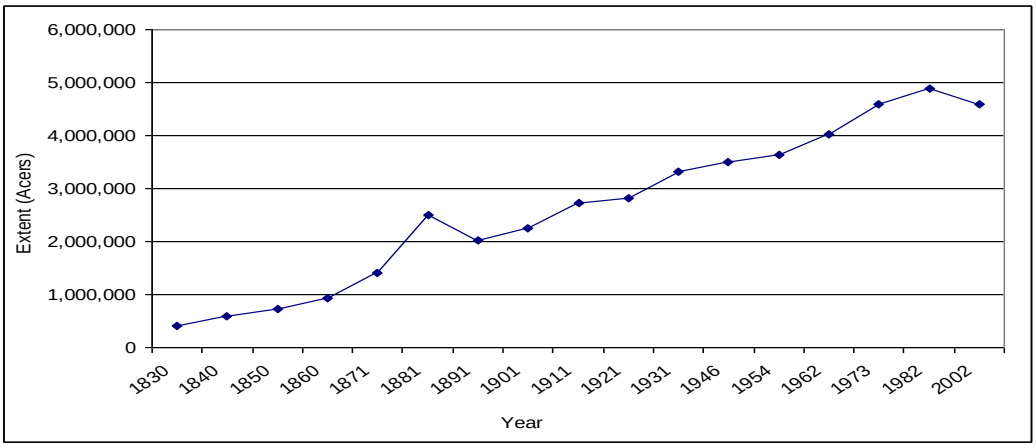
Note:* Excluding wet paddy land
** Including the so-called *villu* grasslands
Source: United Nations Environment Programme, 2001.
Peiris G.H. (2006), Sri Lanka Challenges of the New Millennium, Kandy Books, Colombo, Sri Lanka.

**Table 05: Total Cultivated Land Area, 1830-2002**

| Year | Acres | Hectares |
|---|---|---|
| 1830 | 416,982 | 168,461 |
| 1840 | 588,460 | 237,738 |
| 1850 | 722,323 | 291,818 |
| 1860 | 927,581 | 374,743 |
| 1871 | 1,402,556 | 566,633 |
| 1881 | 2,506,399 | 1,012,585 |
| 1891 | 2,025,016 | 818,106 |
| 1901 | 2,247,869 | 908,139 |
| 1911 | 2,730,175 | 1,102,991 |
| 1921 | 2,829,367 | 1,143,064 |
| 1931 | 3,313,000 | 1,338,452 |
| 1946 | 3,502,562 | 1,415,035 |
| 1954 | 3,638,000 | 1,469,752 |
| 1962 | 4,666,552 | 1,885,287 |
| 1973 | 5,031,361 | 2,032,670 |
| 1982 | 4,963,683 | 2,005,328 |
| 2002 | 4,602,708 | 1,859,494 |

Source: Census of Agriculture, Department of Census and Statistics, Various Issues

**Figure 01: Total Cultivated Land Area, 1830-2002**




Source: Census of Agriculture, Department of Census and Statistics, Various Issues

**Table 06: Distribution of Land within the Agricultural Holdings (Ha)**

| Category of Land | 1962 | | 1973 | | 1982 | | 2002 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Extent | % | Extent | % | Extent | % | Extent | % |
| Total Agriculture Land Area | 1,885,287 | 100 | 2,032,670 | 100 | 2,005,328 | 100 | 1,859,494 | 100 |
| Permanent Crops | 1,068,337 | 67 | 1,120,264 | 55 | 972,952 | 56 | 914,983 | 49 |
| Asweddumized Paddy | 459,828 | 28 | 508,106 | 25 | 556,038 | 28 | 497,052 | 27 |
| Temporary Crops | 68,005 | 4 | 165,957 | 8 | 194,718 | 10 | 147,452 | 8 |
| Forest Land | 68,178 | 4 | 42,900 | 2 | 54,038 | 3 | 130,360 | 7 |
| Lands under Roads, Buildings, etc | 48,203 | 3 | 77,818 | 4 | - | - | 78,266 | 4 |

Source: Agriculture Census, Various issues, Department of Census and Statistics

**Table 07: Zonal Variations of River Discharge in Sri Lanka**

| Zone/Catchments | Number of River Basins | Aggregate Area ($km^2$) | Estimated Discharge (million $m^3$) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dry Zone | 86 | 37,542 | 20,162 |
| Wet Zone | 16 | 17,392 | 19,400 |
| Mahaweli basin | 1 | 10,327 | 11,016 |
| All river basins | 103 | 65,261 | 50,578 |

(a) Approximately 0.5% of the surface area of the country has no surface drainage.

(b) In this tabulation, Karambala Oya basin in the western lowlands and Nilwala Ganga basin of the south, both included in the Wet Zone have also been considered as the zonal boundary except where the trans-zonal Mahaweli basin overlaps the two climatic zones.

Source: Peiris G.H. (2006), Sri Lanka Challenges of the New Millennium, Kandy Books, Colombo, Sri Lanka.

**Table 08: River Basin Details by Districts**

| River by District | Total Area $Km^2$ | Area within the District (sq. kms) | Area % in the District | Number of Schemes | Command Area (Acres) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Colombo** | | | | | |
| Kelani Ganga | 2,292 | 974 | 67.92 | 155 | 3,675 |
| Bolgoda Ganga | 328 | 229 | 32.08 | 109 | 2,858 |
| **Gampaha** | | | | | |
| Kelani Ganga | 2,292 | 452 | 32.33 | 39 | 1,108 |
| Maha Oya | 1,528 | 263 | 18.82 | 0 | 0 |
| Attanagalla Oya | 736 | 683 | 48.88 | 606 | 16,322 |
| **Kalutara** | | | | | |
| Bolgoda Ganga | 378 | 154 | 9.64 | 29 | 933 |
| Kalu Ganga | 2,719 | 1,304 | 81.66 | 377 | 13,548 |
| Bentara Ganga | 629 | 138.9 | 8.70 | 105 | 4,519 |
| **Kandy** | | | | | |
| Kelani Ganga | 2,292 | 341 | 18.06 | 0 | 0 |
| Mahaweli Ganga | 10,448 | 1,496 | 79.15 | 1,664 | 22,159 |
| Maha Oya | 1,528 | 52 | 2.79 | 117 | 1,049 |
| **Matale** | | | | | |
| Mahaweli Ganga | 10,448 | 1,397 | 70 | 822 | 15,951 |
| Yan Oya | 1,538 | 54 | 2.7 | 0 | 0 |
| Aruvi Aru | 3,284 | 29 | 1.5 | 0 | 0 |
| Kala Oya | 2,805 | 403 | 20 | 210 | 810 |
| Deduru Oya | 2,647 | 109 | 5.5 | 71 | 746 |
| **Nuwara Eliya** | | | | | |
| Kelani Ganga | 2,292 | 3,625 | 21.3 | - | - |
| Mahaweli | 10,448 | 1,341 | 78.7 | 1,186 | 23,874 |
| **Galle** | | | | | |
| Benthara Ganga | 629 | 490 | 29.7 | 81 | 2,862 |
| Madu Ganga | 60 | 60 | 3.6 | 13 | 516 |
| Madampe Lake | 91 | 91 | 5.5 | 18 | 860 |
| Telwatta Ganga | 52 | 52 | 3.2 | 45 | 2,033 |
| Ratgama Lake | 10 | 10 | 0.6 | 25 | 787 |
| Gin Ganga | 932 | 837 | 50.7 | 216 | 6,760 |
| Koggala Lake | 65 | 26 | 1.6 | 34 | 1,347 |
| Polwatta Ganga | 236 | 84 | 5.2 | 29 | 996 |
| **Matara** | | | | | |
| Gin Ganga | 932 | 94 | 7.37 | 25 | 486 |
| Koggala | 65 | 39 | 3.03 | 0 | 0 |
| Polwatta Ganga | 236 | 151 | 11.8 | 113 | 5,900 |
| Nilwala Ganga | 971 | 971 | 75.7 | 851 | 23,454 |
| Kirama Oya | 225 | 27 | 2.1 | 13 | 171 |
| **Hambantota** | | | | | |
| Sinimodara Oya | 39 | 34 | 1.49 | 22 | 365 |
| Kirama Oya | 225 | 198 | 7.54 | 113 | 1,879 |
| Rekawa Oya | 72 | 76 | 2.89 | 74 | 793 |
| Urubokka Oya | 352 | 352 | 13.41 | 121 | 1,943 |
| Kachigala | 223 | 223 | 8.5 | 53 | 2,262 |
| Walawe | 2,471 | 283 | 10.78 | 14 | 789 |
| Karagam Oya | 59 | 59 | 2.25 | 7 | 438 |
| Mulala | 404 | 231 | 8.81 | 36 | 1,792 |
| Embilikala Oya | 60 | 60 | 2.29 | 7 | 308 |
| Kirindi Oya | 1,178 | 450 | 17.14 | 24 | 928 |
| Banbewa Oya | 80 | 80 | 3.05 | 6 | 431 |
| Mahasiliwa Oya | 13 | 13 | 0.50 | - | - |
| Butawa Oya | 39 | 39 | 1.49 | - | - |
| Menik Ganga | 1,287 | 147 | 5.6 | - | - |

**Table 08: River Basin Details by Districts (Cont)**

| River | Total Area Km$^2$ | Area within the District (sq. kms) | Area % in the District | Number of Schemes | Command Area (Acres) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Katupita Aru | 87 | 87 | 3.31 | - | - |
| Kurunda Aru | 132 | 132 | 5.03 | - | - |
| Nabadagas Aru | 109 | 109 | 4.15 | - | - |
| Karambe Aru | 47 | 47 | 1.79 | - | - |
| **Jaffna** (not available) | | | | | |
| **Mannar** | | | | | |
| Pallavarayankadu Aru | 161 | 30 | 1.50 | - | - |
| Pali Aru | 456 | 52 | 2.60 | - | - |
| Chappai Aru | 67 | 52 | 2.60 | - | - |
| Parangi Aru | 842 | 148 | 7.40 | - | - |
| Nay Aru | 567 | 442 | 22.14 | 46 | 2,222 |
| Aruvi Aru | 3,284 | 590 | 29.60 | 72 | 3,677 |
| Kal Aru | 212 | 59 | 2.96 | - | - |
| Modaragama Aru | 943 | 133 | 6.66 | - | - |
| **Vavuniya** | | | | | |
| Churiyan Aru | 75 | 16 | 0.81 | - | - |
| Palladi Aru | 62 | 12 | 0.61 | - | - |
| Manal Aru | 189 | 42 | 2.14 | - | - |
| Per Aru | 378 | 198 | 10.06 | - | - |
| Kanakarayan Aru | 906 | 422 | 21.45 | - | - |
| Pali Aru | 456 | 220 | 11.18 | - | - |
| Parangi Aru | 842 | 441 | 22.43 | 244 | 12,497 |
| Nay Aru | 567 | 108 | 5.49 | 28 | 1,172 |
| Aruvi Aru | 3,284 | 508 | 25.83 | 121 | 5,614 |
| **Mullativu** | | | | | |
| Churiyan Aru | 75 | 44.24 | 1.92 | - | - |
| Chavar Aru | 31 | 29.49 | 1.28 | 1 | 102 |
| Palladi Aru | 62 | 32.50 | 1.41 | 3 | 344 |
| Manal Aru | 189 | 103.22 | 4.48 | 5 | 172 |
| Kodalikallu Aru | 75 | 75.0 | 3.26 | 8 | 345 |
| Per Aru | 378 | 250.70 | 10.10 | 42 | 2,233 |
| Pali Aru | 85 | 85.0 | 3.69 | 1 | 8 |
| Maruthapillay Aru | 41 | 41.0 | 1.78 | 3 | 152 |
| Theravil Aru | 91 | 91.0 | 3.96 | 1 | 152 |
| Piramanthal Aru | 83 | 44.24 | 1.92 | - | - |
| Methali Aru | 122 | 73.72 | 3.21 | 2 | 270 |
| Kanakarayan Aru | 906 | 294.91 | 12.82 | 22 | 769 |
| Kalawalappu Aru | 57 | 36.86 | 1.60 | - | - |
| Akkarayan Aru | 194 | 132.71 | 5.77 | 4 | 183 |
| Mandekal Aru | 300 | 88.47 | 3.85 | 10 | 420 |
| Pallavarayan Kadu Aru | 161 | 58.98 | 2.56 | 11 | 541 |
| Pali Aru | 456 | 235.93 | 10.26 | 12 | 1,072 |
| Chappai Aru | 67 | 36.86 | 1.60 | 1 | 51 |
| Parangi Aru | 842 | 66.35 | 2.88 | 9 | 499 |
| Nay Aru | 567 | 14.75 | 0.64 | - | - |
| **Kilinochchi** (not available) | | | | | |
| **Batticaloa** | | | | | |
| Tumpan Keni | 9 | 9 | 0.34 | 6 | 147 |
| Nawakada Aru | 12 | 12 | 0.47 | 39 | 1,255 |
| Mandipattu Aru | 101 | 101 | 3.83 | - | - |
| Pathantoppu Aru | 101 | 101 | 3.83 | 32 | 1,552 |
| Vett Aru | 26 | 26 | 0.98 | 11 | 656 |
| Unnichchai | 350 | 125 | 4.78 | - | - |

**Table 08: River Basin Details by Districts (Cont)**

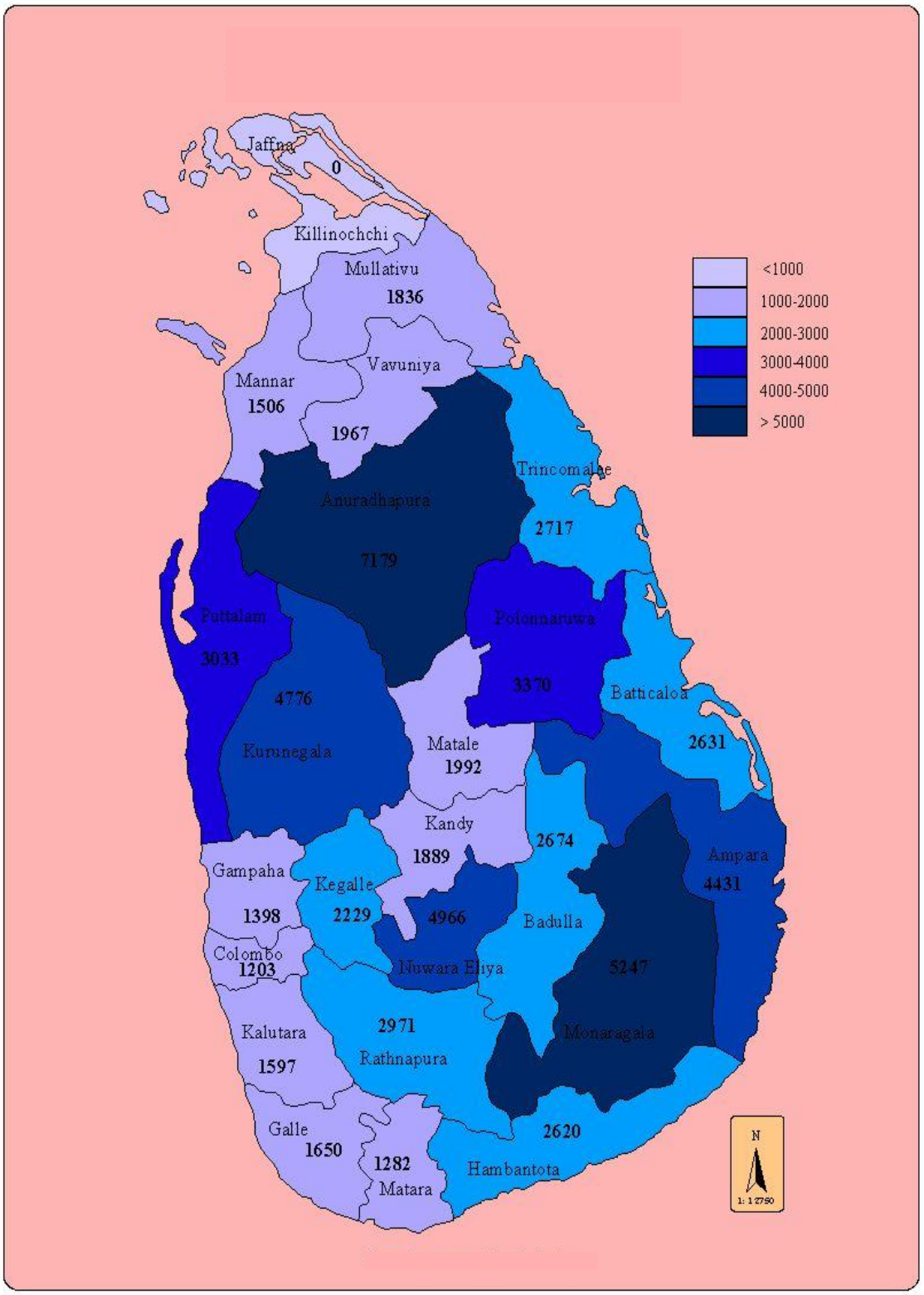
| River | Total Area $Km^2$ | Area within the District (sq. kms) | Area % in the District | Number of Schemes | Command Area (Acres) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mundeni Aru | 1,295 | 322 | 12.24 | 126 | 11,584 |
| Miyangolla Ela | 228 | 169 | 6.44 | 8 | 715 |
| Maduru Oya | 1,559 | 1,252 | 47.56 | 1 | 100 |
| Pulliyanpota Aru | 53 | 53 | 2.02 | - | - |
| Kirimechchi Aru | 78 | 78 | 2.96 | - | - |
| Bodigalla Aru | 166 | 166 | 0.31 | - | - |
| Mandan Aru | 13 | 13 | 0.49 | 11 | 1,213 |
| Makarachchi Aru | 38 | 38 | 1.45 | 5 | 460 |
| Mahaweli Ganga | 10,448 | 166 | 6.30 | - | - |
| **Trincomalee** | | | | | |
| Mahaweli Ganga | 10,448 | 1,389 | 51.27 | 97 | 5,497 |
| Kantai Aru | 451 | 328 | 12.06 | 13 | 1,105 |
| Panna Oya | 70 | 70 | 2.57 | 8 | 64 |
| Palampotta Aru | 145 | 145 | 5.32 | 26 | 2,006 |
| Pankulam Aru | 381 | 381 | 13.97 | 104 | 5,770 |
| Kunchikumban Aru | 207 | 207 | 7.59 | 52 | 1,720 |
| Palakutta Aru | 21 | 21 | 0.77 | - | - |
| Yan Oya | 1,538 | 105 | 3.85 | 82 | 3,808 |
| Mee Oya | 91 | 71 | 2.60 | 30 | 2,672 |
| **Ampara** | | | | | |
| Kumbukkan Oya | 1,233 | 214.33 | 4.82 | - | - |
| Baguru Oya | 93 | 93.0 | 2.09 | 8 | 642 |
| Girikula Oya | 16 | 16.0 | 0.36 | 2 | 85 |
| Helawa Aru | 52 | 52.0 | 1.17 | 10 | 1,219 |
| Wila Oya | 490 | 283.63 | 6.40 | 5 | 589 |
| Meda Oya | 611 | 306.65 | 6.92 | 44 | 4,838 |
| Karanda Oya | 427 | 345.63 | 7.80 | 94 | 8,412 |
| Semana Aru | 52 | 52.0 | 1.17 | - | - |
| Tandiadi Aru | 22 | 22 | 0.56 | - | - |
| Kangikadichi Aru | 57 | 57 | 1.29 | - | - |
| Rufus Kulam | 35 | 35 | 0.79 | 3 | 101 |
| Pannel Oya | 106 | 106 | 2.39 | 5 | 432 |
| Ambalan Oya | 117 | 117 | 2.64 | 3 | 234 |
| Gal Oya | 1,813 | 940 | 21.21 | 13 | 1,064 |
| Andella Oya | 528 | 528 | 11.92 | 13 | 1,016 |
| Tumpan Keni | 09 | 09 | 0.22 | - | - |
| Unnichchai | 350 | 204.38 | 4.62 | - | - |
| Mundeni Aru | 1,295 | 844 | 19.05 | 9 | 266 |
| Miyangolla Ela | 228 | 205 | 4.64 | 27 | 1,446 |
| **Kurunegala** | | | | | |
| Kala Oya | 2,805 | 411.9 | 8.63 | 113 | 3,423 |
| Mi Oya | 1,533 | 637.5 | 13.35 | 123 | 2,770 |
| Rathambala Oya | 218 | 38.9 | 0.81 | 644 | 5,888 |
| Deduru Oya | 2,647 | 2,218.2 | 46.45 | 3443 | 65,086 |
| Karambala Oya | 596 | 327.3 | 6.84 | 239 | 6,326 |
| Ratmal Oya | 218 | 83.6 | 1.76 | 0 | 0 |
| Maha Oya | 1,528 | 1,058.24 | 22.16 | 142 | 3,777 |
| **Puttalam** | | | | | |
| Kala Oya | 2,805 | 919 | 30.29 | 153 | 5,198 |
| Moongil Aru | 44 | 44 | 1.45 | 50 | 1,273 |
| Mi Oya | 1,533 | 895 | 25.49 | 468 | 11,412 |
| Madurankuli Aru | 73 | 73 | 2.40 | 0 | 0 |
| Kalagamune Oya | 153 | 153 | 5.03 | 77 | 1,948 |
| Rathambala Oya | 218 | 179 | 5.89 | 53 | 2,597 |
| Deduru Oya | 2,647 | 319 | 10.52 | 14 | 680 |

**Table 08: River Basin Details by Districts (Cont)**

| River | Total Area $Km^2$ | Area within the District (sq. kms) | Area % in the District | Number of Schemes | Command Area (Acres) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Karambala Oya | 596 | 268 | 8.56 | 85 | 5,444 |
| Ratmal Oya | 218 | 134 | 4.45 | 46 | 1,551 |
| Maha Oya | 1,528 | 49 | 1.62 | 20 | 717 |
| **Anuradhapura** | | | | | |
| Yan Oya | 1,538 | 1,234.8 | 17.2 | - | - |
| Mee Oya | 91 | 20 | 0.28 | 7 | 242 |
| Ma Oya | 1,036 | 802 | 11.17 | 230 | 12,552 |
| Aruvi Aru | 3,284 | 2,530.8 | 35.3 | 1,108 | 55,807 |
| Kal Aru | 212 | 198 | 2.8 | - | - |
| Modara Gam Aru | 943 | 912 | 12.7 | 159 | 6,886 |
| Kala Oya | 2,805 | 1,481 | 20.6 | 409 | 15,758 |
| **Polonnaruwa** | | | | | |
| Maduru Oya | 1,559 | 487 | 1.46 | 0 | 0 |
| Mahaweli Ganga | 10,448 | 2,563 | 88.92 | 223 | 22,017 |
| Kantale Aru | 451 | 122 | 3.67 | 0 | 0 |
| Yan Oya | 1,538 | 198 | 5.96 | 0 | 0 |
| **Badulla** | | | | | |
| Walawe Ganga | 2,471 | 240.5 | 12.3 | 229 | 1,701 |
| Kirindi Oya | 1,178 | 179 | 6.5 | 174 | 2,069 |
| Kumbukkan Oya | 1,233 | 35.9 | 1.3 | - | - |
| Gal Oya | 1,813 | 35.9 | 1.3 | - | - |
| Maduru Oya | 1,559 | 192.3 | 6.9 | - | - |
| Mahaweli Ganga | 10,448 | 1,990.4 | 71.8 | 2,882 | 30,698 |
| **Monaragala** | | | | | |
| Walawe Ganga | 2,471 | 573 | 11.3 | 32 | 420 |
| Malala Oya | 404 | 172.6 | 3.3 | 17 | 60 |
| Kirindi Oya | 1,178 | 726 | 14.3 | 48 | 591 |
| Manik Ganga | 1,287 | 1,139.9 | 22.0 | 208 | 5,883 |
| Kumbukkan Oya | 1,233 | 1,021.7 | 20.1 | 200 | 6,151 |
| Wila Oya | 490 | 206.4 | 4.0 | 13 | 127 |
| Meda Oya | 611 | 304.7 | 6.0 | 21 | 2,619 |
| Karanda Oya | 427 | 81.7 | 1.6 | 5 | 121 |
| Gal Oya | 1,813 | 872.8 | 17.2 | 205 | 5,074 |
| Unnichhar | 350 | 20 | 0.3 | - | - |
| Mundeni Aru | 1,295 | 128 | 2.5 | 12 | 629 |
| **Kegalle** | | | | | |
| Kelani Ganga | 2,292 | 1,238 | 56.0 | 304 | 3,570 |
| Kalu Ganga | 2,719 | 203 | 09.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Attanagalu Oya | 736 | 113 | 05.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Maha Oya | 1,528 | 675 | 30.0 | 535 | 6,624 |
| **Ratnapura** | | | | | |
| Kelani Ganga | 2,292 | 104 | 3.5 | 83 | 1,270 |
| Kalu Ganga | 2,719 | 1,310.3 | 44.1 | 790 | 11,062 |
| Walawe Ganga | 2,471 | 1,557 | 52.4 | 550 | 9,371 |

Source: Data Books for Village Irrigation Schemes on Sri Lanka – 2000, Department of Agrarian Services

**Map 01: River Basin Area (Sq.km) within the Districts**




Source: Prepared by APPE Division, HARTI on the basis of Department of Agrarian Services Data.

**Table 9: Seasonal Variations of Flow of Selected Rivers of Sri Lanka**

| Gauging Station | Percentage Deviation from the Average Monthly Volume of Flow | | | | | | | | | | | | AMD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | |
| | Mahaweli Catchment | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Peradeniya (middle Mahaweli) | -58 | -84 | -81 | -67 | -8 | +83 | +67 | +42 | +21 | +63 | +41 | -17 | 2,400 |
| Weragantota (lower Mahaweli) | +89 | -26 | -46 | -54 | -34 | +10 | -15 | +8 | -27 | -1 | +34 | +105 | 6,333 |
| | Wet Zone Lowlands | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Patupaula (lower Kalu ganga) | -50 | -72 | -68 | -32 | +54 | +54 | +8 | -18 | +1 | +78 | +54 | -8 | 8,442 |
| Glencorse (Lower Kelani ganga) | -64 | -79 | -67 | -31 | +52 | +70 | +29 | +19 | +17 | +62 | +24 | -31 | 5,808 |
| | Dry Zone Lowlands | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pangurugas wewa (lower Yan Oya) | +235 | -35 | -86 | -88 | -76 | -97 | -99 | -95 | -97 | -69 | +101 | +409 | 747 |
| Tottapatimadu (lower Parangi) | +157 | -73 | -91 | -92 | -85 | -95 | -99 | -99 | -99 | -84 | +146 | +515 | 374 |
| Ambagastota (Kumbukkan Oya) | +228 | -2 | -35 | -30 | -45 | -91 | -98 | -98 | -96 | -79 | +143 | +209 | 824 |

AMD = Average Monthly Discharge in Cusecs

Source: Peiris G.H. (2006), Sri Lanka Challenges of the New Millennium, Kandy Books, Colombo, Sri Lanka.

**Table 10: Surface Geology and the Groundwater Potential in Sri Lanka**

| Surface and sub-Surface Formation | % of Country's Total Area | Main Areas of Occurrence | Probable Groundwater Potential |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Sedimentary rock areas | | |
| Miocene Limestone | 3.6 | Lowlands of the north and north-west | Large |
| Coastal sandy deposits | 7.5 | Eastern and north-western littoral | Moderate to large |
| Alluvial deposits | 1.5 | Valley floors, lower courses and flood plains of rivers | Moderate |
| | Crystalline Hard rock areas | | |
| Deeply weathered rock with a lateritic mantle | 3.7 | Coastal lowlands of the Wet Zone | Moderate |
| Deeply weathered and densely fractured rock with a soil mantle of varying thickness | 26.7 | Mountainous areas of the Wet Zone interior | Low to moderate |
| Shallow weathered and densely fractured rock with a thin soil mantle | 29.0 | Scattered localities of the Dry Zone interior | Low |
| Shallow weathered and sparsely fractured rock with a thin soil mantle | 27.1 | Interior of the Dry Zone plains (large tracts in the north and the south-west) | Very low |

Note: This tabulation is based on the 'Hydrological Map of Ceylon', 1968 by A.D.N. Fernando
Source: Peiris G.H. (2006), Sri Lanka Challenges of the New Millennium, Kandy Books, Colombo, Sri Lanka.

**Table 11: Tanks and Anicuts by Districts**

| District | Working | | | | | | | | Abandoned | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Command Area (Acres) | | | Farm Families | | | | |
| | Number of Tanks | Number of Anicuts | Tanks | Anicuts | Total | Tanks | Anicuts | Total | Tanks | Anicuts |
| Colombo | 3 | 210 | 300 | 4,848 | 5,148 | 330 | 7,226 | 7,556 | 2 | 49 |
| Gampaha | 24 | 395 | 886 | 11,448 | 12,334 | 945 | 15,292 | 16,237 | 33 | 165 |
| Kalutara | 6 | 401 | 387 | 14,695 | 15,082 | 600 | 22,968 | 23,568 | 1 | 105 |
| Galle | 0 | 504 | 0 | 16,973 | 16,973 | 0 | 17,155 | 17,155 | 0 | 26 |
| Matara | 24 | 825 | 1,459 | 28,083 | 29,542 | 2,967 | 32,808 | 35,775 | 3 | 93 |
| Hambantota | 446 | 32 | 8,120 | 893 | 9,013 | 7,081 | 892 | 7,973 | 23 | 1 |
| Kandy | 86 | 1,586 | 1,585 | 21,175 | 22,758 | 2,363 | 31,849 | 34,215 | 40 | 118 |
| N'Eliya | 54 | 1,113 | 2,202 | 20,885 | 23,087 | 3,083 | 31,670 | 34,753 | 19 | 28 |
| Matale | 278 | 759 | 10,120 | 13,687 | 25,334 | 11,614 | 19,198 | 30,902 | 33 | 42 |
| Kegalle | 7 | 806 | 258 | 10,275 | 10,533 | 382 | 17,718 | 18,100 | 3 | 32 |
| Ratnapura | 59 | 1,436 | 2,031 | 28,137 | 30,248 | 2,580 | 45,825 | 48,405 | 8 | 67 |
| Badulla | 259 | 3,623 | 4,805 | 31,637 | 36,442 | 5,786 | 55,730 | 61,516 | 128 | 73 |
| Monaragala | 285 | 325 | 5,328 | 5,400 | 10,728 | 6,986 | 6,173 | 13,159 | 151 | 47 |
| A'pura | 2,333 | 8 | 114,458 | 398 | 114,856 | 78,982 | 238 | 79,220 | 665 | 1 |
| Polonnaruwa | 79 | 131 | 6,330 | 11,457 | 17,787 | 3,109 | 5,211 | 8,320 | 36 | 17 |
| Kurunegala | 4,192 | 657 | 81,857 | 17,400 | 99,257 | 107,893 | 21,719 | 129,612 | 77 | 104 |
| Puttalam | 743 | 63 | 21,614 | 3,428 | 25,042 | 18,061 | 2,256 | 20,317 | 175 | 33 |
| Mulathivu | 129 | 3 | 7,124 | 277 | 7,401 | 2,108 | 99 | 2,207 | 4 | 0 |
| Mannar | 61 | 3 | 2,874 | 61 | 2,935 | 1,376 | 61 | 1,437 | 51 | 6 |
| Vavuniya | 453 | 12 | 25,751 | 554 | 26,305 | 10,233 | 446 | 10,679 | 101 | 1 |
| Batticaloa | 132 | 4 | 7,592 | 525 | 8,117 | 2,232 | 190 | 2,422 | 110 | 14 |
| Ampara | 181 | 46 | 8738 | 290 | 9,028 | 4,421 | 110 | 4,531 | 87 | 37 |
| Trincomalee | 417 | 0 | 22133 | 250 | 22,131 | 9,730 | 151 | 9,631 | 183 | 1 |
| Total | 10,251 | 12,942 | 335,952 | 242,776 | 578,729 | 282,862 | 334,985 | 617,847 | 1,933 | 1,060 |

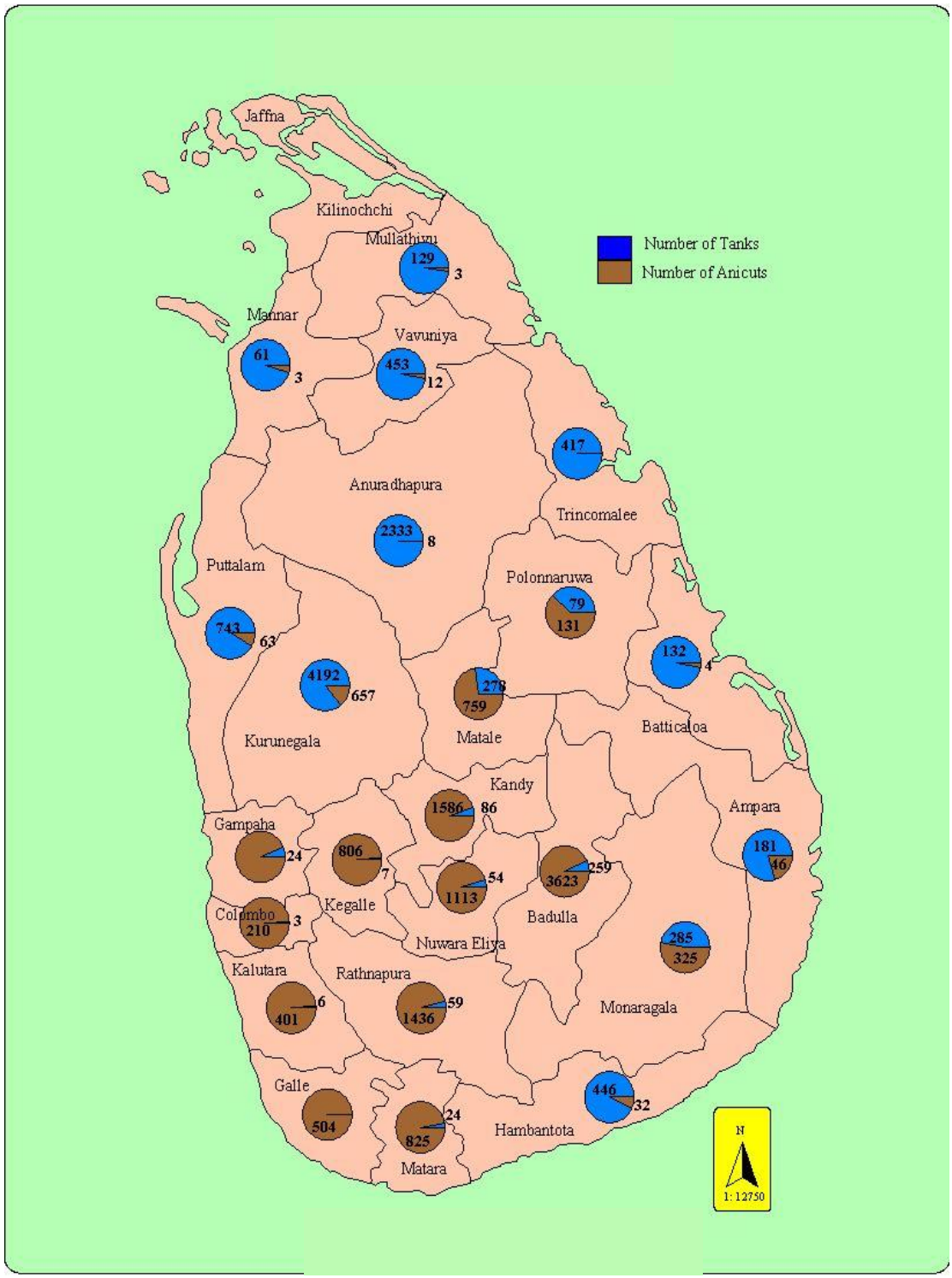
Source: Data Books for Village Irrigation Schemes of Sri Lanka- 2000, Department of Agrarian Services, Water Management Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Land Department, Colombo

**Table 12: Carbon Dioxide Emission in Sri Lanka (Percentage Classified by Source/Process)**

| Source of Emission | Percentage of total |
|---|---|
| 'Natural' processes | 82.9 |
| Burning of fossil fuels: | |
| in manufacturing | 2.6 |
| in transport | 9.4 |
| in institutional and residential uses | 2.7 |
| in other activities (agriculture, etc.) | 1.4 |
| Burning biomass for energy | - |
| Manufacturing processes | 1.0 |

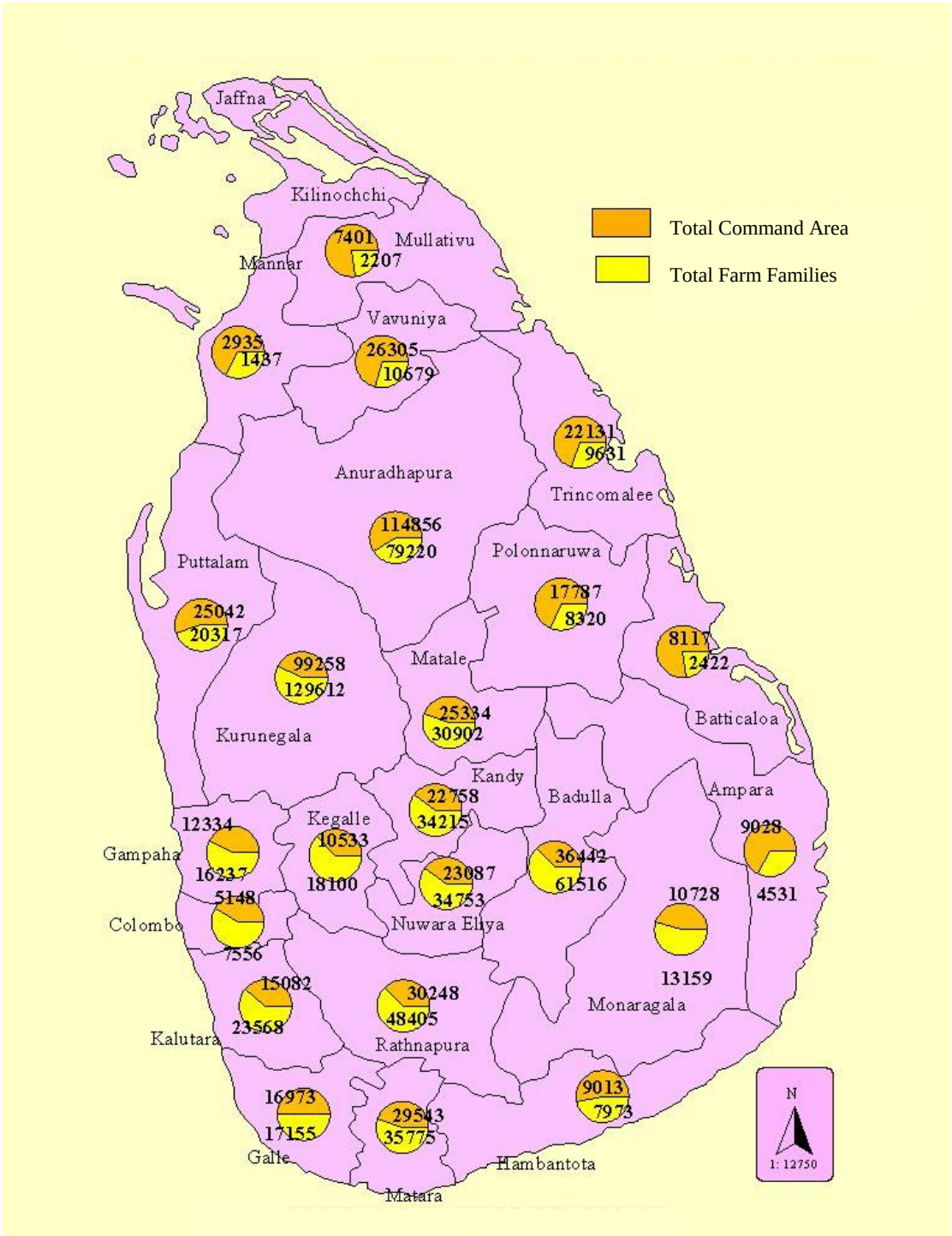
Source: Peiris G.H. (2006), Sri Lanka Challenges of the New Millennium, Kandy Books, Colombo, Sri Lanka.

**Map 02: Number of Tanks and Anicuts by Districts**




Source: Prepared by APPE Division, HARTI on the basis of Department of Agrarian Services Data.

**Map 03: Total Command Area and Farm Families under Tanks and Anicuts by Districts**




Source: Prepared by APPE Division, HARTI on the basis of Department of Agrarian Services Data.

**Table 13: Groups and Types of Wetland Ecosystems in Sri Lanka**

| Groups | Sub-Groups | Types |
|---|---|---|
| Marine and Coastal Wetlands | Marine | Shallow marine waters and marine beds; coral reefs; rocky/sandy/shingle shores |
| | Estuarine | Estuarine waters, tidal mudflats, salt marshes and mangroves |
| | Lacustrine and Palustrine | Coastal brackish/saline lagoons, coastal freshwater lagoons |
| Inland Natural Wetlands | Riverine | Deltas, rivers, floodplain wetlands |
| | Lacustrine | Permanent freshwater lakes, seasonal freshwater lakes |
| | Palustrine | Permanent/seasonal marshes (saline, brackish of freshwater), peatlands, shrub- or tree- dominated wetlands, freshwater springs |
| Inland Man–made Wetlands | Agricultural, aquacultural, utility/ornamental | Reservoirs, Irrigation tanks, farm ponds |
| | | Ponds |
| | | Water supply reservoirs, ornamental water bodies |
| | | Ponds |
| | | Water supply reservoirs, ornamental water bodies |

Source: Peiris G.H. (2006), Sri Lanka Challenges of the New Millennium, Kandy Books, Colombo, Sri Lanka.

**Table 14: Soil Erosion Rates under Types of Land Use**

| Agro-Ecological Region | Type of Agriculture | Soil Loss (Kg/Ha/Year) |
|---|---|---|
| Wet Zone Up-Country | Clean – weeded VP tea | 52,600 |
| | One-year old tea with mulch | 70 |
| Wet Zone Mid-Country | Seedling tea (no conservation) | 40,000 |
| | Well-managed tea (with conservation) | 240 |
| | | 50 |
| | Home gardens with mixed vegetation | 70,000 |
| | Tobacco (no conservation) | |
| Intermediate Zone Mid-Country | Capsicum (no conservation) | 38,000 |
| | Carrot (no conservation) | 8,000 |
| | Sorghum - pigeon pea intercrop | 21,000 |
| Dry Zone Low Country | Cotton | 22,000 |

Source: Krishnaraja (1984)

# CHAPTER THREE

# Transformation of Production in the Paddy Sector

**Table 15: Average Paddy Extent (Ha.) Cultivated by Irrigation System, 1960-2010**

| Period | Major | Minor | Rain-fed | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1960-63 | 194,084 | 164,063 | 252,783 | 610,930 |
| 1964-68 | 214,788 | 169,689 | 266,163 | 650,640 |
| 1969-73 | 246,413 | 186,498 | 292,691 | 725,601 |
| 1974-78 | 265,747 | 189,050 | 331,005 | 790,098 |
| 1979-83 | 345,528 | 185,154 | 314,975 | 845,657 |
| 1984-88 | 400,081 | 193,293 | 290,061 | 883,475 |
| 1989-93 | 360,396 | 162,665 | 238,173 | 791,903 |
| 1994-98 | 432,537 | 178,828 | 222,929 | 834,293 |
| 1999-03 | 473,363 | 187,554 | 219,774 | 880,690 |
| 2004-08 | 488,397 | 177,696 | 209,313 | 875,406 |
| 2008-10 | 525,772 | 243,238 | 252,097 | 1,021,213 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Annual Report-2007, Central Bank of Sri Lanka, Colombo
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 16: Average Sown Extent of Paddy, 1952-2010**

| Period | Sown Extent (Ha'000) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ***Maha*** | ***Yala*** | **Annual** |
| 1952-56 | 308.6 | 176.4 | 485.0 |
| 1957-61 | 350.0 | 205.4 | 555.4 |
| 1962-66 | 405.6 | 223.0 | 628.6 |
| 1967-71 | 463.2 | 246.0 | 709.2 |
| 1972-76 | 479.6 | 259.8 | 739.4 |
| 1977-81 | 572.2 | 280.4 | 852.6 |
| 1982-86 | 576.0 | 310.8 | 886.8 |
| 1987-91 | 510.0 | 299.2 | 809.2 |
| 1992-96 | 548.2 | 298.2 | 870.7 |
| 1997-01 | 524.4 | 304.8 | 829.2 |
| 2002-06 | 561.0 | 331.4 | 892.4 |
| 2007-10 | 596.3 | 381.7 | 978.0 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 17: Average Harvested Extent of Paddy, 1952-2010**

| Period | Average Harvested Extent (Ha'000) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ***Maha*** | ***Yala*** | **Annual** |
| 1952-56 | 287.0 | 165.6 | 452.6 |
| 1957-61 | 319.8 | 196.3 | 518.8 |
| 1962-66 | 380.8 | 211.0 | 591.8 |
| 1967-71 | 434.4 | 232.0 | 666.4 |
| 1972-76 | 431.8 | 236.4 | 668.2 |
| 1977-81 | 545.8 | 265.8 | 811.6 |
| 1982-86 | 526.2 | 295.2 | 821.4 |
| 1987-91 | 474.2 | 286.0 | 760.2 |
| 1992-96 | 519.2 | 287.2 | 806.4 |
| 1997-01 | 508.4 | 289.2 | 797.6 |
| 2002-06 | 536.8 | 316.4 | 853.2 |
| 2007-10 | 582.1 | 375.7 | 957.8 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 18: Average Paddy Extent (Ha) Harvested by Irrigation Schemes in Sri Lanka**

| Period | Major | Minor | Rain-fed | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1960-63 | 189,416 | 159,300 | 239,829 | 588,544 |
| 1964-68 | 203,905 | 158,702 | 243,723 | 606,330 |
| 1969-73 | 236,285 | 170,055 | 262,879 | 669,219 |
| 1974-78 | 254,733 | 172,753 | 293,550 | 730,286 |
| 1979-83 | 333,046 | 169,450 | 288,860 | 791,356 |
| 1984-88 | 380,559 | 176,602 | 259,158 | 816,319 |
| 1989-93 | 353,262 | 155,978 | 229,045 | 765,656 |
| 1994-98 | 423,665 | 166,189 | 203,189 | 793,042 |
| 1999-03 | 457,637 | 176,927 | 205,425 | 839,989 |
| 2004-06 | 479,666 | 168,176 | 195,769 | 843,611 |
| 2007-10 | 512,746 | 225,313 | 219,728 | 957,793 |

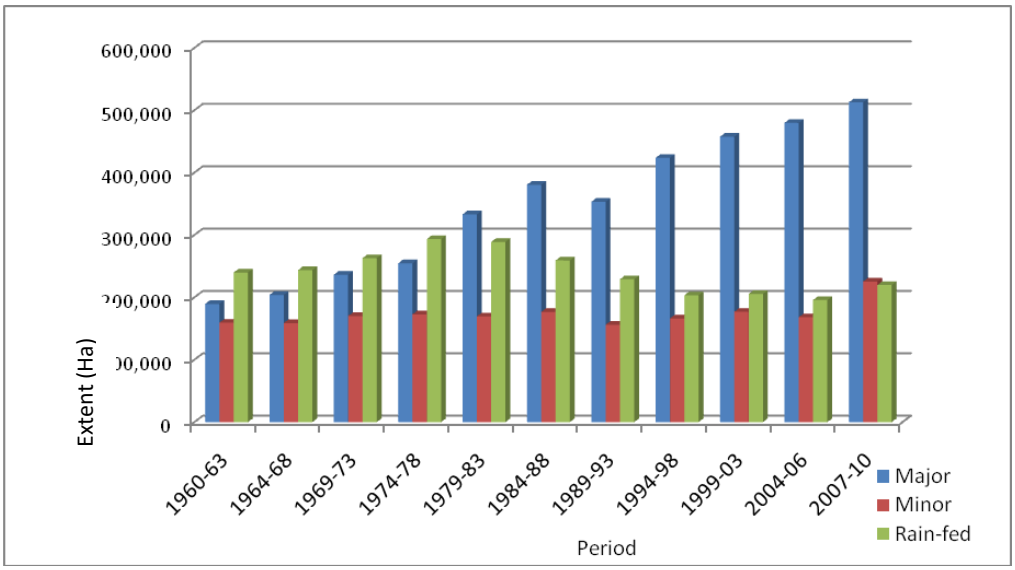
Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 19: Average Yield of Paddy, 1952-2010**

| Period | Average Yield (Kg/Ha) |
|---|---|
| 1952-56 | 1,547.4 |
| 1957-61 | 1,800.0 |
| 1962-66 | 1,902.2 |
| 1967-71 | 2,417.8 |
| 1972-76 | 2,314.4 |
| 1977-81 | 2,724.0 |
| 1982-86 | 3,362.0 |
| 1987-91 | 3,206.0 |
| 1992-96 | 3,455.0 |
| 1997-01 | 3,764.0 |
| 2002-06 | 3,974.0 |
| 2007-10 | 4,359.5 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 02: Average Paddy Extent Harvested by Type of Irrigation in Sri Lanka, 1960-2010**




Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 20: Average Yield of Paddy by Seasons, 1952 – 2010**

| Period | Average Yield (Kg/Ha) | |
|---|---|---|
| | ***Maha*** | ***Yala*** |
| 1952-56 | 1,560 | 1,544 |
| 1957-61 | 1,782 | 1,817 |
| 1962-66 | 1,902 | 1,901 |
| 1967-71 | 2,441 | 2,395 |
| 1972-76 | 2,421 | 2,168 |
| 1977-81 | 2,834 | 2,613 |
| 1982-86 | 3,380 | 3,342 |
| 1987-91 | 3,502 | 3,265 |
| 1992-96 | 3,699 | 3,406 |
| 1997-01 | 3,962 | 3,829 |
| 2002-06 | 3,935 | 3,987 |
| 2007-10 | 4,369 | 4,342 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 21: Average Production of Paddy, 1952-2010**

| Period | Average Production (Mt '000) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ***Maha*** | ***Yala*** | **Annual** |
| 1952-56 | 384.6 | 222.0 | 606.6 |
| 1957-61 | 487.8 | 308.0 | 795.8 |
| 1962-66 | 617.4 | 343.0 | 960.4 |
| 1967-71 | 904.8 | 473.2 | 1378.0 |
| 1972-76 | 893.4 | 435.8 | 1,329.2 |
| 1977-81 | 1,361.0 | 610.0 | 1,971.2 |
| 1982-86 | 1,588.0 | 872.0 | 2,460.4 |
| 1987-91 | 1,492.0 | 827.0 | 2,318.8 |
| 1992-96 | 1,617.0 | 876.0 | 2,492.8 |
| 1997-01 | 1,674.0 | 995.0 | 2,668.6 |
| 2002-06 | 1,897.0 | 1,131.0 | 3,028.0 |
| 2007-10 | 2,277.9 | 1,416.7 | 3,739.6 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 22: Sown and Harvested Extent, Average Yield and Production of Paddy in *Maha* Seasons, 1952 – 2010**

| Year | Sown Extent (000 Ha) | Harvested (000 Ha) | Average Yield ( Kgs. Per Ha.) | Production ('000 Mt.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1951/52 | 299 | 283 | 1,591 | 385 |
| 1952/53 | 265 | 237 | 1,363 | 276 |
| 1953/54 | 312 | 301 | 1,550 | 403 |
| 1954/55 | 334 | 321 | 1,658 | 454 |
| 1955/56 | 333 | 293 | 1,591 | 405 |
| 1956/57 | 316 | 295 | 1,685 | 422 |
| 1957/58 | 340 | 290 | 1,756 | 443 |
| 1958/59 | 343 | 307 | 1,755 | 458 |
| 1959/60 | 373 | 347 | 1,861 | 550 |
| 1960/61 | 378 | 360 | 1,853 | 566 |
| 1961/62 | 388 | 379 | 1,960 | 631 |
| 1962/63 | 405 | 398 | 1,951 | 660 |
| 1963/64 | 411 | 397 | 1,990 | 672 |
| 1964/65 | 399 | 322 | 1,759 | 482 |
| 1965/66 | 425 | 408 | 1,852 | 642 |
| 1966/67 | 427 | 407 | 2,106 | 730 |
| 1967/68 | 464 | 436 | 2,449 | 909 |
| 1968/69 | 479 | 437 | 2,641 | 982 |
| 1969/70 | 482 | 451 | 2,692 | 1,034 |
| 1970/71 | 464 | 441 | 2,315 | 869 |
| 1971/72 | 480 | 419 | 2,480 | 885 |
| 1972/73 | 476 | 439 | 2,348 | 878 |
| 1973/74 | 534 | 521 | 2,460 | 1,100 |
| 1974/75 | 444 | 354 | 2,385 | 720 |
| 1975/76 | 464 | 426 | 2,432 | 884 |
| 1976/77 | 538 | 506 | 2,658 | 1,146 |
| 1977/78 | 575 | 553 | 2,734 | 1,288 |
| 1978/79 | 578 | 551 | 2,820 | 1,395 |
| 1979/80 | 573 | 554 | 2,951 | 1,453 |
| 1980/81 | 597 | 565 | 3,005 | 1,522 |
| 1981/82 | 567 | 478 | 3,150 | 1,363 |
| 1982/83 | 583 | 558 | 3,638 | 1,786 |
| 1983/84 | 606 | 509 | 3,031 | 1,353 |
| 1984/85 | 569 | 559 | 3,498 | 1,751 |
| 1985/86 | 555 | 527 | 3,585 | 1,688 |
| 1986/87 | 508 | 433 | 3,678 | 1,392 |
| 1987/88 | 545 | 499 | 3,440 | 1,525 |
| 1988/89 | 469 | 440 | 3,429 | 1,342 |
| 1989/90 | 527 | 516 | 3,564 | 1,647 |
| 1990/91 | 501 | 483 | 3,620 | 1,554 |
| 1991/92 | 548 | 523 | 3,512 | 1,630 |
| 1992/93 | 546 | 538 | 3,516 | 1,692 |
| 1993/94 | 581 | 561 | 3,345 | 1,670 |
| 1994/95 | 567 | 549 | 3,604 | 1,761 |
| 1995/96 | 499 | 425 | 3,534 | 1,331 |
| 1996/97 | 473 | 443 | 3,671 | 1,457 |
| 1997/98 | 574 | 563 | 3,555 | 1,781 |
| 1998/99 | 547 | 539 | 3,612 | 1,736 |
| 1999/00 | 549 | 526 | 3,798 | 1,781 |
| 2000/01 | 479 | 471 | 3,860 | 1,613 |
| 2001/02 | 510 | 499 | 3,990 | 1,774 |
| 2002/03 | 602 | 560 | 3,794 | 1,895 |
| 2003/04 | 521 | 469 | 4,002 | 1,670 |

**Table 22: Sown and Harvested Extent, Average Yield and Production of Paddy in *Maha* Seasons, 1952 – 2010 (Cond..)**

| Year | Sown Extent (000 Ha) | Harvested (000 Ha) | Average Yield ( Kgs. Per Ha.) | Production (`000 Mt.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2004/05 | 581 | 570 | 3,955 | 2,013 |
| 2005/06 | 591 | 586 | 4,069 | 2,135 |
| 2006/07 | 525 | 512 | 4,298 | 1,971 |
| 2007/08 | 582 | 568 | 4,175 | 2,120 |
| 2008/09 | 632 | 605 | 4,336 | 3,652 |
| 2009/10 | 646 | 643 | 4,528 | 4,301 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka-2011, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

**Table 23: Sown and Harvested Extent, Average Yield and Production of Paddy in *Yala* Seasons, 1952 – 2010**

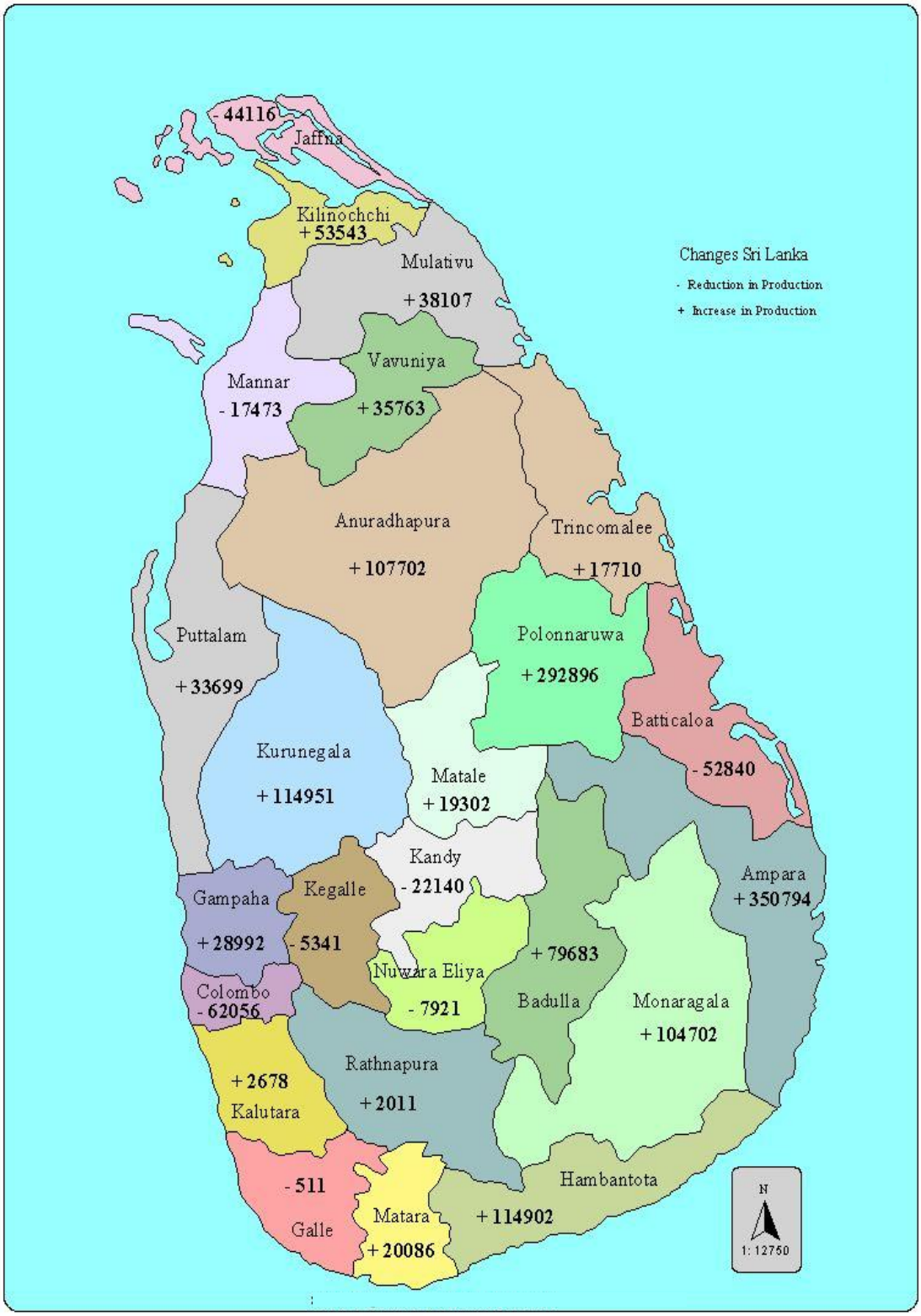
| Year | Sown Extent (` 000 Ha) | Harvested Extent (`000 Ha) | Average Yield (Kg per Ha) | Production (` 000 Mt.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1952 | 172 | 163 | 1,583 | 219 |
| 1953 | 160 | 148 | 1,439 | 182 |
| 1954 | 196 | 185 | 1,544 | 247 |
| 1955 | 211 | 199 | 1,698 | 293 |
| 1956 | 143 | 133 | 1,456 | 169 |
| 1957 | 173 | 166 | 1,638 | 232 |
| 1958 | 219 | 212 | 1,798 | 322 |
| 1959 | 195 | 190 | 1,873 | 303 |
| 1960 | 222 | 217 | 1,898 | 349 |
| 1961 | 218 | 210 | 1,880 | 334 |
| 1962 | 234 | 225 | 1,943 | 372 |
| 1963 | 228 | 220 | 1,961 | 368 |
| 1964 | 232 | 225 | 2,007 | 384 |
| 1965 | 191 | 181 | 1,789 | 276 |
| 1966 | 230 | 204 | 1,807 | 315 |
| 1967 | 237 | 227 | 2,166 | 418 |
| 1968 | 241 | 225 | 2,296 | 439 |
| 1969 | 213 | 187 | 2,487 | 395 |
| 1970 | 277 | 268 | 2,567 | 584 |
| 1971 | 262 | 253 | 2,457 | 530 |
| 1972 | 247 | 220 | 2,296 | 430 |
| 1973 | 248 | 233 | 2,206 | 437 |
| 1974 | 291 | 276 | 2,152 | 505 |
| 1975 | 253 | 243 | 2,106 | 436 |
| 1976 | 260 | 210 | 2,078 | 371 |
| 1977 | 290 | 277 | 2,268 | 534 |
| 1978 | 300 | 287 | 2,403 | 606 |
| 1979 | 261 | 232 | 2,575 | 524 |
| 1980 | 271 | 261 | 2,887 | 681 |
| 1981 | 280 | 272 | 2,934 | 707 |
| 1982 | 277 | 267 | 3,332 | 793 |
| 1983 | 241 | 219 | 3,604 | 698 |
| 1984 | 384 | 377 | 3,146 | 1,060 |

**Table 23: Sown and Harvested Extent, Average Yield and Production of Paddy in *Yala* Seasons, 1952 – 2010 (cont..)**

| Year | Sown Extent (` 000 Ha) | Harvested Extent (`000 Ha) | Average Yield (Kg per Ha | Production (` 000 Mt.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1985 | 312 | 305 | 3,343 | 910 |
| 1986 | 340 | 308 | 3,287 | 900 |
| 1987 | 273 | 246 | 3,362 | 735 |
| 1988 | 323 | 317 | 3,370 | 952 |
| 1989 | 258 | 250 | 3,279 | 721 |
| 1990 | 326 | 309 | 3,266 | 891 |
| 1991 | 316 | 308 | 3,048 | 835 |
| 1992 | 255 | 243 | 3,253 | 710 |
| 1993 | 289 | 282 | 3,481 | 878 |
| 1994 | 349 | 336 | 3,394 | 1,013 |
| 1995 | 348 | 340 | 3,427 | 1,049 |
| 1996 | 250 | 235 | 3,477 | 730 |
| 1997 | 257 | 247 | 3,526 | 782 |
| 1998 | 274 | 266 | 3,807 | 911 |
| 1999 | 345 | 333 | 3,752 | 1,121 |
| 2000 | 329 | 306 | 3,958 | 1,079 |
| 2001 | 319 | 294 | 4,102 | 1,082 |
| 2002 | 342 | 321 | 3,742 | 1,086 |
| 2003 | 381 | 351 | 3,708 | 1,172 |
| 2004 | 258 | 251 | 4,244 | 958 |
| 2005 | 357 | 345 | 3,976 | 1,233 |
| 2006 | 319 | 314 | 4,263 | 1,206 |
| 2007 | 291 | 283 | 4,543 | 1,158 |
| 2008 | 471 | 464 | 4,195 | 1,750 |
| 2009 | 345 | 338 | 4,186 | 1,268 |
| 2010 | 419 | 416 | 4,444 | 1,671 |

Source: Statistics Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka-2011, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

**Map 04: Changes of Paddy Production (Mt.) by Districts, (1977-2007)**




Source: Prepared by APPE Division, HARTI on the basis of Department of Agrarian Services Data.

**Table 24: Paddy Production, Distribution and Local Rice Production, 1980-2009**

| Year | Local Paddy Production (Mt'000) | Distribution | | Local Rice Production Equivalent(Mt'000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Seeds (Mt'000) | Waste and Others (Mt'000) | |
| 1980 | 2133.00 | 87.10 | 81.84 | 1,286.4 |
| 1981 | 2230.00 | 90.41 | 84.60 | 1,431.3 |
| 1982 | 2156.00 | 87.10 | 82.22 | N.A. |
| 1983 | 2483.00 | 84.98 | 88.29 | N.A. |
| 1984 | 2420.00 | 102.11 | 92.38 | N.A. |
| 1985 | 2,661.41 | 89.16 | 175.59 | 1,629.73 |
| 1986 | 2,588.00 | 92.40 | 163.77 | 1,585.64 |
| 1987 | 2,127.00 | 80.56 | 151.10 | 1,288.83 |
| 1988 | 2,477.00 | 89.49 | 163.72 | 1,512.18 |
| 1989 | 2,063.44 | 74.96 | 150.41 | 1,249.89 |
| 1990 | 2,538.00 | 88.34 | 167.85 | 1,551.63 |
| 1991 | 2,389.00 | 84.21 | 164.34 | 1,455.51 |
| 1992 | 2,339.70 | 82.82 | 162.40 | 1,424.25 |
| 1993 | 2,510.17 | 86.03 | 161.76 | 1,538.42 |
| 1994 | 2,683.69 | 95.86 | 165.44 | 1,647.23 |
| 1995 | 2,809.89 | 94.36 | 161.15 | 1,736.98 |
| 1996 | 2,061.52 | 77.21 | 161.68 | 1,239.39 |
| 1997 | 2,239.37 | 75.26 | 166.76 | 1,358.20 |
| 1998 | 2,692.34 | 87.47 | 172.22 | 1,654.20 |
| 1999 | 2,857.10 | 91.99 | 189.18 | 1,751.63 |
| 2000 | 2,859.90 | 90.54 | 171.73 | 1,766.39 |
| 2001 | 2,695.80 | 82.32 | 171.47 | 1,660.57 |
| 2002 | 2,859.48 | 87.91 | 180.63 | 1,761.84 |
| 2003 | 3,071.21 | 101.32 | 187.13 | 1,892.28 |
| 2004 | 2,628.00 | 80.28 | 177.02 | 1,612.08 |
| 2005 | 3,246.19 | 96.64 | 198.98 | 2,006.39 |
| 2006 | 3,342.00 | 93.89 | 201.19 | 3,058.14 |
| 2007 | 3,131.00 | 84.22 | 195.36 | 2,018.07 |
| 2008 | 3,875.00 | 108.58 | 239.59 | 2,478.25 |
| 2009 | 3,552.00 | 100.80 | 223.31 | 2,310.35 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Central Bank Annual Report – 2007, 2006
Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka-2011, Central Bank of Sri Lanka
Ministry of Agricultural Development and Research, 1981

N.A - Not Available

# CHAPTER FOUR

## Transformation in the Other Food Crops Sub-Sector

**Table 25: Average Cultivated Extent (Ha) of *Kurakkan* by Major Growing Districts**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Kurunegala | Ratnapura | Monaragala | A'pura | Hambantota |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 23,497 | 4,314 | 1,324 | 3,556 | 2,234 | 2,502 |
| 1974-1978 | 37,683 | 5,921 | 2,456 | 4,992 | 7,700 | 2,918 |
| 1979-1983 | 20,864 | 2,140 | 1,842 | 2,989 | 3,834 | 1,477 |
| 1984-1988 | 13,437 | 940 | 948 | 1,511 | 2,811 | 903 |
| 1989-1993 | 9,892 | 859 | 415 | 970 | 1,846 | 949 |
| 1994-1998 | 6,924 | 360 | 543 | 963 | 1,428 | 1,066 |
| 1999-2003 | 6,300 | 405 | 429 | 1,060 | 1,448 | 767 |
| 2004-2006 | 5,743 | 359 | 391 | 814 | 1,587 | 706 |
| 2007-2010 | 5,988 | 393 | 344 | 927 | 1,529 | 662 |

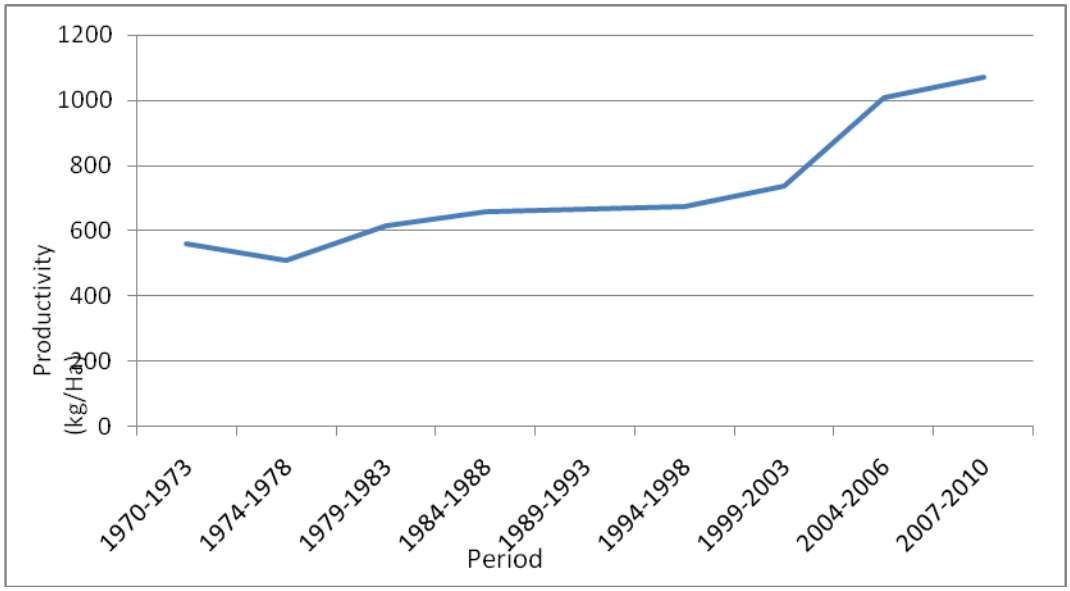
Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 26: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of *Kurakkan,* 1970-2010**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Kurunegala | Ratnapura | Monaragala | A'pura | Hambantota |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 559.14 | 534.54 | 762.08 | 584.65 | 550.13 | 683.45 |
| 1974-1978 | 507.76 | 554.64 | 496.74 | 576.12 | 417.53 | 559.29 |
| 1979-1983 | 614.74 | 600.00 | 649.29 | 613.92 | 604.59 | 534.19 |
| 1984-1988 | 656.99 | 546.81 | 697.26 | 669.09 | 596.58 | 853.82 |
| 1989-1993 | 664.68 | 520.37 | 732.53 | 716.49 | 647.35 | 896.73 |
| 1994-1998 | 674.18 | 591.67 | 948.43 | 707.17 | 665.97 | 700.75 |
| 1999-2003 | 736.19 | 896.30 | 601.40 | 1,073.58 | 697.51 | 526.73 |
| 2004-2006 | 1,010.62 | 1,000.00 | 746.80 | 1,138.82 | 1,350.98 | 655.81 |
| 2007-2010 | 1,073.14 | 1,020.35 | 921.51 | 1,203.88 | 948.30 | 1,220.54 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 03: Average Productivity of *Kurakkan* in Sri Lanka, 1970-2010**



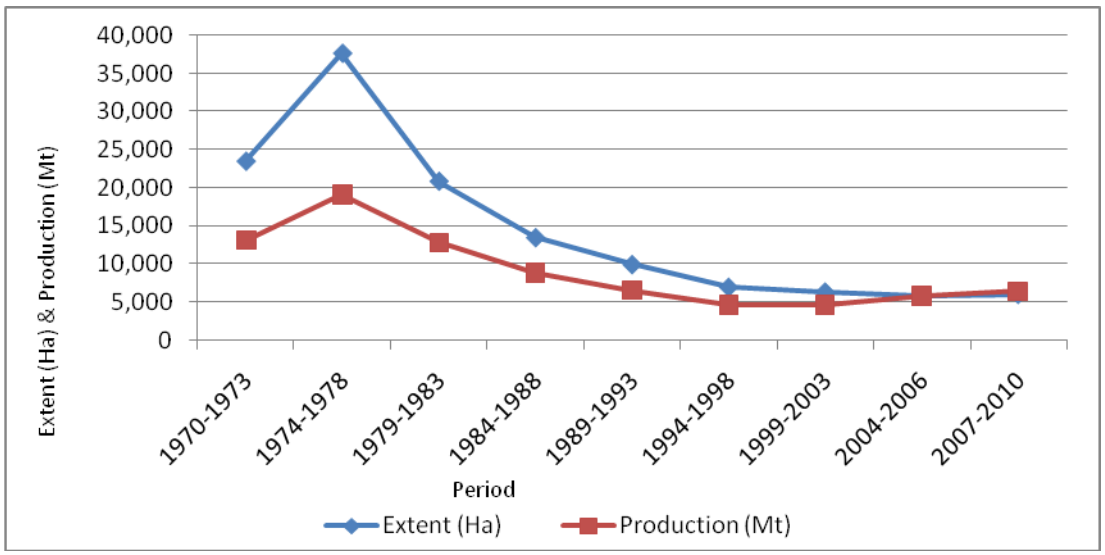

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 27: Average Production (Mt) of *Kurakkan* by Major Growing Districts**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Kurunegala | Ratnapura | Monaragala | A'pura | Hambantota |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 13,138 | 2,306 | 1,009 | 2,079 | 1,229 | 1,710 |
| 1974-1978 | 19,134 | 3,284 | 1,220 | 2,876 | 3,215 | 1,632 |
| 1979-1983 | 12,826 | 1,284 | 1,196 | 1,835 | 2,318 | 789 |
| 1984-1988 | 8,828 | 514 | 661 | 1,011 | 1,677 | 771 |
| 1989-1993 | 6,575 | 447 | 304 | 695 | 1,195 | 851 |
| 1994-1998 | 4,668 | 213 | 515 | 681 | 951 | 747 |
| 1999-2003 | 4,638 | 363 | 258 | 1,138 | 1,010 | 404 |
| 2004-2006 | 5,804 | 359 | 292 | 927 | 2,144 | 463 |
| 2007-2010 | 6,426 | 401 | 317 | 1,116 | 1,450 | 808 |

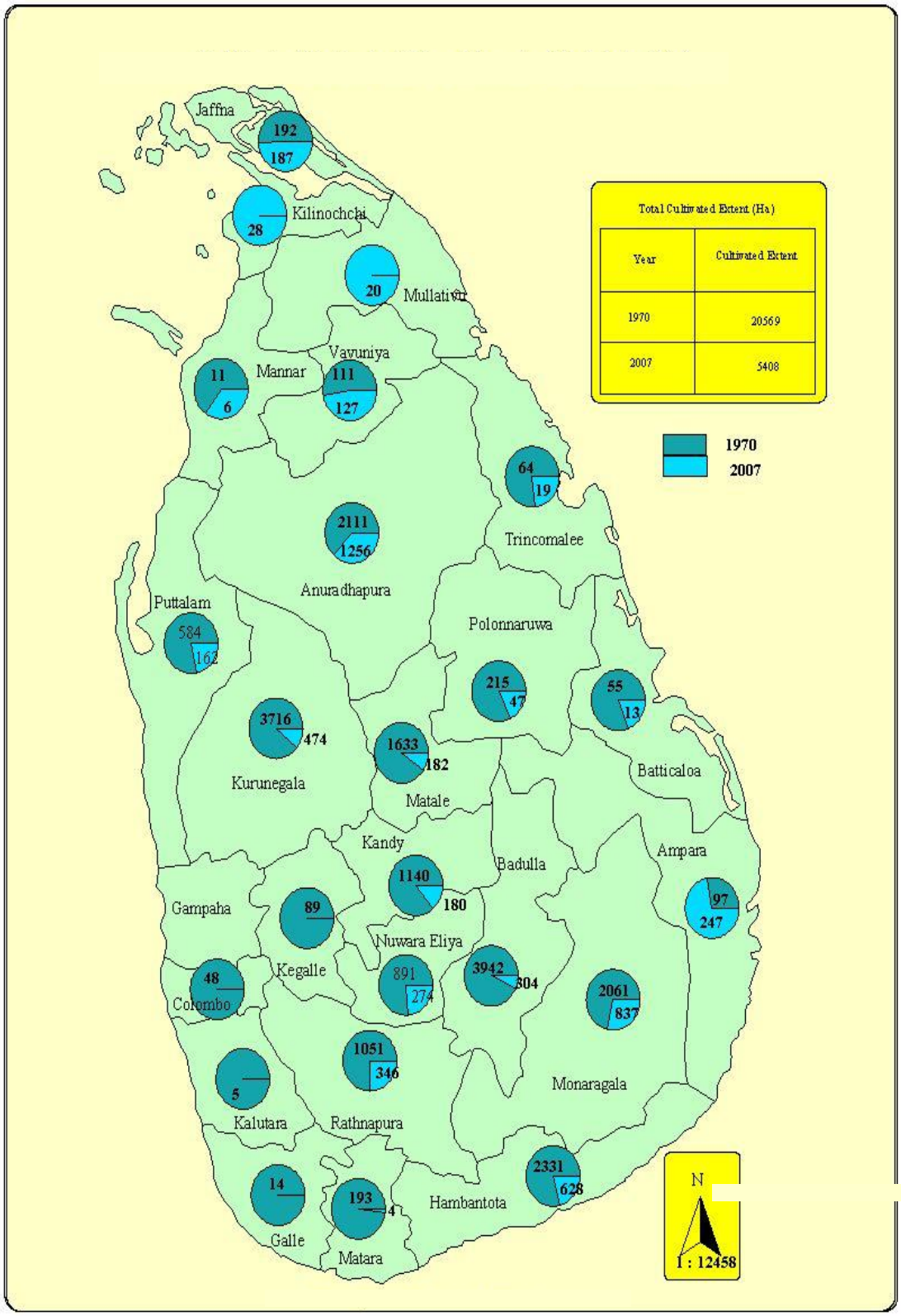
Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 04: Average Extent and Production of *Kurakkan* in Sri Lanka**



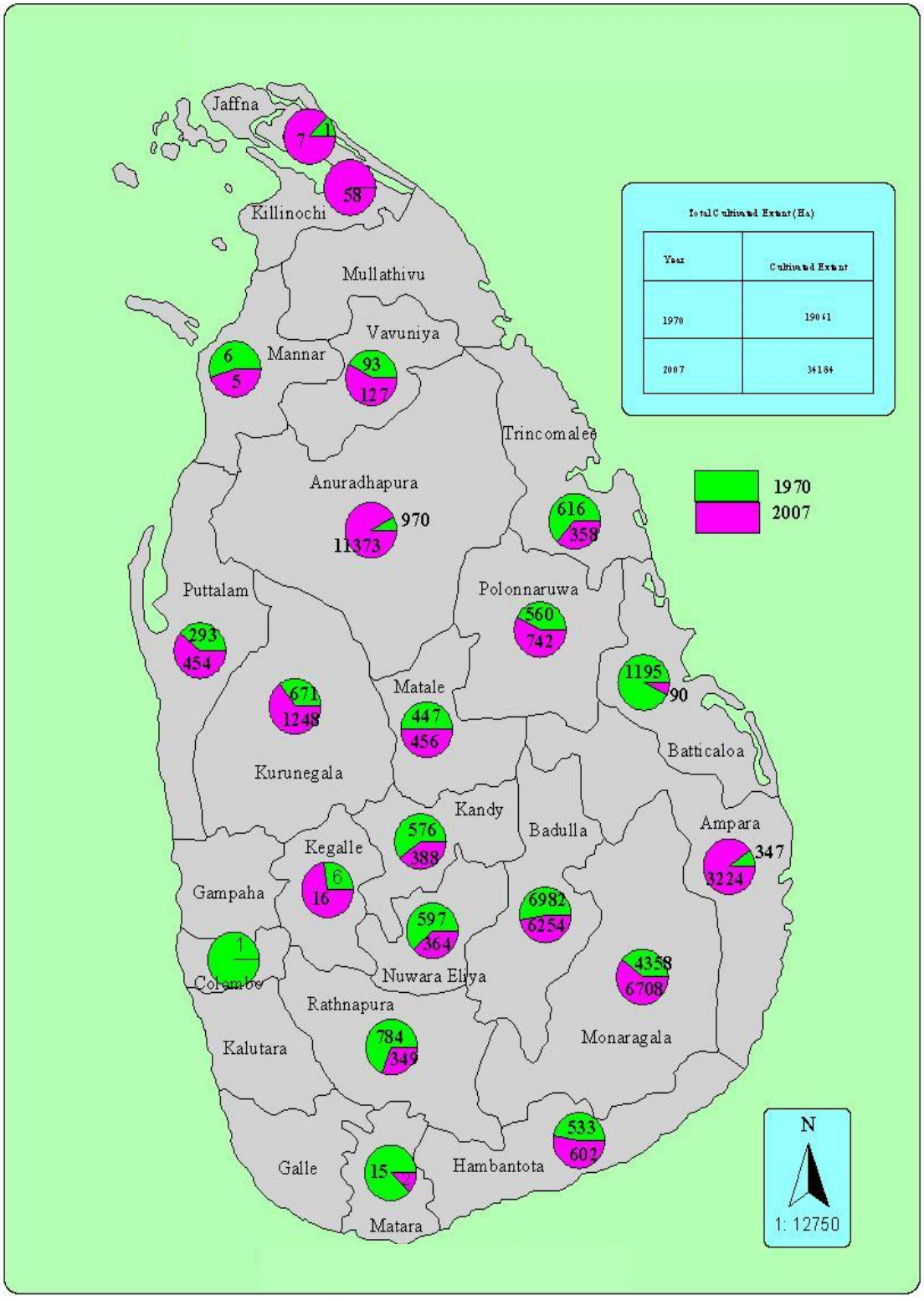

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Map 05: Cultivated Extent (Ha.) of *Kurakkan* by Districts, 1970 and 2007**




Source: Prepared by APPE Division, HARTI on the basis of Department of Agrarian Services Data.

**Map 06: Cultivated Extent (Ha.) of Maize by Districts in 1970 and 2007**




Source: Prepared by APPE Division, HARTI on the basis of Department of Agrarian Services Data.

**Table 28: Average Cultivated Extent (Ha.) of Maize by Major Growing Districts**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Badulla | Monaragala | Anuradhapura | Ampara |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 20,230 | 6,878 | 5,201 | 836 | 800 |
| 1974-1978 | 32,803 | 5,659 | 7,541 | 3,796 | 2,200 |
| 1979-1983 | 23,187 | 4,364 | 4,146 | 3,425 | 2,865 |
| 1984-1988 | 33,724 | 5,671 | 4,729 | 7,253 | 5,251 |
| 1989-1993 | 30,013 | 5,070 | 5,245 | 5,897 | 5,331 |
| 1994-1998 | 30,783 | 4,899 | 4,256 | 8,332 | 6,450 |
| 1999-2003 | 26,747 | 5,775 | 3,731 | 5,872 | 4,623 |
| 2004-2006 | 27,941 | 5,929 | 5,140 | 6,927 | 4,079 |
| 2007-2010 | 48,567 | 7,571 | 10,001 | 17,498 | 4,801 |

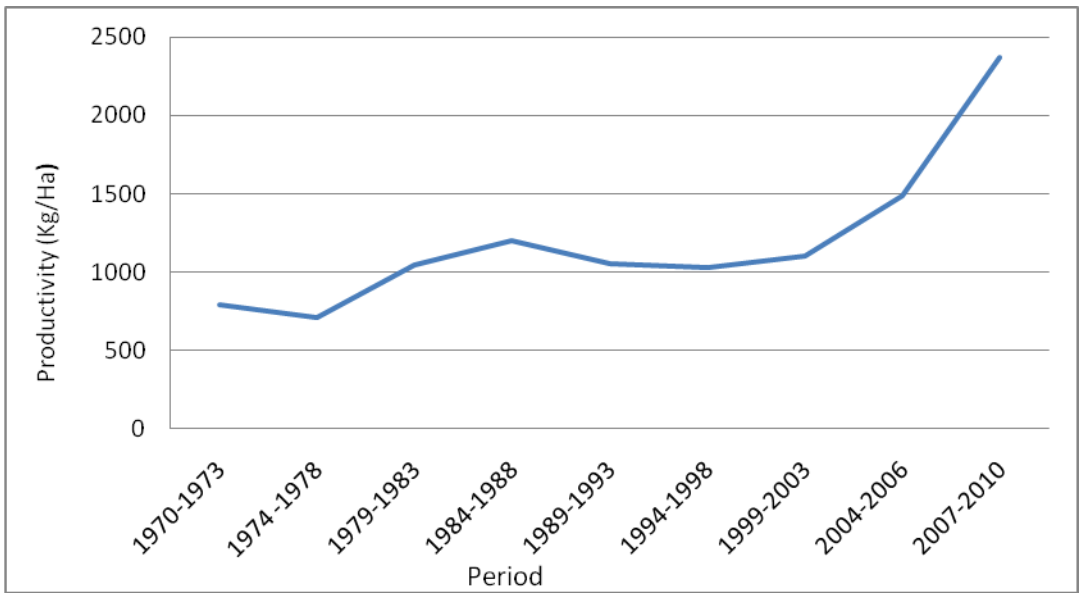
Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 29: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of Maize, 1970-2010**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Badulla | Monaragala | Anuradhapura | Ampara |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 793.13 | 700.35 | 832.15 | 668.66 | 986.25 |
| 1974-1978 | 712.65 | 701.89 | 715.16 | 584.56 | 840.45 |
| 1979-1983 | 1,044.42 | 983.04 | 1,128.56 | 863.36 | 1,333.68 |
| 1984-1988 | 1,199.80 | 1,039.15 | 1,235.14 | 1,442.58 | 1,212.53 |
| 1989-1993 | 1,056.98 | 1,001.78 | 990.28 | 986.60 | 1,321.14 |
| 1994-1998 | 1,031.87 | 899.16 | 978.62 | 859.82 | 1,397.21 |
| 1999-2003 | 1,101.73 | 952.90 | 1,362.64 | 880.79 | 1,502.05 |
| 2004-2006 | 1,485.59 | 1,556.42 | 1,295.53 | 1,865.74 | 1,410.89 |
| 2007-2010 | 2,368.83 | 2,490.15 | 2,384.46 | 2,535.20 | 2,777.96 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 05: Average Productivity of Maize in Sri Lanka, 1970-2010**



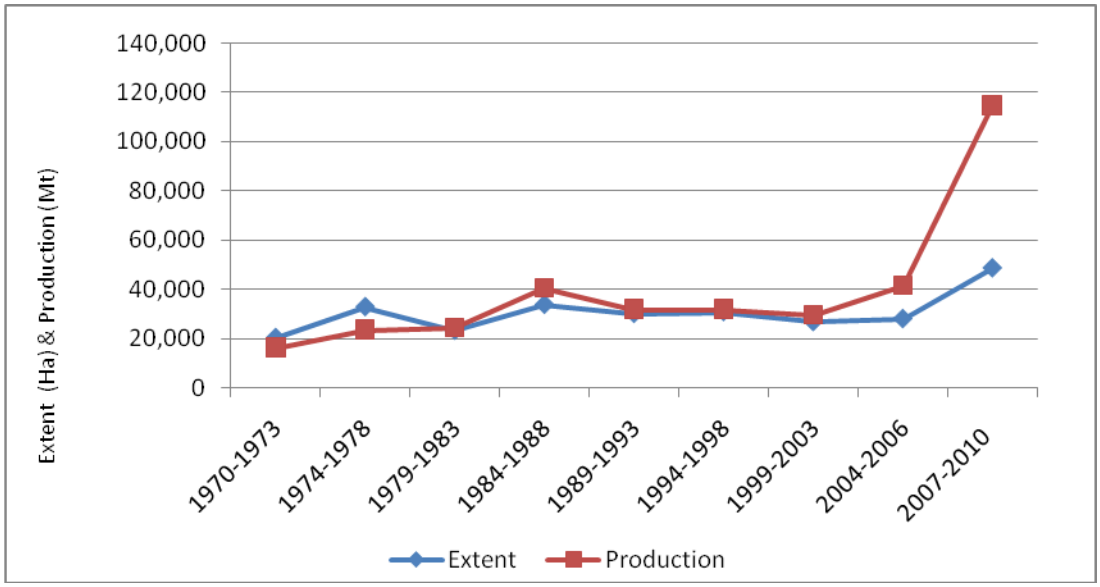

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 30: Average Production (Mt) of Maize by Major Growing Districts**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Badulla | Monaragala | Anuradhapura | Ampara |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 16,045 | 4,817 | 4,328 | 559 | 789 |
| 1974-1978 | 23,377 | 3,972 | 5,393 | 2,219 | 1,849 |
| 1979-1983 | 24,217 | 4,290 | 4,679 | 2,957 | 3,821 |
| 1984-1988 | 40,462 | 5,893 | 5,841 | 10,463 | 6,367 |
| 1989-1993 | 31,723 | 5,079 | 5,194 | 5,818 | 7,043 |
| 1994-1998 | 31,764 | 4,405 | 4,165 | 7,164 | 9,012 |
| 1999-2003 | 29,468 | 5,503 | 5,084 | 5,172 | 6,944 |
| 2004-2006 | 41,509 | 9,228 | 6,659 | 12,924 | 5,755 |
| 2007-2010 | 115,047 | 18,853 | 23,147 | 44,361 | 13,337 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 06: Average Extent and Production of Maize in Sri Lanka, 1970-2010**




Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 31: Average Cultivated Extent (Ha.) of Cowpea by Major Growing Districts (Ha)**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Kurunegala | Monaragala | Anuradhapura | Ampara |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 4,766 | 838 | 742 | 135 | 42 |
| 1974-1978 | 11,343 | 2,846 | 993 | 1,388 | 328 |
| 1979-1983 | 25,533 | 8,279 | 1,394 | 3,666 | 921 |
| 1984-1988 | 27,423 | 9,381 | 2,647 | 3,387 | 1,401 |
| 1989-1993 | 23,646 | 7,268 | 2,634 | 2,137 | 2,662 |
| 1994-1998 | 17,800 | 2,727 | 2,087 | 2,288 | 4,312 |
| 1999-2003 | 12,500 | 1,264 | 1,690 | 1,483 | 3,475 |
| 2004-2006 | 10,558 | 1,059 | 1,860 | 936 | 3,228 |
| 2007-2010 | 11,273 | 1,319 | 1,922 | 1,144 | 3,662 |

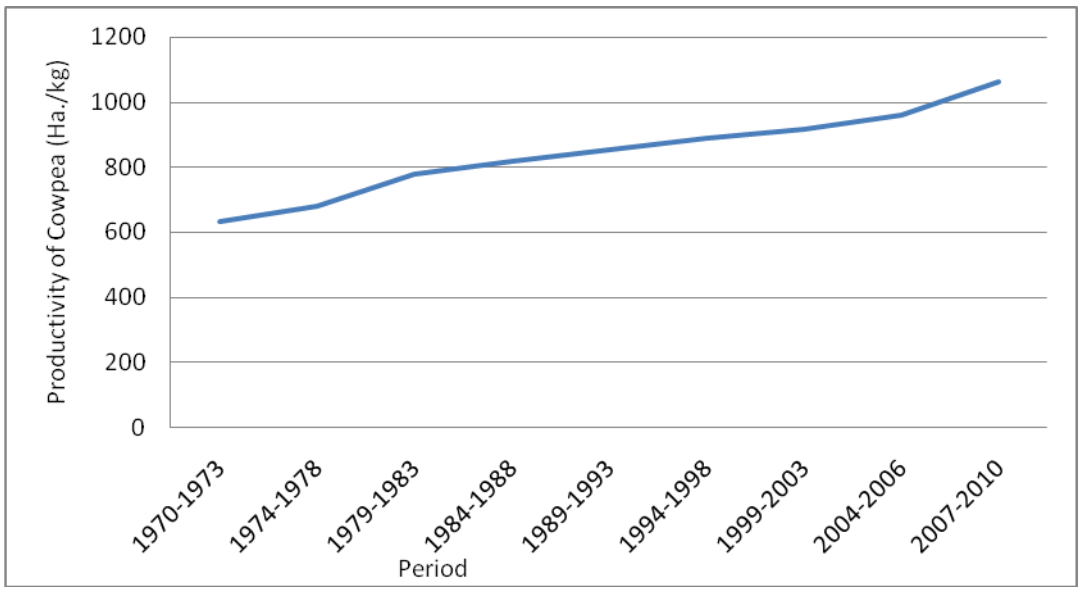
Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 32: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of Cowpea, 1970-2010**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Kurunegala | Monaragala | Anuradhapura | Ampara |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 634.28 | 706.44 | 459.57 | 592.59 | 1047.62 |
| 1974-1978 | 680.86 | 825.72 | 696.88 | 476.22 | 710.37 |
| 1979-1983 | 778.01 | 701.90 | 1,259.68 | 768.14 | 647.12 |
| 1984-1988 | 819.06 | 734.46 | 846.62 | 1,057.28 | 981.44 |
| 1989-1993 | 855.83 | 753.16 | 1,018.60 | 955.08 | 867.39 |
| 1994-1998 | 888.54 | 673.27 | 1,081.46 | 836.98 | 798.47 |
| 1999-2003 | 918.40 | 683.54 | 1,043.79 | 819.96 | 828.78 |
| 2004-2006 | 961.26 | 610.95 | 1,164.52 | 1,118.59 | 788.41 |
| 2007-2010 | 1,062.27 | 561.78 | 1,176.37 | 1.149.47 | 1,066.35 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 07: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of Cowpea, 1970-2010**



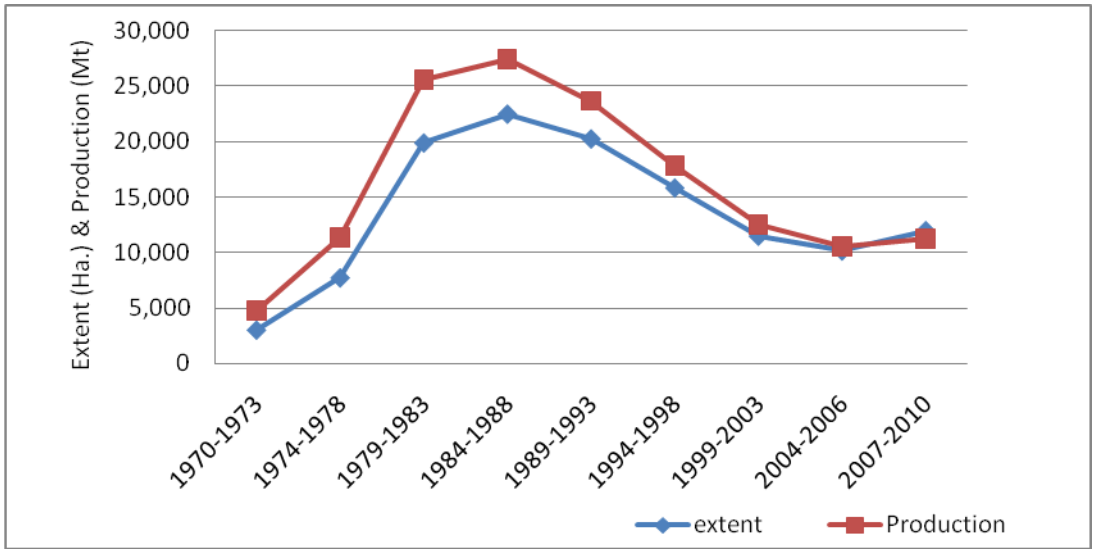

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 33: Average Production (Mt.) of Cowpea by Major Growing Districts**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Kurunegala | Monaragala | Anuradhapura | Ampara |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 3,023 | 592 | 341 | 80 | 44 |
| 1974-1978 | 7,723 | 2,350 | 692 | 661 | 233 |
| 1979-1983 | 19,865 | 5,811 | 1,756 | 2,816 | 596 |
| 1984-1988 | 22,461 | 6,890 | 2,241 | 3,581 | 1,375 |
| 1989-1993 | 20,237 | 5,474 | 2,683 | 2,041 | 2,309 |
| 1994-1998 | 15,816 | 1,836 | 2,257 | 1,915 | 3,443 |
| 1999-2003 | 11,480 | 864 | 1,764 | 1,216 | 2,880 |
| 2004-2006 | 10,149 | 647 | 2,166 | 1,047 | 2,545 |
| 2007-2010 | 11,975 | 741 | 2,261 | 1,315 | 3,905 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 08: Average Extent and Production of Cowpea in Sri Lanka, 1970-2010**



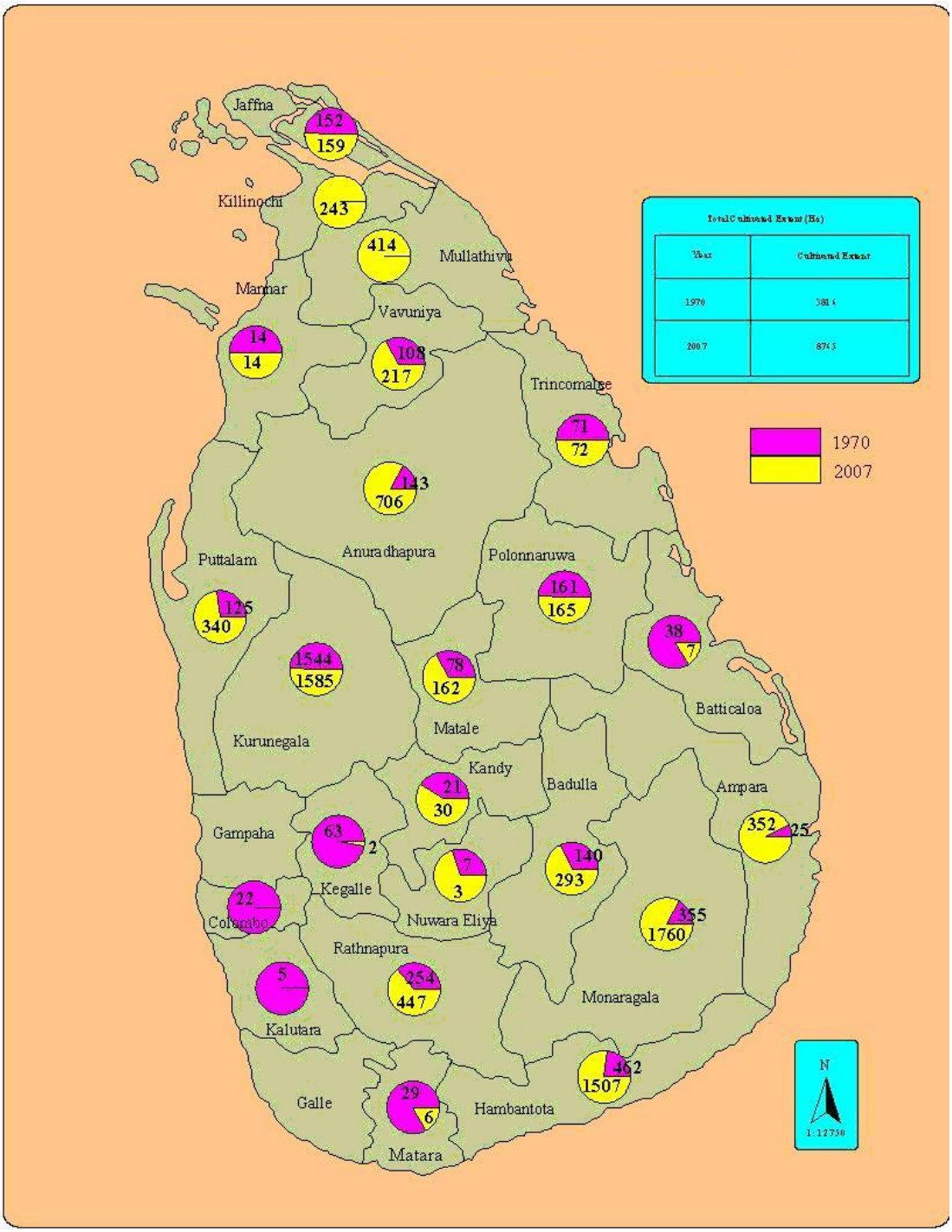

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 34: Average Cultivated Extent (Ha.) of Green Gram by Major Growing Districts**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Kurunegala | Ratnapura | Monaragala | A'pura | Hambantota |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 4,727 | 1,655 | 401 | 620 | 171 | 557 |
| 1974-1978 | 12,127 | 3,044 | 788 | 1,085 | 874 | 2,420 |
| 1979-1983 | 15,920 | 5,919 | 1,242 | 1,052 | 1,077 | 2,058 |
| 1984-1988 | 24,996 | 10,729 | 1,964 | 2,398 | 1,180 | 1,675 |
| 1989-1993 | 28,991 | 9,063 | 1,788 | 6,532 | 927 | 3,705 |
| 1994-1998 | 18,590 | 3,555 | 1,099 | 3,570 | 862 | 4,027 |
| 1999-2003 | 12,532 | 1,669 | 976 | 2,491 | 708 | 2,874 |
| 2004-2006 | 8,983 | 1,973 | 532 | 1,831 | 619 | 1,447 |
| 2007-2010 | 9,243 | 1,775 | 450 | 1,825 | 720 | 1,606 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Map 07: Cultivated Extent (Ha.) of Green Gram by Districts in 1970 and 2007**



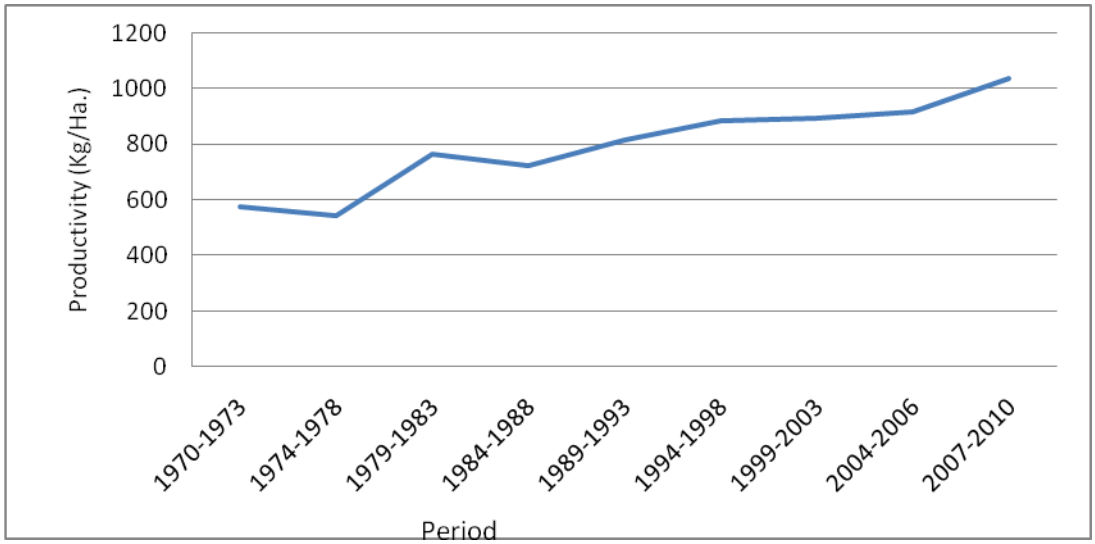

Source: Prepared by APPE Division, HARTI on the basis of Department of Census and Statistics Data

**Table 35: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of Green Gram, 1970-2010**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Kurunegala | Ratnapura | Monaragala | A'pura | Hambantota |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 576.69 | 632.02 | 625.94 | 496.77 | 555.56 | 662.48 |
| 1974-1978 | 543.42 | 565.37 | 548.22 | 564.98 | 456.52 | 602.07 |
| 1979-1983 | 767.09 | 588.95 | 721.42 | 821.29 | 766.95 | 887.27 |
| 1984-1988 | 725.00 | 619.07 | 1,058.04 | 809.84 | 855.93 | 1,006.57 |
| 1989-1993 | 815.63 | 620.43 | 881.43 | 976.58 | 928.80 | 1,097.98 |
| 1994-1998 | 885.15 | 606.47 | 797.09 | 1,003.64 | 986.08 | 1,055.13 |
| 1999-2003 | 896.35 | 687.84 | 764.34 | 1,052.59 | 836.16 | 1,004.18 |
| 2004-2006 | 919.51 | 529.14 | 1,069.55 | 1,112.51 | 885.30 | 966.14 |
| 2007-2010 | 1,037.32 | 582.53 | 962.22 | 1,049.31 | 1,030.55 | 1,311.33 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 09: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of Green Gram 1970-2010**



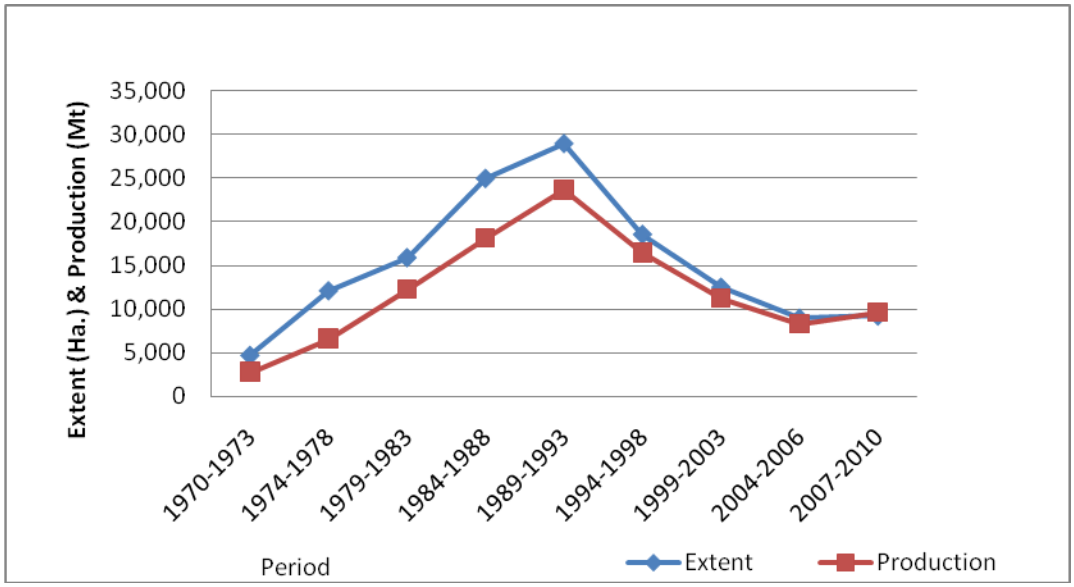

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 36: Average Production (Mt.) of Green Gram by Major Growing Districts**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Kurunegala | Ratnapura | Monaragala | A'pura | Hambantota |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 2,726 | 1,046 | 251 | 308 | 95 | 369 |
| 1974-1978 | 6,590 | 1,721 | 432 | 613 | 399 | 1,457 |
| 1979-1983 | 12,212 | 3,486 | 896 | 864 | 826 | 1,826 |
| 1984-1988 | 18,122 | 6,642 | 2,078 | 1,942 | 1,010 | 1,686 |
| 1989-1993 | 23,646 | 5,623 | 1,576 | 6,379 | 861 | 4,068 |
| 1994-1998 | 16,455 | 2,156 | 876 | 3,583 | 850 | 4,249 |
| 1999-2003 | 11,233 | 1,148 | 746 | 2,622 | 592 | 2,886 |
| 2004-2006 | 8,260 | 1,044 | 569 | 2,037 | 548 | 1,398 |
| 2007-2010 | 9,588 | 1,034 | 433 | 1,915 | 742 | 2,106 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 10: Average Extent and Production of Green Gram in Sri Lanka, 1970-2010**




Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 37: Average Cultivated Extent (Ha.) of Gingerly by Major Growing Districts**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Kurunegala | Monaragala | Anuradhapura | Hambantota |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 12,271 | 4,353 | 474 | 3,307 | 658 |
| 1974-1978 | 20,786 | 5,541 | 2,696 | 6,559 | 1,508 |
| 1979-1983 | 27,790 | 5,738 | 2,493 | 7,548 | 3,493 |
| 1984-1988 | 13,725 | 3,905 | 1,337 | 3,845 | 696 |
| 1989-1993 | 9,702 | 1,717 | 994 | 3,602 | 618 |
| 1994-1998 | 9,440 | 628 | 1,050 | 4,583 | 807 |
| 1999-2003 | 7,725 | 407 | 1,193 | 2,289 | 1,204 |
| 2004-2006 | 8,656 | 763 | 1,196 | 2,907 | 1,273 |
| 2007-2010 | 12,013 | 519 | 1,037 | 6,906 | 829 |

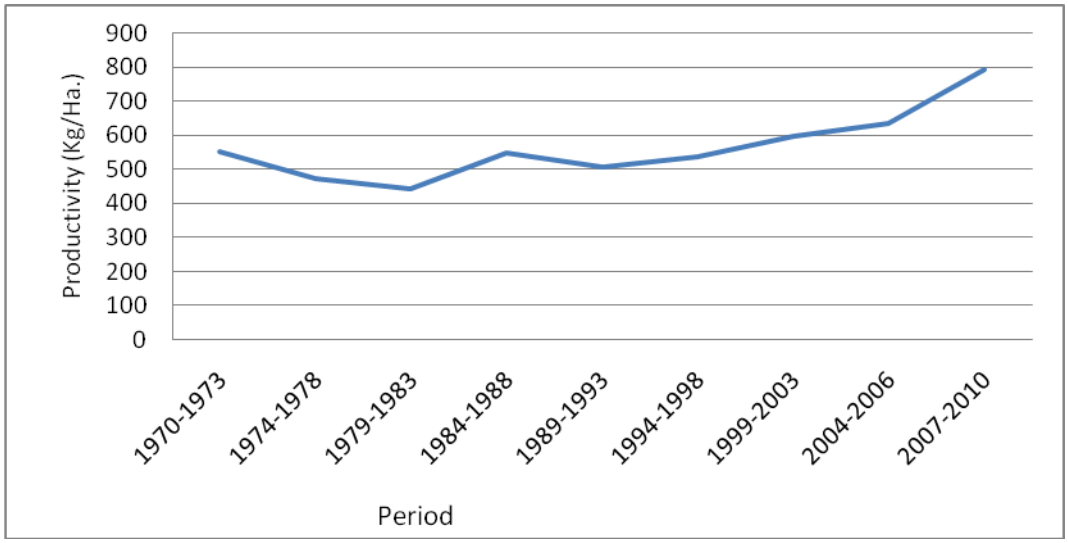
Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 38: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of Gingerly, 1970-2010**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Kurunegala | Monaragala | Anuradhapura | Hambantota |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 553.50 | 522.40 | 447.26 | 575.45 | 598.78 |
| 1974-1978 | 473.01 | 435.84 | 589.02 | 368.20 | 459.55 |
| 1979-1983 | 443.18 | 521.61 | 490.97 | 375.60 | 452.33 |
| 1984-1988 | 548.71 | 469.14 | 684.37 | 577.37 | 735.63 |
| 1989-1993 | 506.08 | 538.73 | 717.30 | 400.33 | 677.99 |
| 1994-1998 | 536.44 | 628.98 | 732.38 | 461.05 | 615.86 |
| 1999-2003 | 598.96 | 663.39 | 689.02 | 528.62 | 591.36 |
| 2004-2006 | 634.59 | 423.33 | 671.40 | 711.73 | 582.09 |
| 2007-2010 | 793.14 | 400.77 | 722.27 | 906.31 | 537.99 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 11: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of Gingerly, 1970-2010**



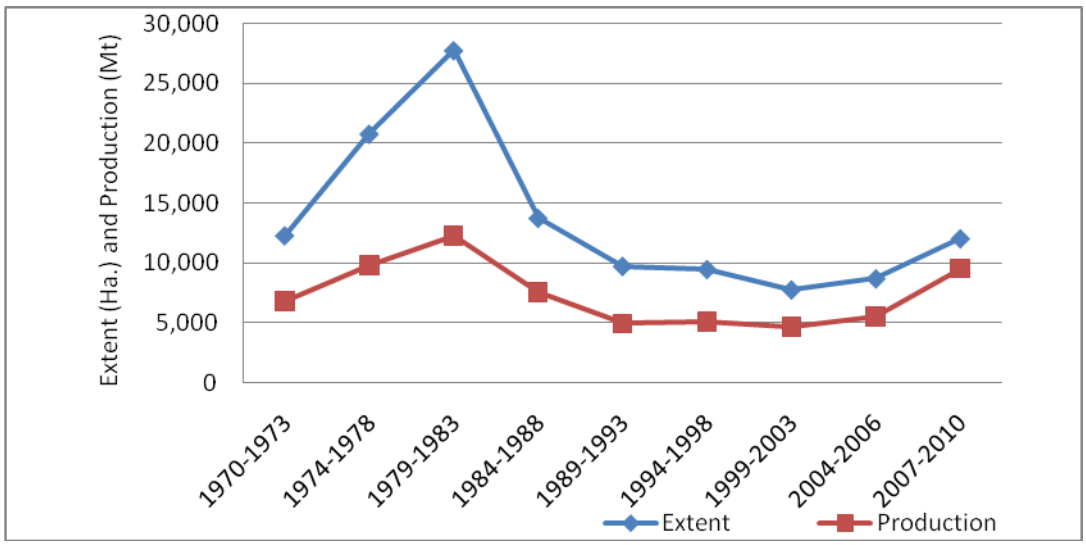

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 39: Average Production (Mt.) of Gingerly by Major Growing Districts**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Kurunegala | Monaragala | Anuradhapura | Hambantota |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 6,792 | 2,274 | 212 | 1,903 | 394 |
| 1974-1978 | 9,832 | 2,415 | 1,588 | 2,415 | 693 |
| 1979-1983 | 12,316 | 2,993 | 1,224 | 2,835 | 1,580 |
| 1984-1988 | 7,531 | 1,832 | 915 | 2,220 | 512 |
| 1989-1993 | 4,910 | 925 | 713 | 1,442 | 419 |
| 1994-1998 | 5,064 | 395 | 769 | 2,113 | 497 |
| 1999-2003 | 4,627 | 270 | 822 | 1,210 | 712 |
| 2004-2006 | 5,493 | 323 | 803 | 2,069 | 741 |
| 2007-2010 | 9,528 | 208 | 749 | 6,259 | 446 |

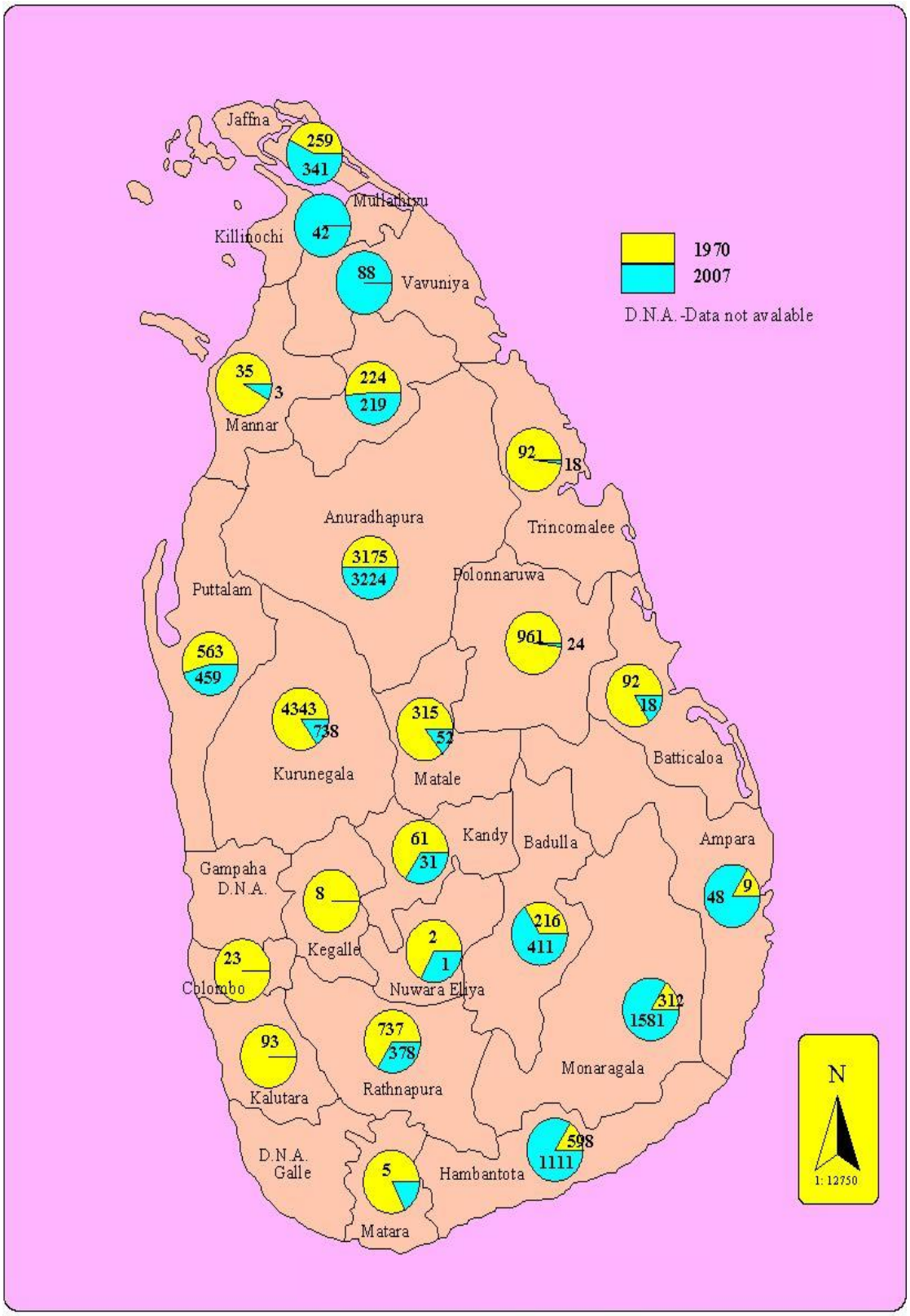
Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 12: Average Extent and Production of Gingerly in Sri Lanka (1970-2010)**




Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Map 08: Cultivated Extent (Ha.) of Gingerly by Districts in 1970 and 2007**




Source: Prepared by APPE Division, HARTI on the basis of Department of Census and Statistics Data

**Table 40: Average Cultivated Extent (Ha.) of Groundnut by Major Growing Districts**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Puttalam | Kurunegala | Monaragala | Mullaitivu | Hambantota |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 13,308 | 77 | 548 | 3,777 | N.A. | 540 |
| 1974-1978 | 9,521 | 447 | 446 | 2,092 | N.A. | 1,720 |
| 1979-1983 | 13,027 | 1,774 | 880 | 2,211 | 1,967 | 1,190 |
| 1984-1988 | 9,866 | 1,792 | 992 | 1,663 | 633 | 664 |
| 1989-1993 | 9,309 | 1,229 | 1,031 | 2,505 | 518 | 817 |
| 1994-1998 | 9,682 | 1,033 | 1,152 | 2,284 | 947 | 973 |
| 1999-2003 | 10,198 | 957 | 779 | 2,329 | 1,225 | 762 |
| 2004-2006 | 10,853 | 771 | 1,029 | 2,543 | 1,869 | 488 |
| 2007-2010 | 9,793 | 747 | 1,616 | 2,638 | 1,928 | 318 |

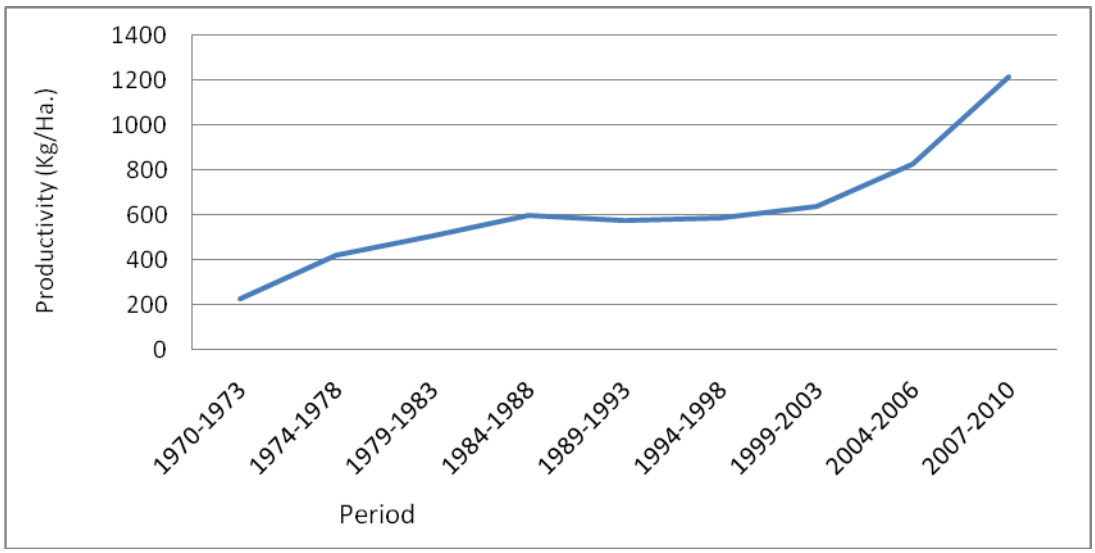
Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 41: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of Groundnut, 1970-2010**

| Year | Sri Lanka | Puttalam | Kurunegala | Monaragala | Mulativu | Hambantota |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 227.91 | 220.78 | 173.36 | 157.00 | - | 333.33 |
| 1974-1978 | 421.59 | 445.19 | 434.98 | 456.02 | - | 484.88 |
| 1979-1983 | 506.10 | 285.23 | 320.45 | 466.30 | 327.91 | 1,135.29 |
| 1984-1988 | 596.90 | 269.53 | 413.31 | 846.06 | 483.41 | 695.78 |
| 1989-1993 | 574.50 | 410.09 | 466.54 | 706.99 | 362.93 | 482.25 |
| 1994-1998 | 584.07 | 511.13 | 460.94 | 662.43 | 298.84 | 551.90 |
| 1999-2003 | 635.22 | 447.23 | 422.34 | 1,066.12 | 227.76 | 484.25 |
| 2004-2006 | 822.91 | 1,237.35 | 576.29 | 1,119.15 | 291.06 | 1,348.36 |
| 2007-2010 | 1,212.90 | 1,188.75 | 813.73 | 1,553.44 | 234.95 | 1,962.26 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 13: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of Groundnut, 1970-2010**



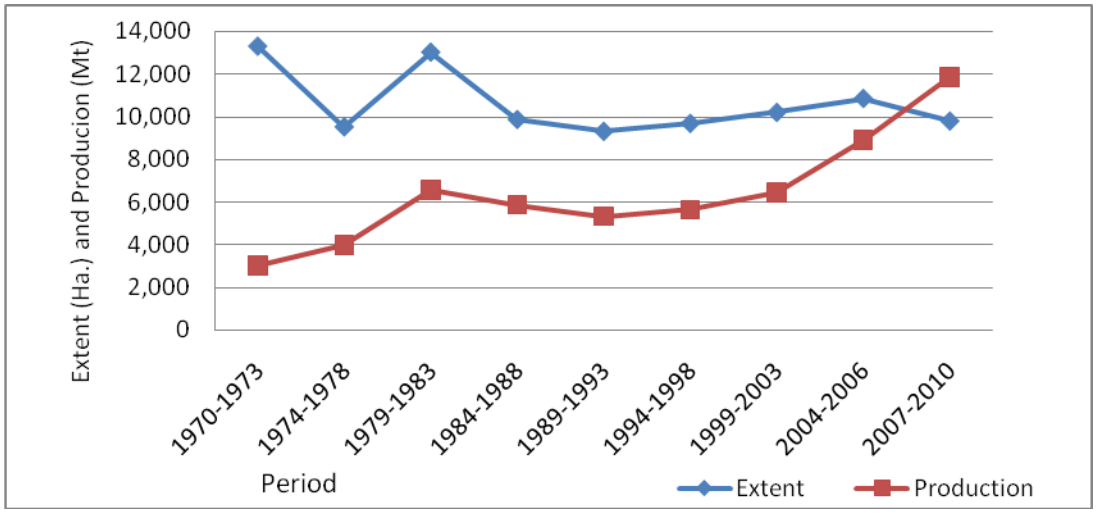

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 42: Average Production (Mt.) of Groundnut by Major Growing Districts**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Puttalam | Kurunegala | Monaragala | Mullaitivu | Hambantota |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 3,033 | 17 | 95 | 593 | N.A. | 180 |
| 1974-1978 | 4,014 | 199 | 194 | 954 | N.A. | 834 |
| 1979-1983 | 6,593 | 506 | 282 | 1,031 | 645 | 1,351 |
| 1984-1988 | 5,889 | 483 | 410 | 1,407 | 306 | 462 |
| 1989-1993 | 5,348 | 504 | 481 | 1,771 | 188 | 394 |
| 1994-1998 | 5,655 | 528 | 531 | 1,513 | 283 | 537 |
| 1999-2003 | 6,478 | 428 | 329 | 2,483 | 279 | 369 |
| 2004-2006 | 8,931 | 954 | 593 | 2,846 | 544 | 658 |
| 2007-2010 | 11,878 | 888 | 1,315 | 4,098 | 453 | 624 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 14: Average Extent and Production of Groundnut in Sri Lanka, 1970-2010**




Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 43: Average Cultivated Extent (Ha.) of Sorghum by Major Growing Districts**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Ratnapura | Trincomalee | Hambantota |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 995 | 76 | 14 | 204 |
| 1974-1978 | 3,455 | 197 | 69 | 342 |
| 1979-1983 | 529 | 174 | 9 | 48 |
| 1984-1988 | 297 | 161 | 2 | 16 |
| 1989-1993 | 99 | 11 | 3 | 68 |
| 1994-1998 | 179 | 66 | 15 | 91 |
| 1999-2003 | 184 | 36 | 12 | 48 |
| 2004-2006 | 263 | 21 | 4 | 27 |
| 2007-2010 | 135 | 19 | 8 | 12 |

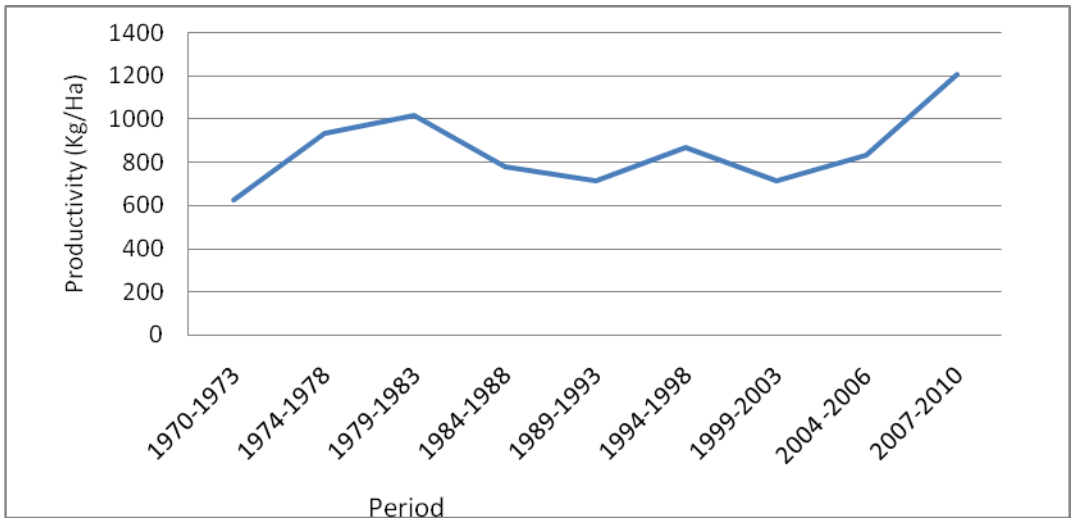
Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 44: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of Sorghum, 1970-2010**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Ratnapura | Trincomalee | Hambantota |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 626.13 | 592.11 | 1,214.29 | 754.90 |
| 1974-1978 | 932.85 | 802.03 | 1,231.88 | 1,713.45 |
| 1979-1983 | 1,017.01 | 787.36 | 2,000.00 | 3000.00 |
| 1984-1988 | 781.14 | 726.71 | 1,000.00 | 812.50 |
| 1989-1993 | 717.17 | 818.18 | 1,333.33 | 661.76 |
| 1994-1998 | 871.51 | 1,272.73 | 1,000.00 | 615.38 |
| 1999-2003 | 717.39 | 888.89 | 1,000.00 | 562.50 |
| 2004 -2006 | 836.50 | 952.38 | 750.00 | 740.74 |
| 2007-2010 | 1207.40 | 1315.78 | 125.00 | 916.66 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 15: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of Sorghum, 1970-2010**



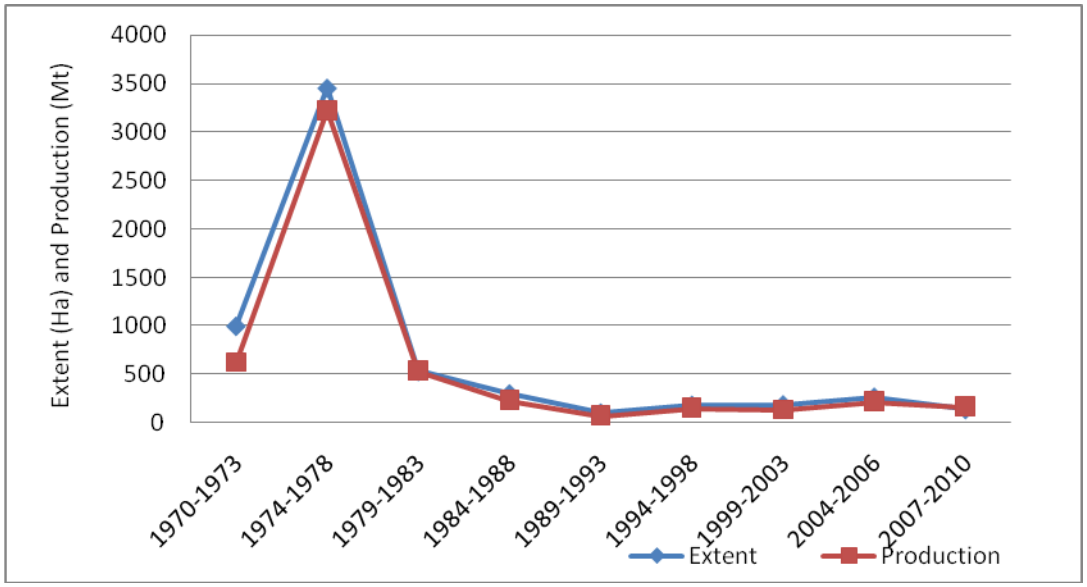

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 45: Average Production (Mt.) of Sorghum by Major Growing Districts**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Ratnapura | Trincomalee | Hambantota |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 623 | 45 | 17 | 154 |
| 1974-1978 | 3,223 | 158 | 85 | 586 |
| 1979-1983 | 538 | 137 | 18 | 144 |
| 1984-1988 | 232 | 117 | 2 | 13 |
| 1989-1993 | 71 | 9 | 4 | 45 |
| 1994-1998 | 156 | 84 | 15 | 56 |
| 1999-2003 | 132 | 32 | 12 | 27 |
| 2004-2006 | 220 | 20 | 3 | 20 |
| 2007-2010 | 163 | 25 | 1 | 11 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 16: Average Extent and Production of Sorghum in Sri Lanka, 1970-2010**




Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 46: Average Cultivated Extent (Ha.) of *Meneri* by Major Growing Districts**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Ratnapura | Monaragala | Hambantota |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 1,310 | 369 | 77 | 478 |
| 1974-1978 | 3,417 | 682 | 881 | 994 |
| 1979-1983 | 2,532 | 732 | 907 | 570 |
| 1984-1988 | 1,035 | 236 | 517 | 204 |
| 1989-1993 | 757 | 127 | 437 | 172 |
| 1994-1998 | 312 | 66 | 129 | 110 |
| 1999-2003 | 146 | 58 | 55 | 33 |
| 2004-2006 | 90 | 25 | 42 | 6 |
| 2007-2010 | 44 | 15 | 9 | 6 |

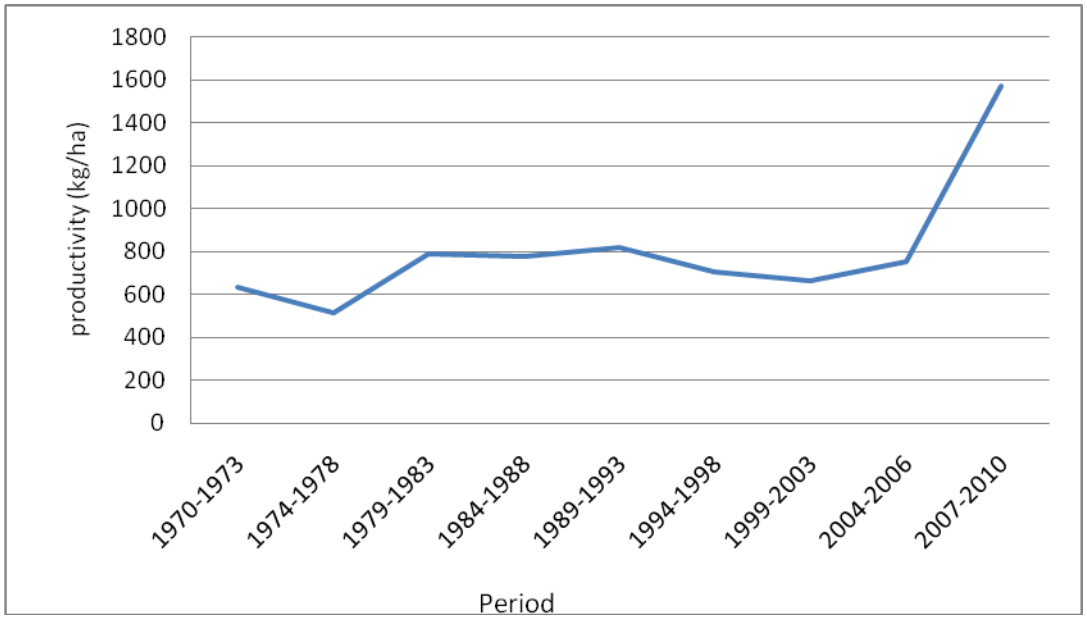
Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 47: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of *Meneri,* 1970-2010**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Ratnapura | Monaragala | Hambantota |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 632.82 | 769.65 | 558.44 | 608.79 |
| 1974-1978 | 515.36 | 514.66 | 561.86 | 438.63 |
| 1979-1983 | 791.86 | 609.29 | 1,229.33 | 466.67 |
| 1984-1988 | 776.81 | 1,843.22 | 839.46 | 955.88 |
| 1989-1993 | 820.34 | 590.55 | 887.87 | 860.47 |
| 1994-1998 | 705.13 | 681.82 | 798.45 | 600.00 |
| 1999-2003 | 664.38 | 637.93 | 854.55 | 424.24 |
| 2004-2006 | 755.56 | 720.00 | 880.95 | 666.67 |
| 2007-2010 | 1571.42 | 1875.00 | 1125.00 | 1500.00 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 17: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of *Meneri* in Sri Lanka, 1970-2010**



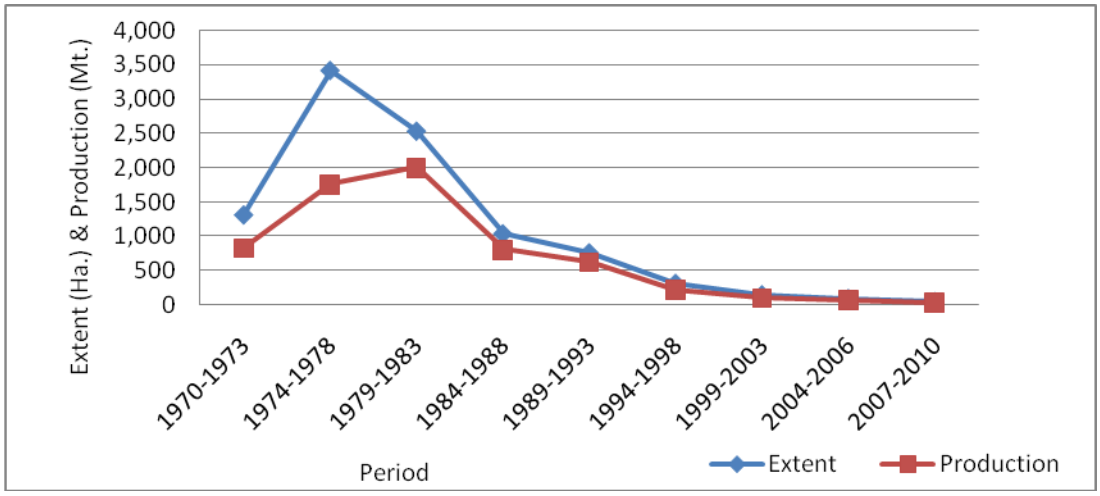

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 48: Average Production (Mt.) of *Meneri* by Major Growing Districts**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Ratnapura | Monaragala | Hambantota |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 829 | 284 | 43 | 291 |
| 1974-1978 | 1,761 | 351 | 495 | 436 |
| 1979-1983 | 2,005 | 446 | 1,115 | 266 |
| 1984-1988 | 804 | 435 | 434 | 195 |
| 1989-1993 | 621 | 75 | 388 | 148 |
| 1994-1998 | 220 | 45 | 103 | 66 |
| 1999-2003 | 97 | 37 | 47 | 14 |
| 2004-2006 | 68 | 18 | 37 | 4 |
| 2007-2010 | 28 | 8 | 8 | 4 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 18: Average Extent and Production of Meneri in Sri Lanka, 1970-2010**




Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 49: Average Cultivated Extent (Ha.) of Soya Bean by Major Growing Districts**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Matale | Anuradhapura | Mahaweli–H |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1984-1988 | 3,709 | 471 | 2,494 | 195 |
| 1989-1993 | 1,947 | 254 | 1,140 | 205 |
| 1994-1998 | 1,061 | 107 | 478 | 320 |
| 1999-2003 | 1,193 | 68 | 472 | 569 |
| 2004-2006 | 2,479 | 128 | 524 | 1,788 |
| 2007-2010 | 2,559 | 86 | 357 | 2,032 |

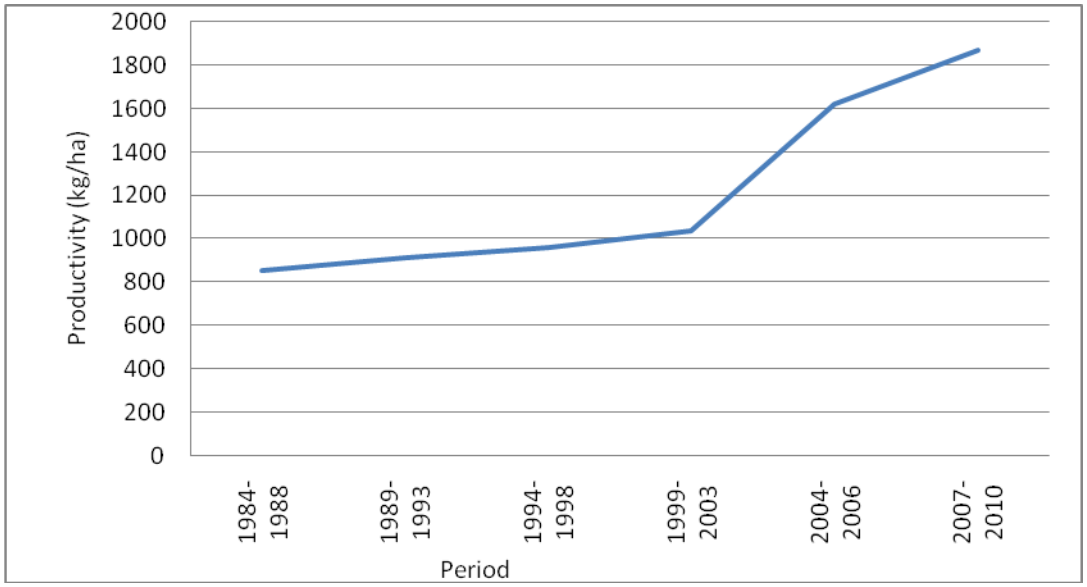
Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 50: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of Soya Bean, 1984-2010**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Matale | Anuradhapura | Mahaweli–H |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1984-1988 | 851.44 | 830.15 | 787.89 | 1,133.33 |
| 1989-1993 | 910.63 | 917.32 | 814.91 | 1,321.95 |
| 1994-1998 | 957.59 | 822.43 | 711.30 | 1,346.88 |
| 1999-2003 | 1,036.04 | 838.24 | 733.05 | 1,347.98 |
| 2004-2006 | 1,621.22 | 1,203.13 | 1,129.77 | 1,808.17 |
| 2007-2010 | 1,869.87 | 1,209.30 | 1,616.24 | 1,963.03 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 19: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of Soya Bean in Sri Lanka, 1984 to 2010**



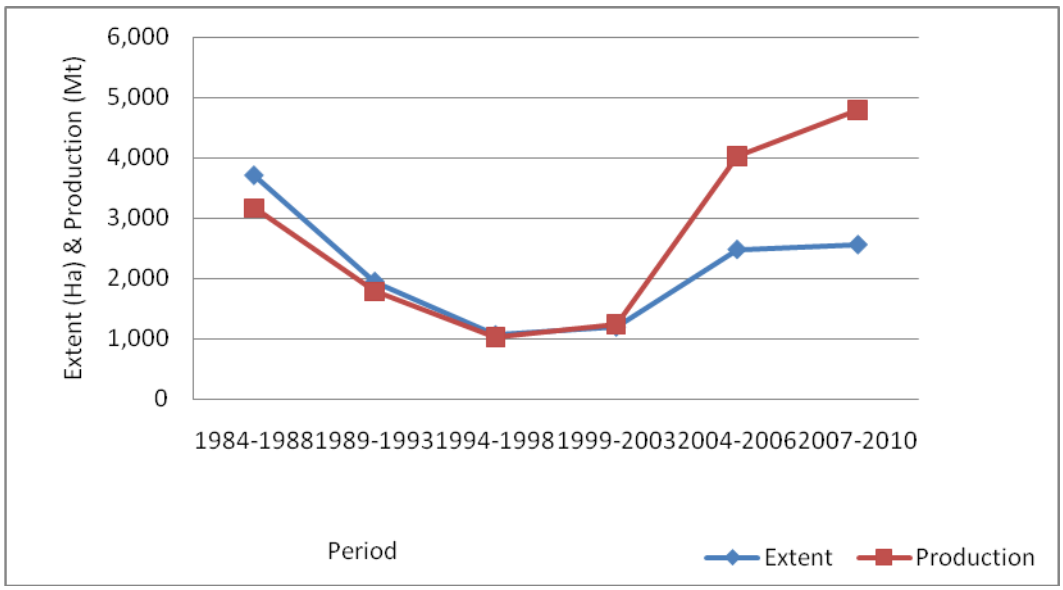

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 51: Average Production (Mt.) of Soya Bean by Major Growing Districts**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Matale | Anuradhapura | Mahaweli–H |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1984-1988 | 3,158 | 391 | 1,965 | 221 |
| 1989-1993 | 1,773 | 233 | 929 | 271 |
| 1994-1998 | 1,016 | 88 | 340 | 431 |
| 1999-2003 | 1,236 | 57 | 346 | 767 |
| 2004-2006 | 4,019 | 154 | 592 | 3,233 |
| 2007-2010 | 4,785 | 104 | 577 | 3,989 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 20: Average Extent and Production of Soya Bean in Sri Lanka, 1984-2010**




Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 52: Average Cultivated Extent (Ha.) of Black Gram by Major Growing Districts**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Vavuniya | Mullaitivu | Anuradhapura |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1984-1988 | 8,785 | 1,988 | 577 | 3,362 |
| 1989-1993 | 7,251 | 2,229 | 594 | 3,289 |
| 1994-1998 | 10,182 | 2,086 | 767 | 5,321 |
| 1999-2003 | 7,077 | 1,377 | 1,594 | 2,660 |
| 2004-2006 | 5,918 | 1,024 | 1,543 | 2,322 |
| 2007-2010 | 8,202 | 1,531 | 820 | 4,689 |

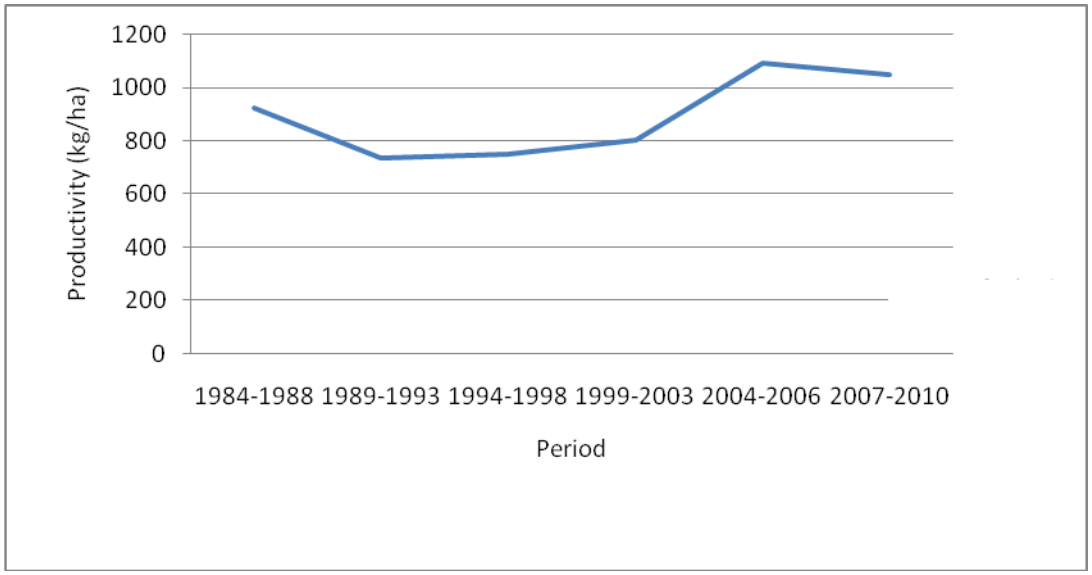
Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 53: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of Black Gram, 1984-2010**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Vavuniya | Mullaitivu | Anuradhapura |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1984-1988 | 921.34 | 769.11 | 668.98 | 1,143.66 |
| 1989-1993 | 734.93 | 686.41 | 744.11 | 738.83 |
| 1994-1998 | 750.44 | 651.49 | 873.53 | 682.39 |
| 1999-2003 | 800.06 | 653.59 | 903.39 | 826.69 |
| 2004-2006 | 1,090.06 | 1,458.98 | 863.90 | 1,131.35 |
| 2007-2010 | 1,044.98 | 1,026.12 | 854.87 | 1,097.67 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 21: Average Productivity of Black Gram in Sri Lanka, 1984-2010**



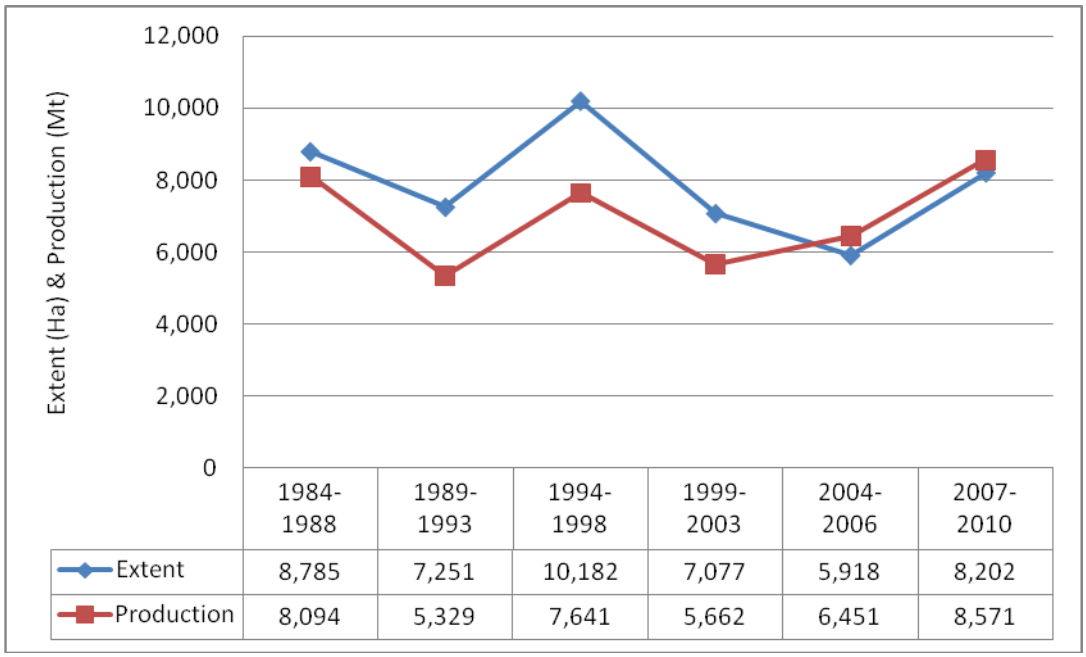

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 54: Average Production (Mt.) of Black Gram by Major Growing Districts**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Vavuniya | Mulativu | Anuradhapura |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1984-1988 | 8,094 | 1,529 | 386 | 3,845 |
| 1989-1993 | 5,329 | 1,530 | 442 | 2,430 |
| 1994-1998 | 7,641 | 1,359 | 670 | 3,631 |
| 1999-2003 | 5,662 | 900 | 1,440 | 2,199 |
| 2004-2006 | 6,451 | 1,494 | 1,333 | 2,627 |
| 2007-2010 | 8,571 | 1,571 | 701 | 5,147 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 22: Average Extent and Production of Black Gram in Sri Lanka, 1984-2010**




Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 55: Average Cultivated Extent (Ha.) of Red Onion by Major Growing Districts**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Puttalam | Jaffna |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 7,624 | 268 | 2,867 |
| 1974-1978 | 8,887 | 320 | 3,577 |
| 1979-1983 | 9,048 | 238 | 4,117 |
| 1984-1988 | 6,074 | 681 | 1,998 |
| 1989-1993 | 7,644 | 1,254 | 2,303 |
| 1994-1998 | 6,530 | 1,419 | 1,078 |
| 1999-2003 | 5,447 | 1,167 | 991 |
| 2004-2006 | 5,470 | 1,787 | 1,033 |
| 2007-2010 | 5,053 | 1,911 | 1,217 |

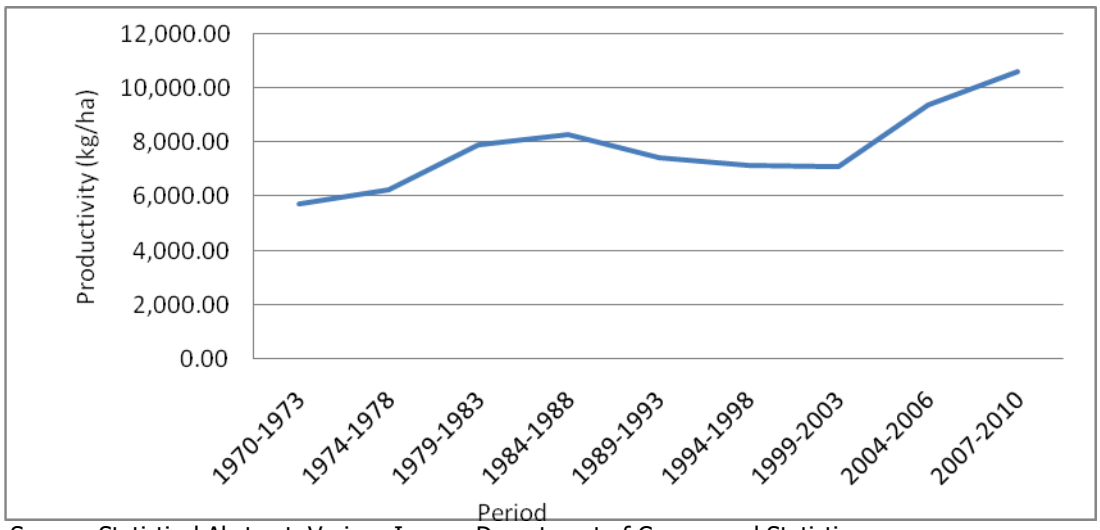
Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 56: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of Red Onion, 1970-2010**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Puttalam | Jaffna |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 5,710.13 | 6,246.27 | 1,1067.67 |
| 1974-1978 | 6,226.17 | 4,037.50 | 9,483.93 |
| 1979-1983 | 7,886.16 | 6,193.28 | 10,990.77 |
| 1984-1988 | 8,262.43 | 5,591.78 | 10,121.62 |
| 1989-1993 | 7,417.19 | 4,988.84 | 9,969.17 |
| 1994-1998 | 7,148.70 | 5,153.63 | 9,778.29 |
| 1999-2003 | 7,081.33 | 5,090.83 | 9,812.31 |
| 2004-2006 | 9,380.62 | 11,592.05 | 10,424.98 |
| 2007-2010 | 10,606.37 | 10,851.38 | 9,000.00 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 23: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of Red Onion in Sri Lanka, 1970-2010**



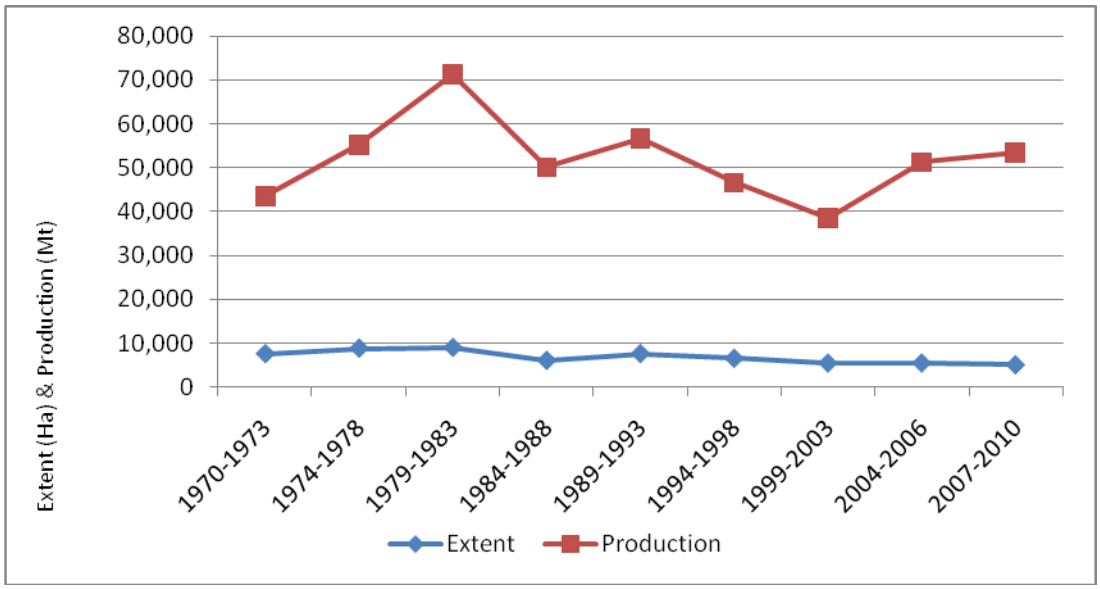

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 57: Average Production (Mt.) of Red Onion by Major Growing Districts**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Puttalam | Jaffna |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 43,534 | 1,674 | 31,731 |
| 1974-1978 | 55,332 | 1,292 | 33,924 |
| 1979-1983 | 71,354 | 1,474 | 45,249 |
| 1984-1988 | 50,186 | 3,808 | 20,223 |
| 1989-1993 | 56,697 | 6,256 | 22,959 |
| 1994-1998 | 46,681 | 7,313 | 10,541 |
| 1999-2003 | 38,572 | 5,941 | 9,724 |
| 2004-2006 | 51,312 | 20,715 | 10,769 |
| 2007-2010 | 53,594 | 20,737 | 10,953 |

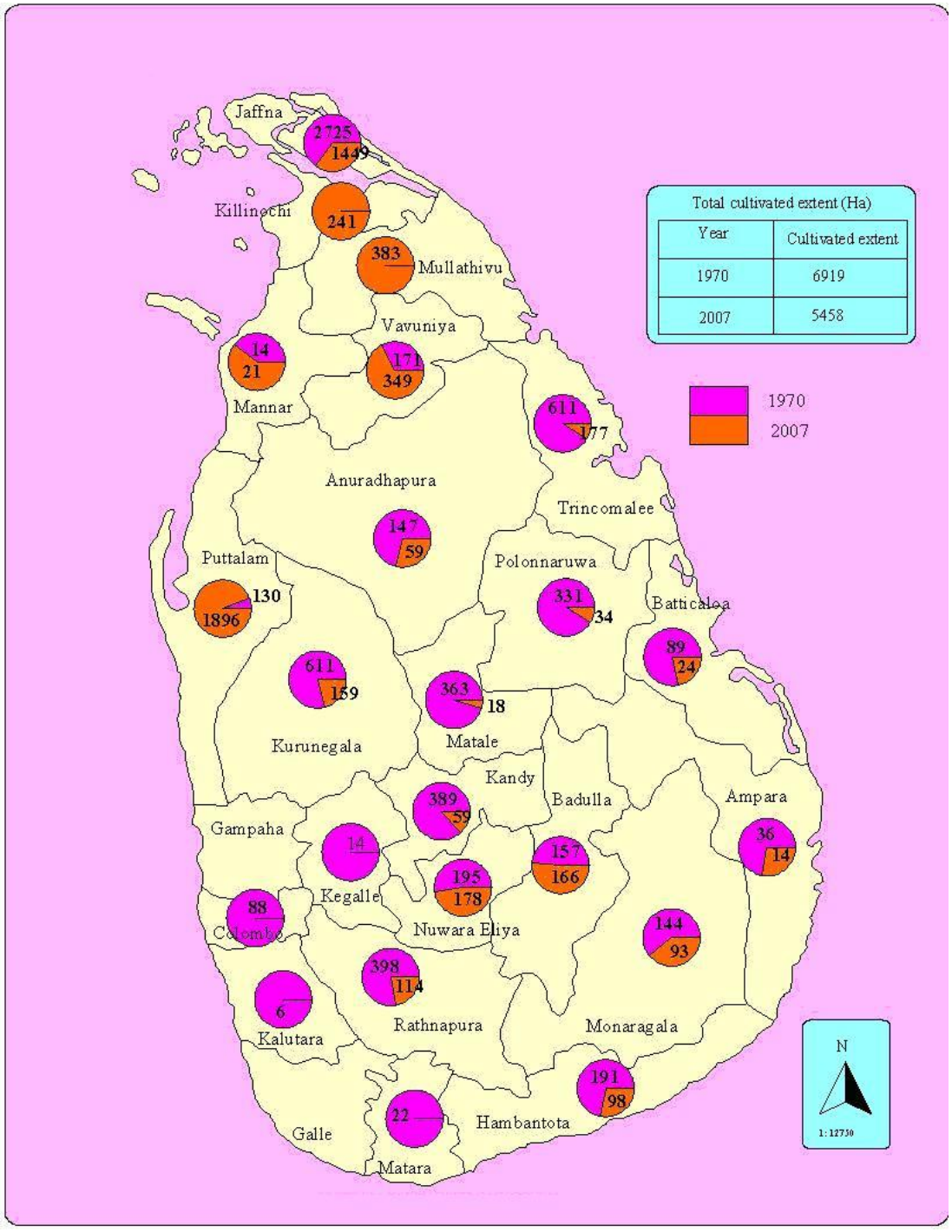
Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 24: Average Extent and Production of Red Onion in Sri Lanka, 1970-2010**



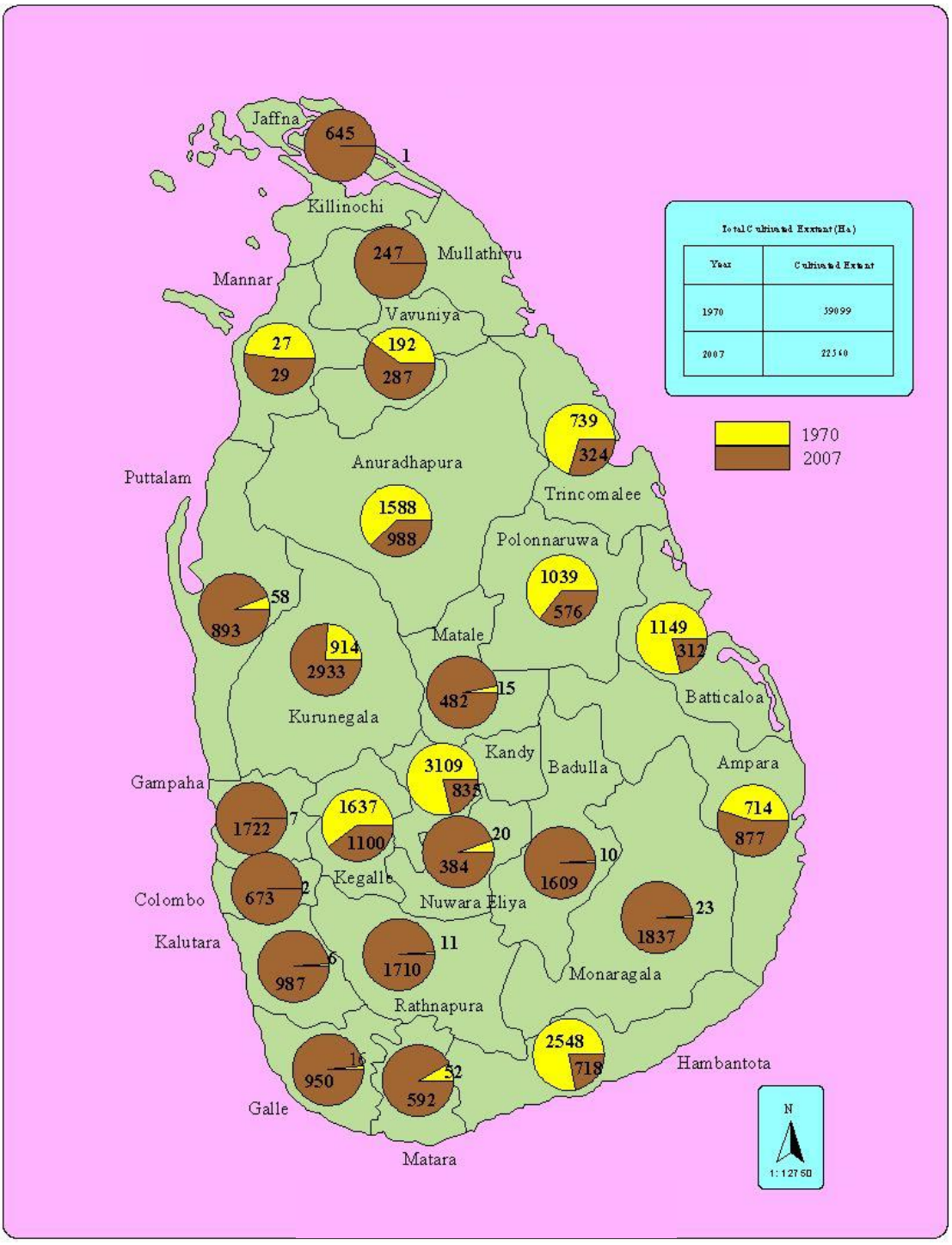

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Map 09: Cultivated Extent (Ha.) of Red Onion by Districts in 1970 and 2007**




Source: Prepared by APPE Division, HARTI on the basis of Department of Census and Statistics Data.

**Map 10: Cultivated Extent (Ha.) of Manioc by Districts in 1970 and 2007**




Source: Prepared by APPE Division, HARTI on the basis of Department of Census and Statistics Data.

**Table 58: Average Cultivated Extent (Ha.) of Manioc by Major Growing Districts**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Gampaha | Kurunegala | Ratnapura | Badulla | Monaragala |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 75,207 | N.A. | 14,155 | 6,152 | 3,059 | 3,589 |
| 1974-1978 | 1,20,978 | N.A. | 27,384 | 9,177 | 4,688 | 8,384 |
| 1979-1983 | 55,051 | 4,358 | 8,174 | 4,517 | 2,530 | 3,897 |
| 1984-1988 | 51,150 | 3,183 | 8,472 | 4,137 | 1,631 | 3,358 |
| 1989-1993 | 39,632 | 2,901 | 6,223 | 2,730 | 1,430 | 1,799 |
| 1994-1998 | 31,217 | 2,418 | 3,788 | 2,908 | 1,645 | 1,597 |
| 1999-2003 | 27,787 | 1,999 | 3,276 | 2,550 | 1,667 | 1,935 |
| 2004-2006 | 23,386 | 1,813 | 2,769 | 1,628 | 1,494 | 1,872 |
| 2007-2010 | 23,451 | 1,808 | 3,126 | 1,688 | 1,708 | 1,924 |

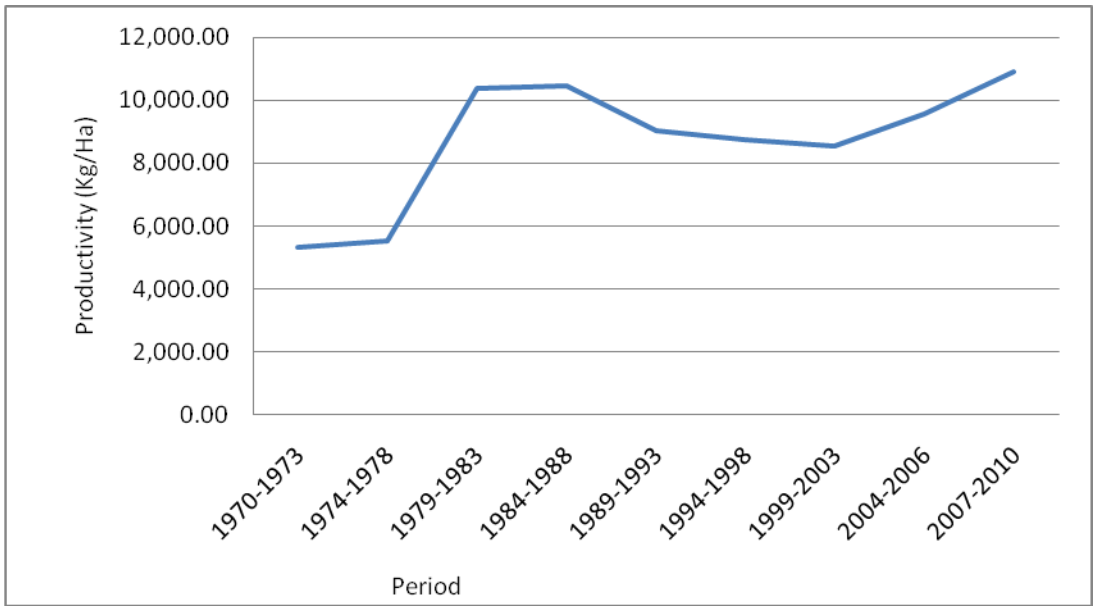
Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI
N.A. Not Available

**Table 59: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of Manioc, 1970-2010**

| Year | Sri Lanka | Gampaha | Kurunegala | Ratnapura | Badulla | Monaragala |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 5,328.19 | - | 4,482.80 | 6,699.77 | 9,493.30 | 2,739.76 |
| 1974-1978 | 5,516.08 | - | 4,449.02 | 8,188.51 | 5,267.70 | 4,155.18 |
| 1979-1983 | 10,371.91 | 9,964.89 | 12,686.93 | 19,003.10 | 8,308.70 | 5,404.41 |
| 1984-1988 | 10,428.86 | 7,809.93 | 13,095.02 | 10,659.17 | 10,657.27 | 7,244.79 |
| 1989-1993 | 9,011.88 | 8,217.86 | 10,665.11 | 8,884.62 | 9,521.68 | 7,232.91 |
| 1994-1998 | 8,743.31 | 9,424.73 | 8,721.22 | 9,201.51 | 9,587.23 | 9,973.07 |
| 1999-2003 | 8,550.94 | 9,788.39 | 8,329.37 | 8,110.59 | 10,676.06 | 8,853.75 |
| 2004-2006 | 9,550.84 | 9,657.47 | 8,985.55 | 8,358.72 | 13,812.58 | 9,820.51 |
| 2007-2010 | 10,887.25 | 9,837.94 | 7,598.20 | 9,606.04 | 14,114.75 | 14,151.76 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 25: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of Manioc in Sri Lanka, 1970-2010**



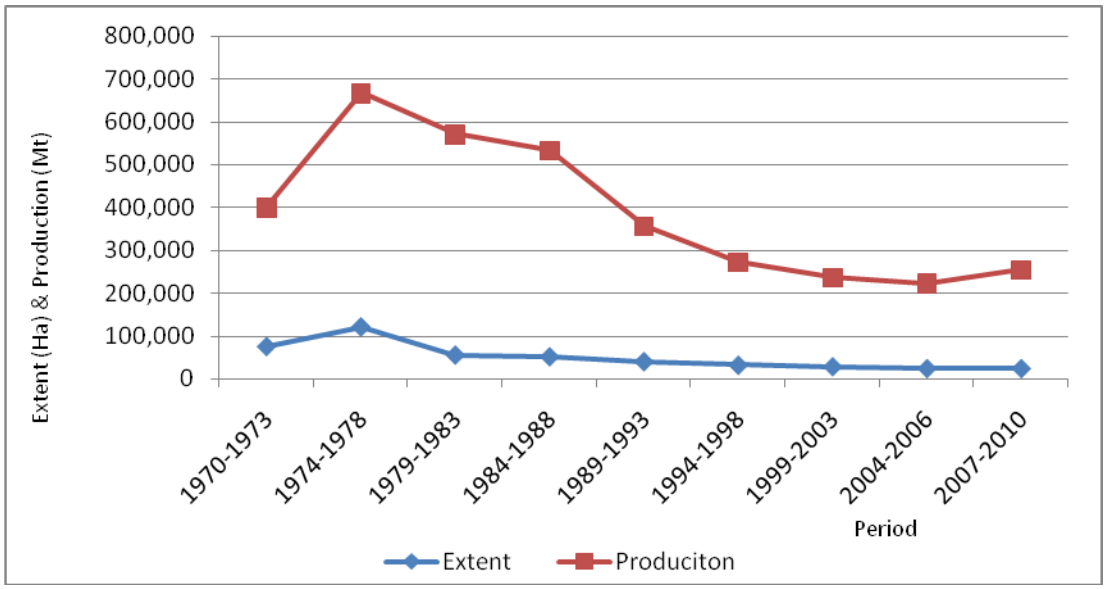

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 60: Average Production (Mt.) of Manioc by Major Growing Districts**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Gampaha | Kurunegala | Ratnapura | Badulla | Monaragala |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 400,717 | N.A. | 63,454 | 41,217 | 29,040 | 9,833 |
| 1974-1978 | 667,324 | N.A. | 121,832 | 75,146 | 24,695 | 34,837 |
| 1979-1983 | 570,984 | 43,427 | 103,703 | 85,837 | 21,021 | 21,061 |
| 1984-1988 | 533,436 | 24,859 | 110,941 | 44,097 | 17,382 | 24,328 |
| 1989-1993 | 357,159 | 23,840 | 66,369 | 24,255 | 13,616 | 13,012 |
| 1994-1998 | 272,940 | 22,789 | 33,036 | 26,758 | 15,771 | 15,927 |
| 1999-2003 | 237,605 | 19,567 | 27,287 | 20,682 | 17,797 | 17,132 |
| 2004-2006 | 223,356 | 17,509 | 24,881 | 13,608 | 20,636 | 18,384 |
| 2007-2010 | 255,317 | 17,787 | 23,752 | 16,215 | 24,108 | 27,228 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI
N.A. - Not Available

**Figure 26: Average Cultivated Extent and Production of Manioc in Sri Lanka, 1970-2010**




Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 61: Average Cultivated Extent (Ha.) of Sweet Potato by Major Growing Districts**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Gampaha | Kalutara | Kurunegala | Kegalle | Ratnapura | Matale |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 18,108 | N.A. | 910 | 2,351 | 1,301 | 1,852 | 550 |
| 1974-1978 | 36,655 | N.A. | 1,739 | 5,943 | 3,212 | 3,729 | 1,421 |
| 1979-1983 | 15,602 | 1,412 | 1,041 | 2,362 | 1,267 | 1,724 | 539 |
| 1984-1988 | 13,922 | 1,077 | 867 | 1,875 | 984 | 2,236 | 569 |
| 1989-1993 | 10,742 | 733 | 671 | 1,340 | 858 | 1,632 | 443 |
| 1994-1998 | 8,967 | 541 | 580 | 844 | 678 | 1,474 | 445 |
| 1999-2003 | 7,953 | 405 | 528 | 888 | 524 | 1,190 | 689 |
| 2004-2006 | 6,563 | 289 | 277 | 844 | 354 | 469 | 913 |
| 2007-2010 | 6,328 | 250 | 234 | 958 | 343 | 406 | 902 |

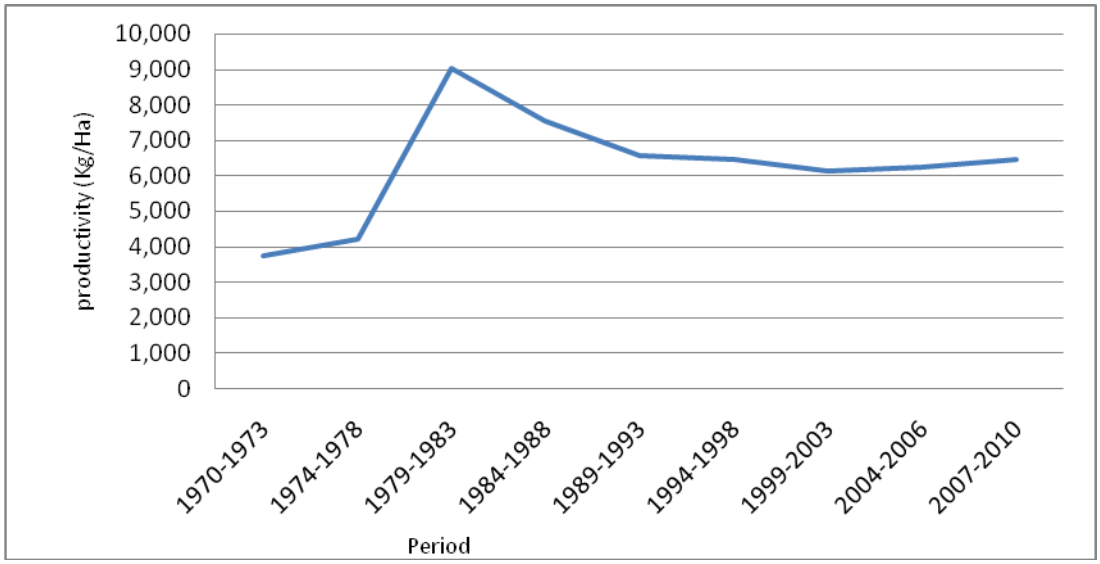
Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI
N.A. - Not Available

**Table 62: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of Sweet Potato, 1970-2010**

| Year | Sri Lanka | Gampaha | Kalutara | Kurunegala | Kegalle | Ratnapura | Matale |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 3,733 | - | 3,169 | 3,835 | 2,197 | 4,828 | 4,429 |
| 1974-1978 | 4,192 | - | 3,224 | 4,371 | 3,845 | 6,114 | 5,081 |
| 1979-1983 | 9,035 | 5,605 | 5,975 | 7,033 | 9,450 | 26,181 | 7,308 |
| 1984-1988 | 7,556 | 4,090 | 9,646 | 7,910 | 7,498 | 10,926 | 6,369 |
| 1989-1993 | 6,579 | 4,952 | 7,782 | 7,351 | 5,855 | 8,673 | 5,447 |
| 1994-1998 | 6,454 | 5,233 | 8,905 | 5,993 | 5,978 | 9,252 | 4,470 |
| 1999-2003 | 6,123 | 5,748 | 9,508 | 6,153 | 6,088 | 8,302 | 4,524 |
| 2004-2006 | 6,227 | 6,219 | 7,120 | 6,414 | 5,841 | 8,458 | 6,124 |
| 2007-2010 | 6,454 | 6,736 | 6,726 | 5,952 | 7,554 | 9,059 | 7,451 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 27: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of Sweet Potato, 1970-2010**



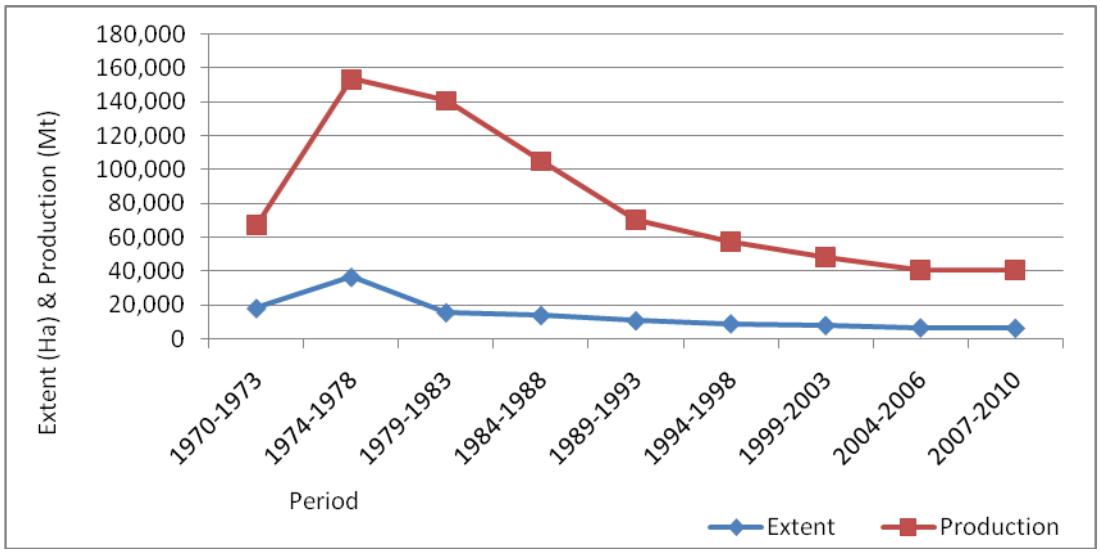

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI.

**Table 63: Average Production (Mt.) of Sweet Potatoes by Major Growing Districts**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Gampaha | Kalutara | Kurunegala | Kegalle | Ratnapura | Matale |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 67,592 | N.A. | 2,884 | 9,017 | 2,859 | 8,941 | 2,436 |
| 1974-1978 | 153,670 | N.A. | 5,607 | 25,976 | 12,350 | 22,799 | 7,220 |
| 1979-1983 | 140,968 | 7,914 | 6,220 | 16,612 | 11,973 | 45,137 | 3,939 |
| 1984-1988 | 105,197 | 4,405 | 8,363 | 14,831 | 7,378 | 24,430 | 3,624 |
| 1989-1993 | 70,669 | 3,630 | 5,222 | 9,851 | 5,024 | 14,155 | 2,413 |
| 1994-1998 | 57,871 | 2,831 | 5,165 | 5,058 | 4,053 | 13,638 | 1,989 |
| 1999-2003 | 48,693 | 2,328 | 5,020 | 5,464 | 3,190 | 9,879 | 3,117 |
| 2004-2006 | 40,836 | 1,841 | 1,951 | 5,503 | 2,243 | 4,466 | 5,450 |
| 2007-2010 | 40,839 | 1,684 | 1,574 | 5,702 | 2,591 | 3,678 | 6,721 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI
N.A. - Not Available

**Figure 28: Average Cultivated Extent and Production of Sweet Potato in Sri Lanka, 1970-2010**




Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 64: Average Cultivated Extent (Ha.) of Chillies by Major Growing Districts**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Kurunegala | Anuradhapura | Hambantota | Mahaweli-H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 30,170 | 3,030 | 4,056 | 4,080 | - |
| 1974-1978 | 51,854 | 5,470 | 11,811 | 6,276 | - |
| 1979-1983 | 37,433 | 4,087 | 6,324 | 3,249 | 2,051 |
| 1984-1988 | 29,638 | 3,133 | 5,142 | 1,302 | 4,862 |
| 1989-1993 | 30,273 | 2,668 | 6,571 | 2,006 | 4,777 |
| 1994-1998 | 27,795 | 1,949 | 8,138 | 1,816 | 3,272 |
| 1999-2003 | 18,228 | 1,214 | 5,450 | 1,155 | 1,264 |
| 2004-2006 | 15,315 | 1,133 | 4,385 | 777 | 475 |
| 2007-2010 | 13,918 | 1,268 | 3,174 | 972 | 366 |

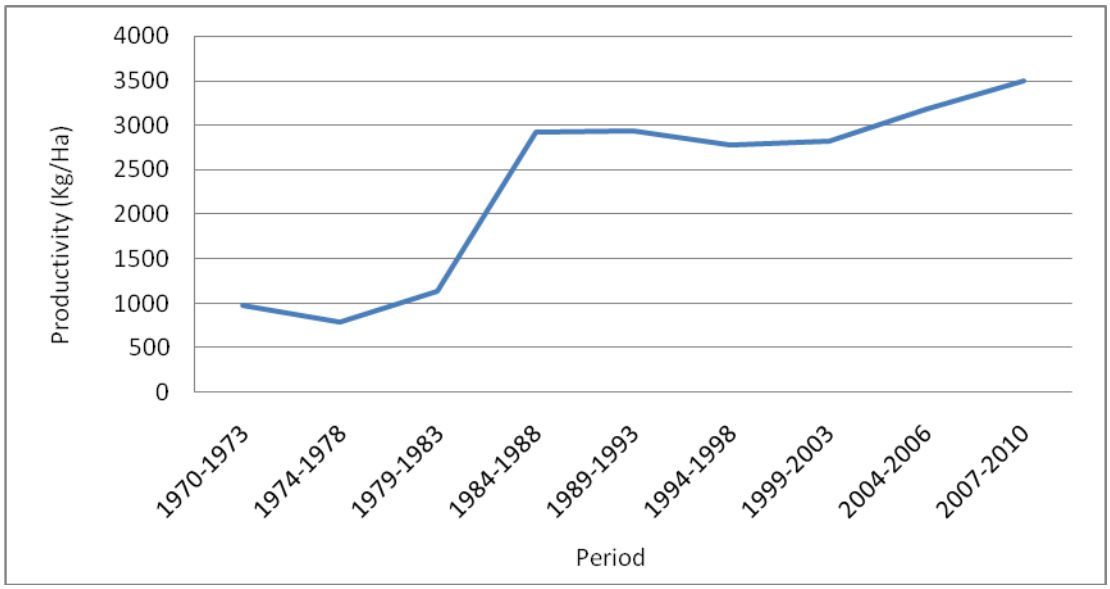
Note: The average cultivated extent of chillies reported as 415 ha in Ampara, 1,487 ha. in Puttalam and 1,006 in Monaragala districts in 2007-2010.
Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 65: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of Chillies, 1970-2010**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Kurunegala | Anuradhapura | Hambantota | Mahaweli–H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 977.63 | 828.38 | 656.31 | 874.26 | - |
| 1974-1978 | 788.89 | 688.12 | 565.24 | 775.97 | - |
| 1979-1983 | 1,132.26 | 674.82 | 718.22 | 709.76 | 1,300.83 |
| 1984-1988 | 2,930.80 | 2,719.12 | 1,918.32 | 1,751.15 | 4,753.81 |
| 1989-1993 | 2,936.54 | 2,808.47 | 2,951.61 | 2,150.05 | 3,692.69 |
| 1994-1998 | 2,784.24 | 2,611.08 | 3,373.68 | 2,021.48 | 1,336.49 |
| 1999-2003 | 2,824.99 | 2,278.42 | 3,520.55 | 2,239.83 | 1,288.77 |
| 2004-2006 | 3,182.96 | 1,476.61 | 4,215.96 | 2,963.96 | 1,322.11 |
| 2007-2010 | 3,504.81 | 1,150.63 | 4,780.40 | 3,196.50 | 1,598.36 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 29: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of Chillies, 1970-2010**




Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

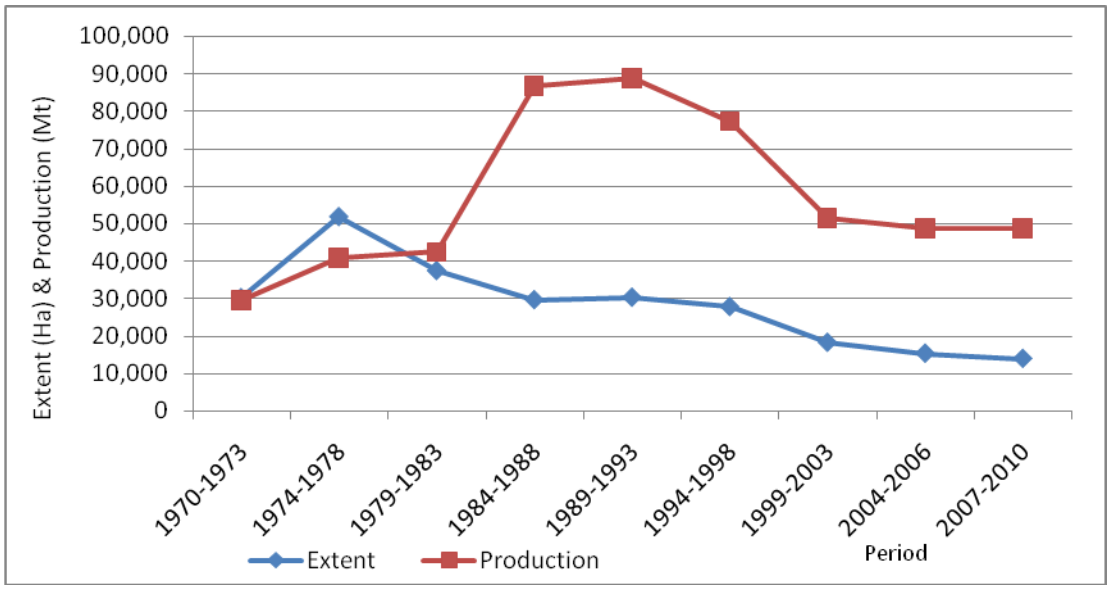
**Table 66: Average Production (Mt.) of Chillies by Major Growing Districts**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Kurunegala | Anuradhapura | Hambantota | Mahaweli–H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 29,495 | 2,510 | 2,662 | 3,567 | - |
| 1974-1978 | 40,907 | 3,764 | 6,676 | 4,870 | - |
| 1979-1983 | 42,384 | 2,758 | 4,542 | 2,306 | 2,668 |
| 1984-1988 | 86,863 | 8,519 | 9,864 | 2,280 | 23,113 |
| 1989-1993 | 88,898 | 7,493 | 19,395 | 4,313 | 17,640 |
| 1994-1998 | 77,388 | 5,089 | 27,455 | 3,671 | 4,373 |
| 1999-2003 | 51,494 | 2,766 | 19,187 | 2,587 | 1,629 |
| 2004-2006 | 48,747 | 1,673 | 18,487 | 2,303 | 628 |
| 2007-2010 | 48,780 | 1,459 | 15,173 | 3,107 | 585 |

Note: The average production of chillies reported as 1,130 Mt. in Ampara, 6,769 Mt. in Puttalam and 4,033 Mt. in Monaragala districts in 2007-2010.

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 30: Average Cultivated Extent (Ha) and Production (Mt) of Chillies in Sri Lanka (1970-2010)**




Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 67: Average Cultivated Extent (Ha.) of Turmeric by Major Growing Districts**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Gampaha | Kurunegala | Kegalle | Kandy |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 1,952 | N.A. | 299 | 390 | 503 |
| 1974-1978 | 4,453 | N.A. | 911 | 996 | 554 |
| 1979-1983 | 2,919 | 582 | 727 | 738 | 333 |
| 1984-1988 | 2,632 | 578 | 515 | 492 | 444 |
| 1989-1993 | 1,734 | 352 | 188 | 307 | 315 |
| 1994-1998 | 1,303 | 185 | 155 | 250 | 206 |
| 1999-2003 | 1,089 | 135 | 76 | 242 | 227 |
| 2004-2006 | 695 | 59 | 54 | 145 | 167 |
| 2007-2010 | 919 | 68 | 70 | 129 | 256 |

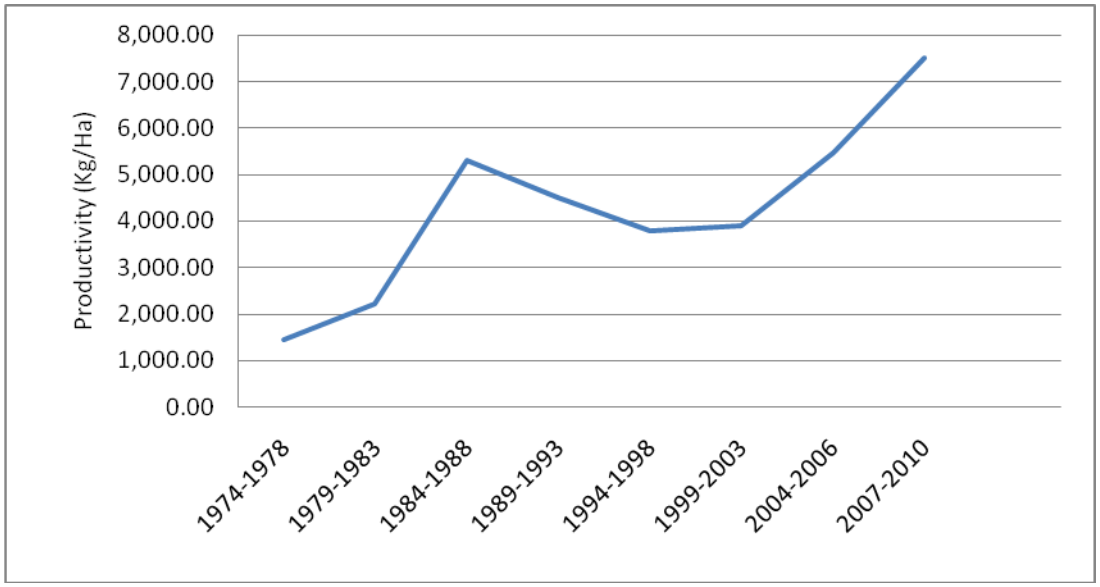
Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI
N.A. - Not Available

**Table 68: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of Turmeric, 1970-2010**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Gampaha | Kurunegala | Kegalle | Kandy |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 1,475.41 | - | 963.21 | 1,423.08 | 1,266.40 |
| 1974-1978 | 1,432.74 | - | 1,075.74 | 1,243.98 | 1,891.70 |
| 1979-1983 | 2,201.78 | 2,487.97 | 2,441.54 | 1,636.86 | 2,540.54 |
| 1984-1988 | 5,303.19 | 4,456.75 | 4,854.37 | 8,060.98 | 3,450.45 |
| 1989-1993 | 4,486.74 | 4,730.11 | 5,377.66 | 7,026.06 | 2,111.11 |
| 1994-1998 | 3,782.04 | 3,421.62 | 3,193.55 | 7,096.00 | 1,466.02 |
| 1999-2003 | 3,901.74 | 4,229.63 | 3,078.95 | 6,979.34 | 1,718.06 |
| 2004-2006 | 5,467.63 | 5,949.15 | 1,944.44 | 6,841.38 | 7,323.35 |
| 2007-2010 | 7,502.72 | 9,985.29 | 1,385.71 | 8,565.89 | 9550.78 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 31: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of Turmeric, 1970-2010**



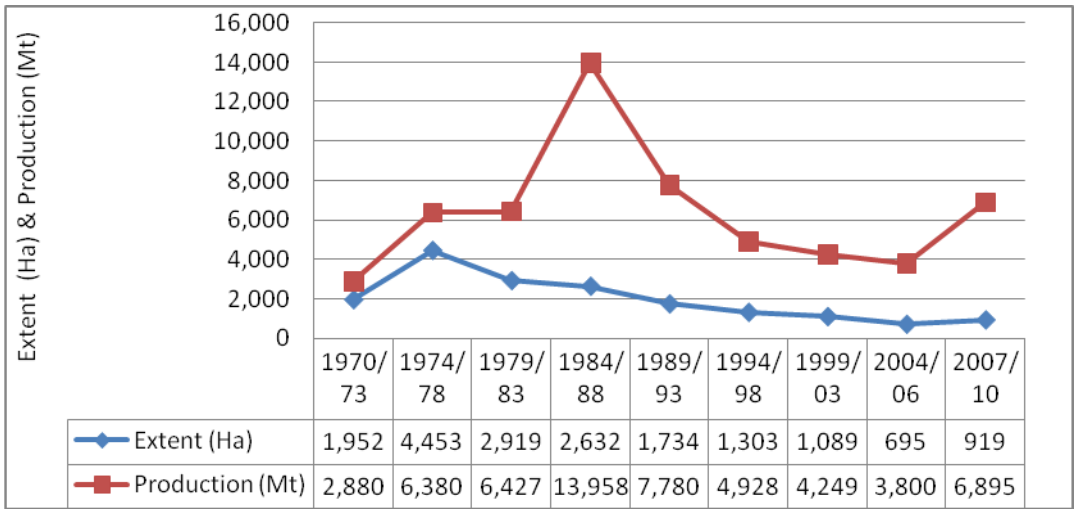

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 69: Average Production (Mt.) of Turmeric by Major Growing Districts**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Gampaha | Kurunegala | Kegalle | Kandy |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 2,880 | N.A. | 288 | 555 | 637 |
| 1974-1978 | 6,380 | N.A. | 980 | 1,239 | 1,048 |
| 1979-1983 | 6,427 | 1,448 | 1,775 | 1,208 | 846 |
| 1984-1988 | 13,958 | 2,576 | 2,500 | 3,966 | 1,532 |
| 1989-1993 | 7,780 | 1,665 | 1,011 | 2,157 | 665 |
| 1994-1998 | 4,928 | 633 | 495 | 1,774 | 302 |
| 1999-2003 | 4,249 | 571 | 234 | 1,689 | 390 |
| 2004-2006 | 3,800 | 351 | 105 | 992 | 1,223 |
| 2007-2010 | 6,895 | 679 | 97 | 1,105 | 2,445 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI
N.A. - Not Available

**Figure 32: Average Cultivated Extent and Production of Turmeric in Sri Lanka, 1970-2010**




Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 70: Average Cultivated Extent (Ha.) of Mustard by Major Growing Districts**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Puttalam | Matale | Anuradhapura |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 2,548 | 454 | 414 | 498 |
| 1974-1978 | 3,423 | 247 | 598 | 697 |
| 1979-1983 | 1,724 | 184 | 302 | 389 |
| 1984-1988 | 1,508 | 228 | 286 | 570 |
| 1989-1993 | 1,081 | 124 | 301 | 372 |
| 1994-1998 | 708 | 134 | 113 | 346 |
| 1999-2003 | 284 | 39 | 29 | 160 |
| 2004-2006 | 339 | 32 | 31 | 194 |
| 2007-2010 | 373 | 11 | 23 | 254 |

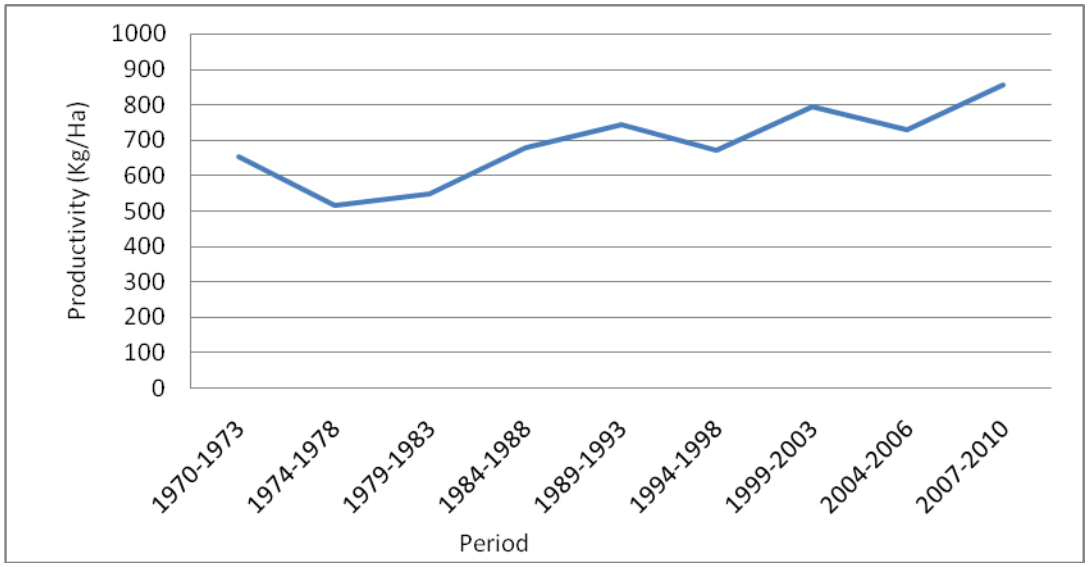
Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 71: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of Mustard, 1970-2010**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Puttalam | Matale | Anuradhapura |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 655.02 | 678.41 | 666.67 | 596.39 |
| 1974-1978 | 515.34 | 574.90 | 600.33 | 477.76 |
| 1979-1983 | 549.88 | 494.57 | 711.92 | 565.55 |
| 1984-1988 | 678.38 | 771.93 | 1,038.46 | 536.84 |
| 1989-1993 | 746.53 | 500.00 | 1086.38 | 637.10 |
| 1994-1998 | 673.73 | 417.91 | 955.75 | 687.86 |
| 1999-2003 | 795.77 | 641.03 | 1,034.48 | 812.50 |
| 2004-2006 | 731.56 | 1125.00 | 709.68 | 675.26 |
| 2007-2010 | 857.90 | 7,454.54 | 782.60 | 822.83 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 33: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of Mustard, 1970-2010**



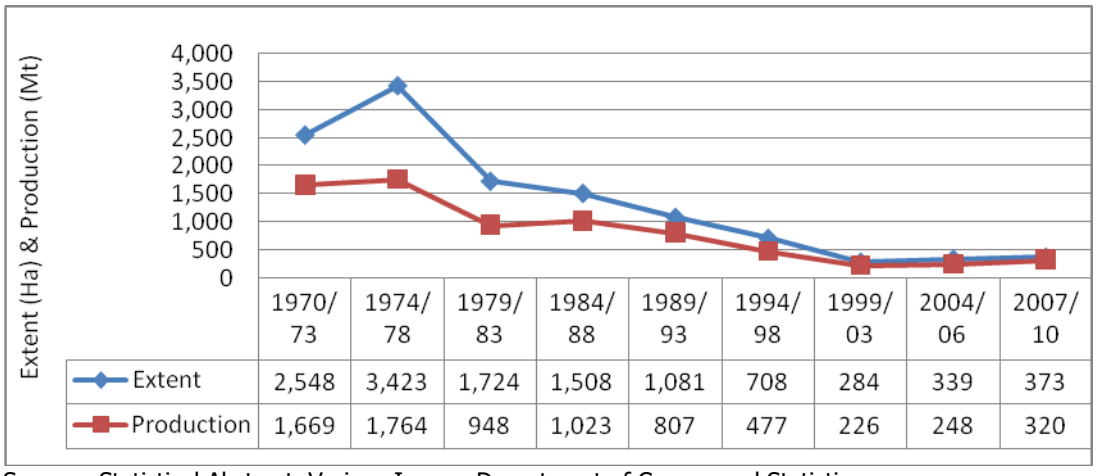

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 72: Average Production (Mt.) of Mustard by Major Growing Districts**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Puttalam | Matale | Anuradhapura |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 1,669 | 308 | 276 | 297 |
| 1974-1978 | 1,764 | 142 | 359 | 333 |
| 1979-1983 | 948 | 91 | 215 | 220 |
| 1984-1988 | 1,023 | 176 | 297 | 306 |
| 1989-1993 | 807 | 62 | 327 | 237 |
| 1994-1998 | 477 | 56 | 108 | 238 |
| 1999-2003 | 226 | 25 | 30 | 130 |
| 2004-2006 | 248 | 36 | 22 | 131 |
| 2007-2010 | 320 | 82 | 18 | 209 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 34: Average Cultivated Extent and Production of Mustard in Sri Lanka, 1970-2010**




Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 73: Average Cultivated Extent (Ha.) of Beans, 1973-2010**

| Year | Sri Lanka | Ratnapura | Kandy | Matale | Nuwara Eliya | Badulla |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1973-1977 | 4,467 | 288 | 814 | 914 | 494 | 1,527 |
| 1978-1982 | 5,301 | 300 | 1,119 | 1,474 | 658 | 1,604 |
| 1983-1987 | 6,504 | 370 | 1,098 | 1,528 | 1,203 | 2,120 |
| 1988-1992 | 6,817 | 290 | 835 | 1,499 | 1,538 | 2,389 |
| 1993-1997 | 6,685 | 552 | 636 | 1,157 | 1,869 | 2,074 |
| 1998-2002 | 6,601 | 550 | 701 | 1,011 | 1,450 | 2,712 |
| 2003-2007 | 7,436 | 554 | 873 | 717 | 1,572 | 3,406 |
| 2008-2010 | 7,851 | 604 | 1,071 | 644 | 1,729 | 3,314 |

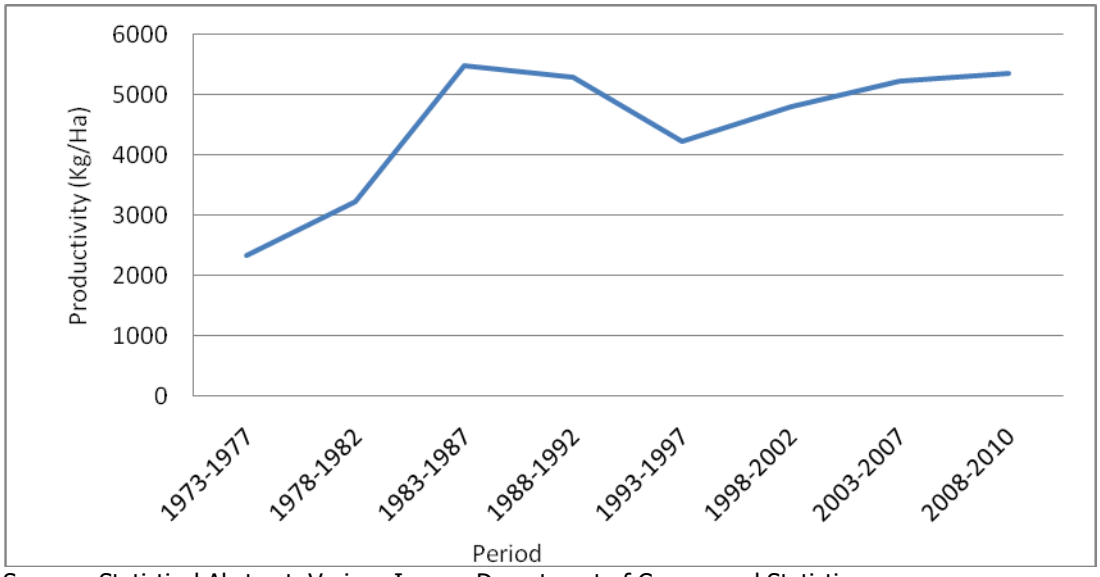
Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 74: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of Beans by Major Growing Districts, 1973-2010**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Ratnapura | Kandy | Matale | Nuwara-Eliya | Badulla |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1973-1977 | 2,342 | 3,101 | 1,770 | 2,547 | 1,745 | 3,239 |
| 1978-1982 | 3,229 | 3,367 | 3,313 | 2,836 | 2,017 | 4,110 |
| 1983-1987 | 5,470 | 5,454 | 2,568 | 7,701 | 6,371 | 5,289 |
| 1988-1992 | 5,284 | 6,031 | 3,147 | 5,546 | 6,846 | 4,848 |
| 1993-1997 | 4,214 | 6,123 | 2,725 | 4,315 | 3,613 | 4,827 |
| 1998-2002 | 4,799 | 6,185 | 2,472 | 4,585 | 4,037 | 5,618 |
| 2003-2007 | 5,217 | 5,848 | 3,380 | 3,775 | 3,757 | 6,723 |
| 2008-2010 | 5,340 | 5,722 | 5,344 | 4,958 | 3,980 | 6,188 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 35: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of Beans, 1973-2010**



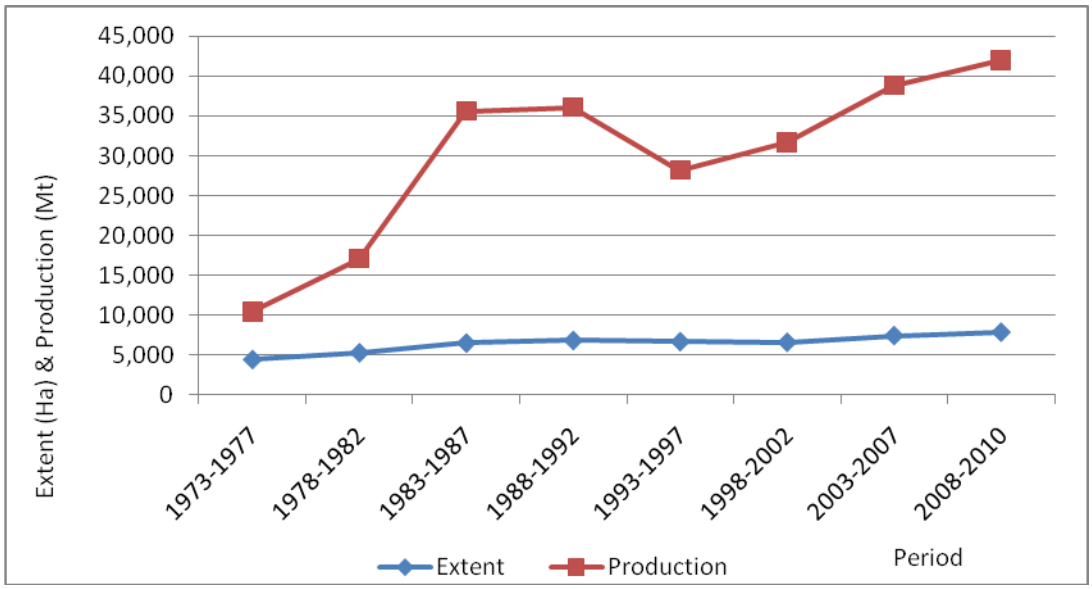

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 75: Average Production (Mt.) of Beans by Major Growing Districts**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Ratnapura | Kandy | Matale | Nuwara-Eliya | Badulla |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1973-1977 | 10,464 | 893 | 1,441 | 2,328 | 862 | 4,946 |
| 1978-1982 | 17,118 | 1,010 | 3,707 | 4,180 | 1,327 | 6,592 |
| 1983-1987 | 35,580 | 2,018 | 2,820 | 11,767 | 7,664 | 10,661 |
| 1988-1992 | 36,023 | 1,749 | 2,628 | 83,14 | 10,530 | 11,583 |
| 1993-1997 | 28,172 | 3,380 | 1,733 | 4,992 | 6,752 | 10,012 |
| 1998-2002 | 31,679 | 3,402 | 1,625 | 4,635 | 5,854 | 15,236 |
| 2003-2007 | 38,792 | 3,240 | 2,951 | 2,707 | 5,906 | 22,898 |
| 2008-2010 | 41,922 | 3,456 | 5,724 | 3,193 | 6,882 | 20,508 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 36: Average Cultivated Extent and Production (Mt.) of Beans in Sri Lanka, 1973-2007**




Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 76: Average Cultivated Extent (Ha.) of Cabbage by Major Growing Districts**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Kandy | Matale | Nuwara Eliya | Badulla | Jaffna |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1973-1977 | 2,625 | 264 | 54 | 771 | 1,374 | 11 |
| 1978-1982 | 2,739 | 392 | 27 | 949 | 1,207 | 54 |
| 1983-1987 | 2,719 | 279 | 78 | 1,015 | 1,086 | 82 |
| 1988-1992 | 2,682 | 251 | 186 | 1,033 | 987 | 96 |
| 1993-1997 | 3,117 | 442 | 116 | 1,489 | 870 | 64 |
| 1998-2002 | 3,755 | 479 | 189 | 1,631 | 1,237 | 63 |
| 2003-2007 | 4,029 | 497 | 208 | 1,590 | 1,282 | 69 |
| 2008-2010 | 4,064 | 473 | 248 | 1446 | 1,182 | 72 |

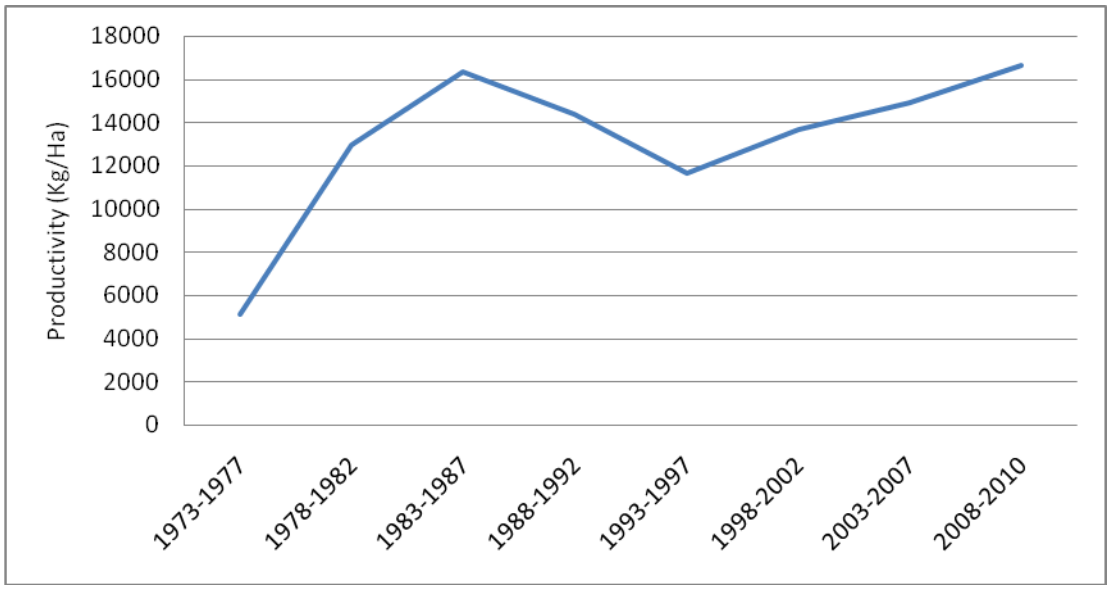
Note: 80 acres of cabbage cultivation reported in Matara district in 1961/62, 07 acres were reported in Jaffna district in 1973 and it was increased to 131 Ha. in 1990. And also 35 acres were reported from Anuradhapura district in 1980.
Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 77: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of Cabbage, 1973-2010**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Kandy | Matale | Nuwara Eliya | Badulla | Jaffna |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1973-1977 | 5,093 | 3,655 | 2,463 | 6,185 | 5,121 | 4,454 |
| 1978-1982 | 12,925 | 14,329 | 2,630 | 11,280 | 15,001 | 2,815 |
| 1983-1987 | 16,290 | 7,326 | 9,333 | 21,075 | 16,441 | 9,195 |
| 1988-1992 | 14,364 | 6,916 | 14,758 | 14,063 | 17,873 | 9,594 |
| 1993-1997 | 11,631 | 1,882 | 10,267 | 13,683 | 14,455 | 7,969 |
| 1998-2002 | 13,662 | 3,363 | 9,518 | 14,348 | 18,715 | 7,762 |
| 2003-2007 | 14,884 | 11,748 | 13,630 | 15,562 | 17,624 | 8,188 |
| 2008-2010 | 16,612 | 16,852 | 13,189 | 16,537 | 20,736 | 12,569 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 37: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of Cabbage, in Sri Lanka, 1973-2010**



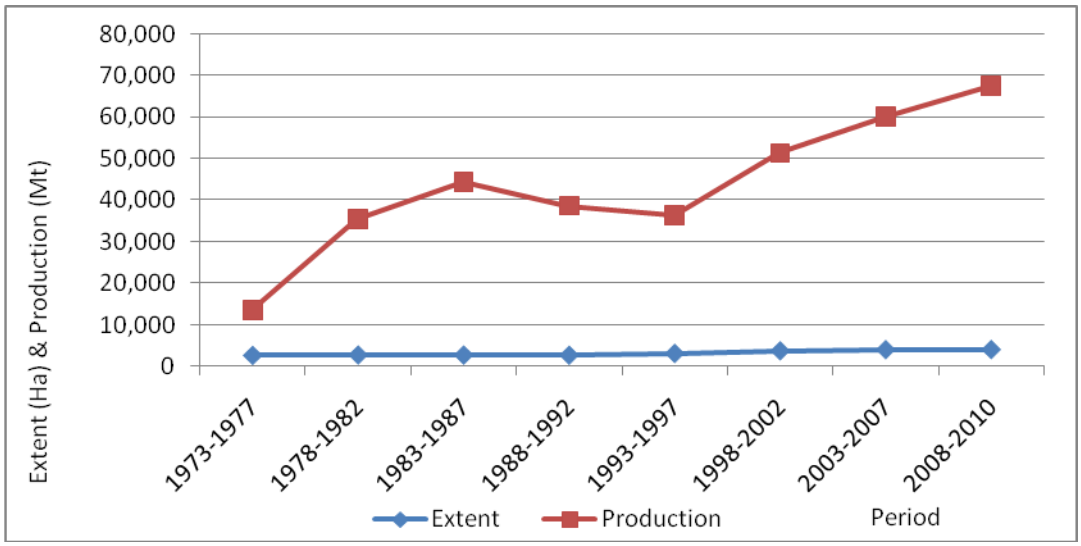

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 78: Average Production (Mt.) of Cabbage by Major Growing Districts**

| Year | Sri Lanka | Kandy | Matale | Nuwara Eliya | Badulla | Jaffna |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1973-1977 | 13,368 | 965 | 133 | 4,769 | 7,037 | 49 |
| 1978-1982 | 35,401 | 5,617 | 71 | 10,705 | 18,106 | 152 |
| 1983-1987 | 44,292 | 2,044 | 728 | 21,392 | 17,855 | 754 |
| 1988-1992 | 38,524 | 1,736 | 2,745 | 14,527 | 17,641 | 921 |
| 1993-1997 | 36,253 | 832 | 1,191 | 20,374 | 12,576 | 510 |
| 1998-2002 | 51,302 | 1,611 | 1,799 | 23,402 | 23,151 | 489 |
| 2003-2007 | 59,969 | 5,839 | 2,835 | 24,743 | 22,594 | 565 |
| 2008-2010 | 67,511 | 7,971 | 3,271 | 23,913 | 24,510 | 905 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 38: Average Cultivated Extent and Production of Cabbage in Sri Lanka, 1973-2010**




Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 79: Average Cultivated Extent (Ha.) of Tomato by Major Growing Districts**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Kandy | Matale | Nuwara Eliya | Badulla | Moneragala | A'pura | Hambantota |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1973-1977 | 5,013 | 921 | 682 | 225 | 338 | 553 | 460 | 682 |
| 1978-1982 | 4,812 | 712 | 765 | 220 | 393 | 440 | 455 | 665 |
| 1983-1987 | 4,364 | 593 | 571 | 259 | 983 | 219 | 256 | 302 |
| 1988-1992 | 4,640 | 533 | 716 | 370 | 1,176 | 245 | 283 | 342 |
| 1993-1997 | 4,961 | 579 | 695 | 442 | 1,028 | 199 | 265 | 262 |
| 1998-2002 | 5,427 | 569 | 687 | 776 | 1,375 | 294 | 219 | 318 |
| 2002-2007 | 6,288 | 859 | 823 | 1,019 | 1,677 | 193 | 247 | 214 |
| 2008-2010 | 7,377 | 909 | 812 | 1,285 | 1,609 | 252 | 408 | 338 |

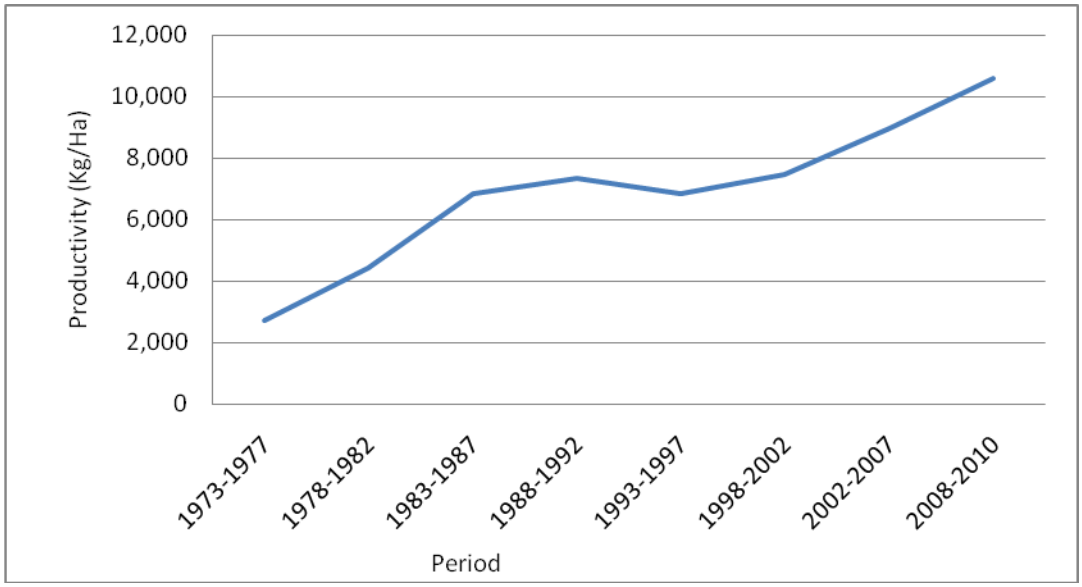
Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 80: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of Tomato, 1970-2010**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Kandy | Matale | Nuwara Eliya | Badulla | Monaragala | A'pura | Hambantota |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1973-1977 | 2,700 | 2,002 | 2,374 | 2,044 | 2,080 | 2,940 | 2,170 | 4,589 |
| 1978-1982 | 4,396 | 5,963 | 4,212 | 1,836 | 3,132 | 6,186 | 2,308 | 4,573 |
| 1983-1987 | 6,819 | 4,664 | 6,685 | 6,475 | 8,303 | 7,904 | 6,906 | 7,520 |
| 1988-1992 | 7,314 | 5,325 | 8,526 | 6,011 | 8,677 | 7,429 | 5,198 | 9,523 |
| 1993-1997 | 6,834 | 5,195 | 8,639 | 8,532 | 7,548 | 7,920 | 4,136 | 7,763 |
| 1998-2002 | 7,429 | 4,532 | 8,341 | 9,774 | 9,021 | 6,194 | 4,105 | 5,506 |
| 2002-2007 | 8,964 | 7,898 | 8,769 | 10,824 | 10,665 | 7,347 | 7,227 | 7,519 |
| 2008-2010 | 10,571 | 10,225 | 10,270 | 13,668 | 11,438 | 9,278 | 6,287 | 11,476 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 39: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of Tomato, 1970-2010**



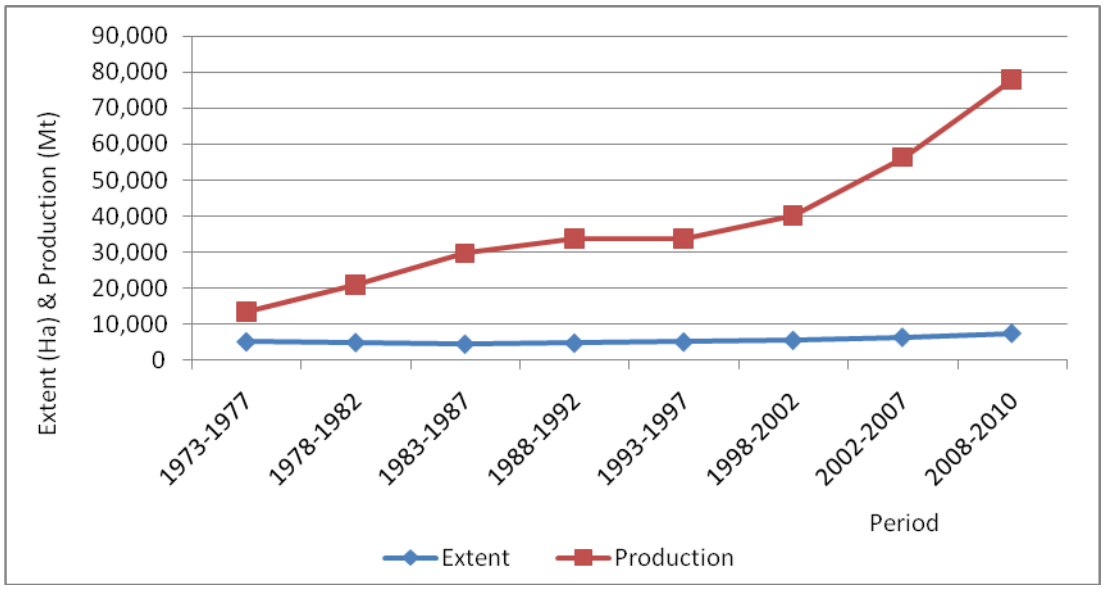

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 81: Average Production (Mt.)of Tomato by Major Growing Districts**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Kandy | Matale | Nuwara Eliya | Badulla | Moneragala | A'pura | Hambantota |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1973-1977 | 13,533 | 1,844 | 1,619 | 460 | 703 | 1,626 | 998 | 3,130 |
| 1978-1982 | 21,156 | 4,246 | 3,222 | 404 | 1,231 | 2,722 | 1,050 | 3,041 |
| 1983-1987 | 29,759 | 2,766 | 3,817 | 1,677 | 8,162 | 1,731 | 1,768 | 2,271 |
| 1988-1992 | 33,937 | 2,838 | 6,105 | 2,224 | 10,204 | 1,820 | 1,471 | 3,257 |
| 1993-1997 | 33,904 | 3,008 | 6,004 | 3,771 | 7,759 | 1,576 | 1,096 | 2,034 |
| 1998-2002 | 40,315 | 2,579 | 5,730 | 7,585 | 12,404 | 1,821 | 899 | 1,751 |
| 2003-2007 | 56,367 | 6,784 | 7,217 | 11,030 | 17,885 | 1,418 | 1,785 | 1,609 |
| 2008-2010 | 77,983 | 9,295 | 8,340 | 17,564 | 18,404 | 2,343 | 2,565 | 3,879 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics.
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 40: Average Cultivated Extent and Production of Tomato in Sri Lanka, 1973-2010**




Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 82: Average Cultivated Extent (Ha) of Potato by Major Growing Districts**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Nuwara Eliya | Badulla |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 3,316 | 1,392 | 1,177 |
| 1974-1978 | 3,080 | 897 | 1,404 |
| 1979-1983 | 5,388 | 1,635 | 3,117 |
| 1984-1988 | 6,913 | 2,127 | 4,490 |
| 1989-1993 | 7,082 | 2,553 | 4,379 |
| 1994-1998 | 6,272 | 2,164 | 3,917 |
| 1999-2003 | 4,596 | 853 | 3,644 |
| 2004-2006 | 5,463 | 1,549 | 3,835 |
| 2007-2010 | 4,547 | 950 | 3,556 |

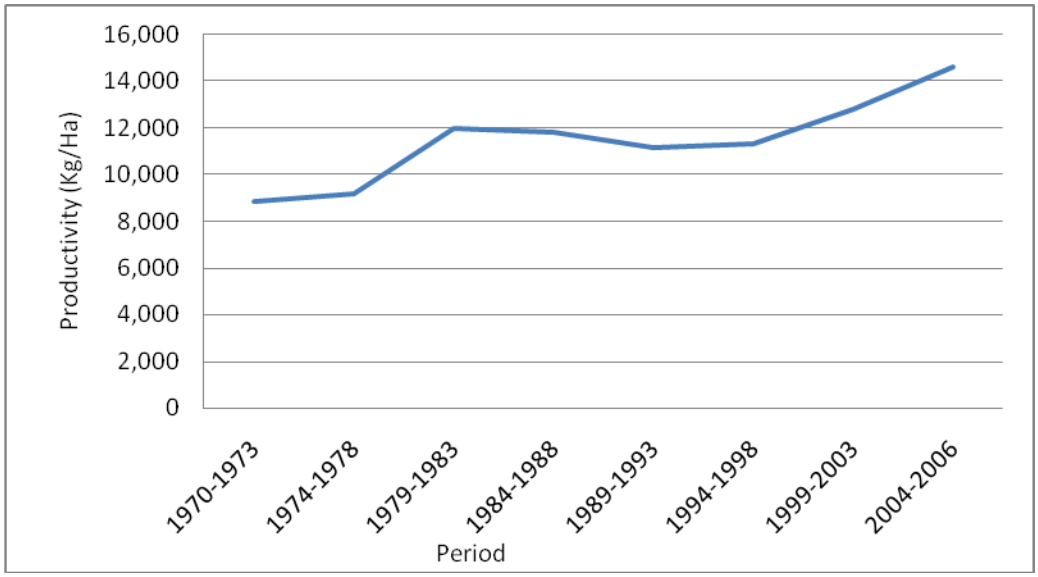
Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 83: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of Potato, 1973-2010**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Nuwara Eliya | Badulla |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 8,822 | 8,669 | 8,554 |
| 1974-1978 | 9,141 | 10,304 | 7,598 |
| 1979-1983 | 11,940 | 14,159 | 10,479 |
| 1984-1988 | 11,799 | 14,917 | 10,735 |
| 1989-1993 | 11,130 | 12,670 | 10,402 |
| 1994-1998 | 11,294 | 13,652 | 10,198 |
| 1999-2003 | 12,781 | 13,735 | 12,718 |
| 2004-2006 | 14,595 | 15,813 | 14,225 |
| 2007-2010 | 14,616 | 9,793 | 14,285 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 41: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of Potato, 1970-2010**



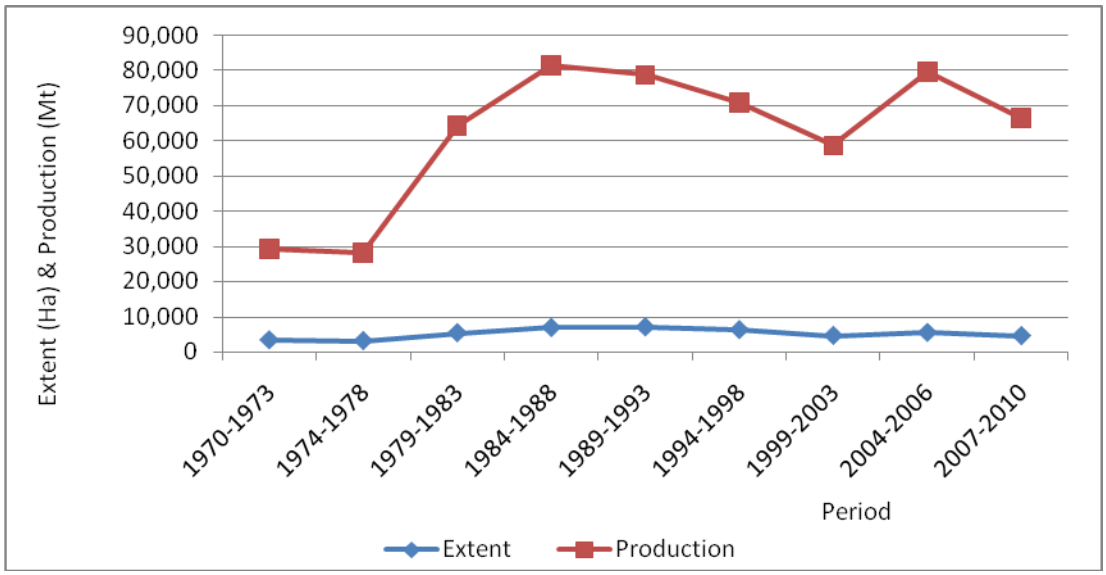

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 84: Average Production (Mt.) of Potato by Major Growing Districts**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Nuwara Eliya | Badulla |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1970-1973 | 29,253 | 12,067 | 10,068 |
| 1974-1978 | 28,153 | 9,243 | 10,668 |
| 1979-1983 | 64,333 | 23,150 | 32,662 |
| 1984-1988 | 81,564 | 31,729 | 48,201 |
| 1989-1993 | 78,822 | 32,347 | 45,549 |
| 1994-1998 | 70,836 | 29,544 | 39,945 |
| 1999-2003 | 58,743 | 11,716 | 46,344 |
| 2004-2006 | 79,734 | 24,495 | 54,553 |
| 2007-2010 | 66,459 | 9,303 | 50,797 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 42: Average Cultivated Extent and Production of Potato in Sri Lanka, 1970-2010**




Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 85: Average Cultivated Extent (Ha) of Capsicum Chillies, 1983-2010**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Kurunegala | Badulla | Matale | Nuwara-Eliya | Kandy | Puttalam |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1983-1987 | 3,375 | 738 | 399 | 509 | 211 | 159 | 225 |
| 1988-1992 | 3,019 | 587 | 381 | 356 | 249 | 147 | 253 |
| 1993-1997 | 2,889 | 455 | 504 | 254 | 339 | 341 | 154 |
| 1998-2002 | 2,774 | 326 | 484 | 236 | 579 | 203 | 122 |
| 2003-2007 | 3,004 | 371 | 573 | 209 | 696 | 102 | 189 |
| 2008-2010 | 3,290 | 413 | 546 | 183 | 526 | 124 | 322 |

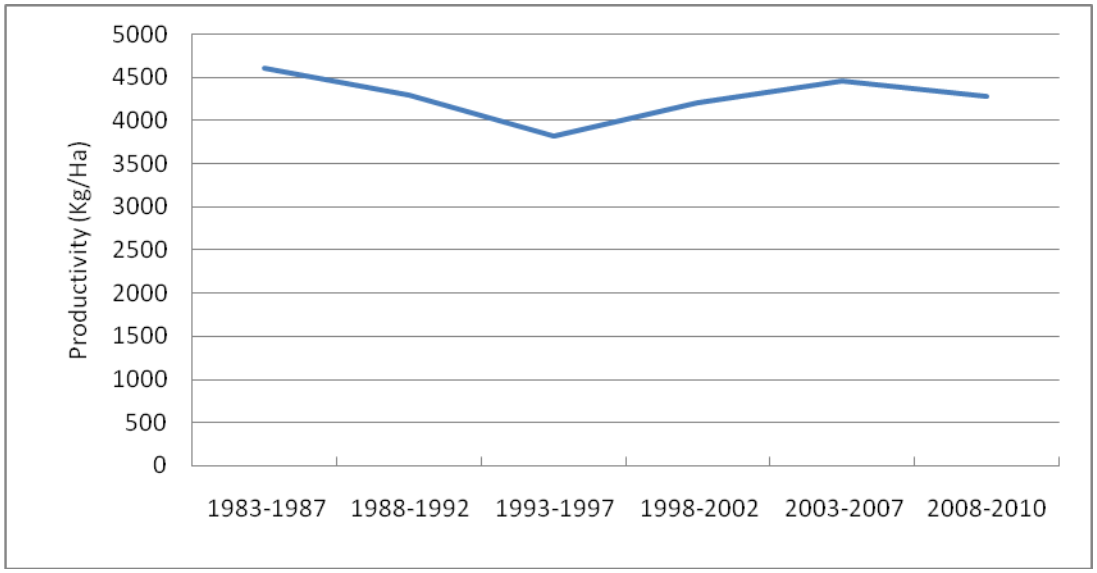
Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 86: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of Capsicum Chillies, 1983-2010**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Kurunegala | Badulla | Matale | Nuwara Eliya | Kandy | Puttalam |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1983-1987 | 4,614 | 5,680 | 3,897 | 7,061 | 7,171 | 2,113 | 2,209 |
| 1988-1992 | 4,307 | 5,295 | 3,543 | 7,435 | 4,385 | 1,850 | 3,352 |
| 1993-1997 | 3,824 | 4,941 | 3,726 | 5,965 | 3,525 | 1,457 | 3,526 |
| 1998-2002 | 4,212 | 4,386 | 5,045 | 5,661 | 3,199 | 1,808 | 3,467 |
| 2003-2007 | 4,469 | 3,604 | 6,227 | 3,718 | 4,020 | 3,372 | 4,645 |
| 2008-2010 | 4,292 | 2,993 | 5,637 | 2,945 | 4,509 | 4,210 | 4,810 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 43: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of Capsicum Chillies, 1983-2010**



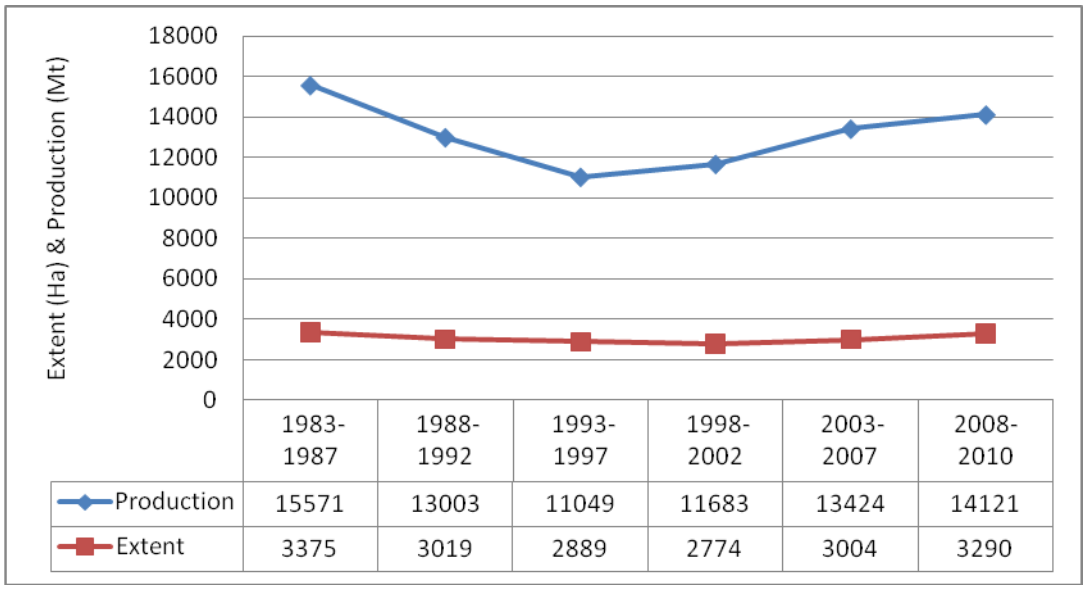

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 87: Average Production (Mt.) of Capsicum Chillies, 1983-2010**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Kurunegala | Badulla | Matale | Nuwara Eliya | Kandy | Puttalam |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1983-1987 | 15,571 | 4,192 | 1,555 | 3,594 | 1,513 | 336 | 497 |
| 1988-1992 | 13,003 | 3,108 | 1,350 | 2,647 | 1,092 | 272 | 848 |
| 1993-1997 | 11,049 | 2,248 | 1,878 | 1,515 | 1,195 | 497 | 543 |
| 1998-2002 | 11,683 | 1,430 | 2,442 | 1,336 | 1,852 | 367 | 423 |
| 2003-2007 | 13,424 | 1,337 | 3,568 | 777 | 2,798 | 344 | 878 |
| 2008-2010 | 14,121 | 1,236 | 3,078 | 539 | 2,372 | 522 | 1,549 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 44: Average Cultivated Extent and Production of Capsicum Chillies in Sri Lanka, 1983-2010**




Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 88: Average Cultivated Extent (Ha.) of Brinjals, 1973-2010**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Monaragala | Matale | Kurunegala | A'pura | Badulla | Ratnapura | Kandy |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1973-1977 | 12,617 | 1,714 | 1,036 | 1,092 | 1,028 | 603 | 558 | 759 |
| 1978-1982 | 10,473 | 1,189 | 844 | 804 | 839 | 831 | 486 | 782 |
| 1983-1987 | 9,666 | 466 | 656 | 978 | 697 | 646 | 584 | 559 |
| 1988-1992 | 9,421 | 466 | 811 | 1,011 | 622 | 562 | 393 | 491 |
| 1993-1997 | 9,143 | 506 | 626 | 853 | 779 | 598 | 568 | 403 |
| 1998-2002 | 9,845 | 786 | 686 | 571 | 1,033 | 992 | 741 | 379 |
| 2003-2007 | 10,014 | 844 | 453 | 578 | 1,470 | 1,076 | 621 | 397 |
| 2008-2010 | 11,092 | 720 | 332 | 856 | 1,673 | 1,122 | 642 | 421 |

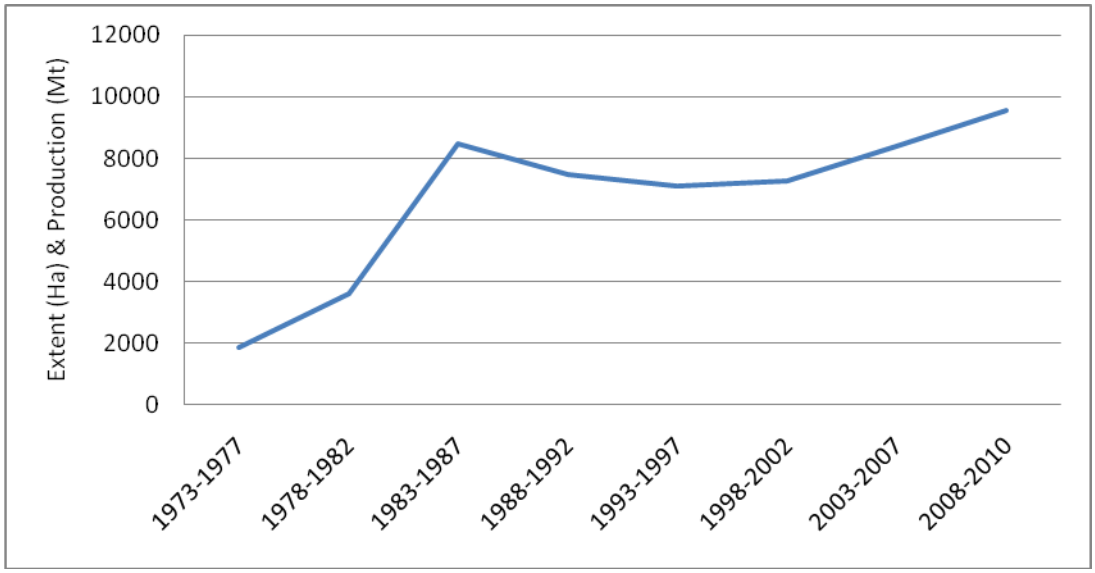
Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 89: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of Brinjals, 1973-2010**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Monara-gala | Matale | Kurune-gala | Anuradha-pura | Badulla | Ratnapura | Kandy |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1973-1977 | 1,880 | 1,695 | 1,496 | 2,269 | 3,348 | 2,886 | 5,862 | 1,148 |
| 1978-1982 | 3,640 | 2,616 | 1,787 | 8,397 | 2,061 | 4,615 | 6,383 | 2,979 |
| 1983-1987 | 8,467 | 12,414 | 9,098 | 9,032 | 7,252 | 9,358 | 12,094 | 5,368 |
| 1988-1992 | 7,487 | 10,384 | 7,739 | 6,987 | 7,572 | 8,674 | 8,303 | 3,727 |
| 1993-1997 | 7,110 | 10,213 | 6,670 | 6,319 | 4,399 | 8,592 | 7,306 | 3,628 |
| 1998-2002 | 7,270 | 9,609 | 6,664 | 6,431 | 4,100 | 9,473 | 7,641 | 3,158 |
| 2003-2007 | 8,384 | 10,607 | 8,084 | 5,683 | 7,406 | 11,975 | 8,573 | 8,710 |
| 2008-2010 | 9,561 | 12,283 | 6,395 | 4,556 | 7,059 | 12,904 | 10,746 | 11,981 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 45: Average Productivity (Kg/Ha.) of Brinjal, 1973-2010**



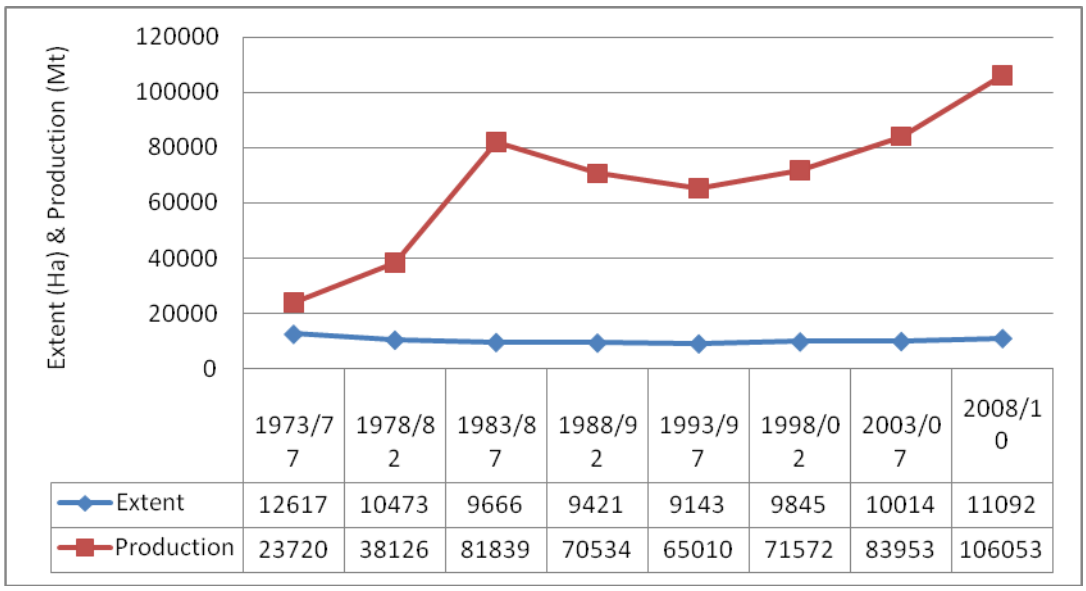

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 90: Average Production (Mt) of Brinjal, 1973-2010**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Monara-gala | Matale | Kurunegala | Anuradha-pura | Badulla | Ratnapura | Kandy |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1973-1977 | 23,720 | 2,906 | 1,550 | 2,478 | 3,441 | 1,740 | 3,271 | 871 |
| 1978-1982 | 38,126 | 3,110 | 1,508 | 6,751 | 1,729 | 3,835 | 3,102 | 2,330 |
| 1983-1987 | 81,839 | 5,785 | 5,968 | 8,833 | 5,055 | 6,045 | 7,063 | 3,001 |
| 1988-1992 | 70,534 | 4,839 | 6,276 | 7,064 | 4,710 | 4,875 | 3,263 | 1,830 |
| 1993-1997 | 65,010 | 5,168 | 4,174 | 5,390 | 3,427 | 5,138 | 4,150 | 1,462 |
| 1998-2002 | 71,572 | 7,553 | 4,574 | 3,672 | 4,235 | 9,397 | 5,662 | 1,197 |
| 2003-2007 | 83,953 | 8,952 | 3,662 | 3,287 | 10,889 | 12,885 | 5,324 | 3,458 |
| 2008-2010 | 106,053 | 8,844 | 2,123 | 3,900 | 11,810 | 14,478 | 6,899 | 5,044 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 46: Average Cultivated Extent and Production of Brinjal in Sri Lanka, 1973-2008**




Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 91: Average Cultivated Extent (Ha.) of Pineapple, 1973-2010**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Gampaha | Colombo | Kurunegala | Monaragala | Puttalam |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1973-1977 | 3,684 | - | 1,433 | 823 | 121 | 178 |
| 1978-1982 | 3,880 | 1,446 | 395 | 991 | 115 | 235 |
| 1983-1987 | 3,639 | 1,167 | 50 | 1,240 | 94 | 130 |
| 1988-1992 | 4,225 | 1,190 | 57 | 1,914 | 74 | 135 |
| 1993-1997 | 4,517 | 1,571 | 41 | 2,044 | 108 | 148 |
| 1998-2002 | 4,730 | 1,442 | 45 | 2,123 | 162 | 211 |
| 2003-2007 | 5,002 | 1,936 | 61 | 1,916 | 213 | 210 |
| 2008-2010 | 4,900 | 1,758 | 95 | 1,614 | 247 | 198 |

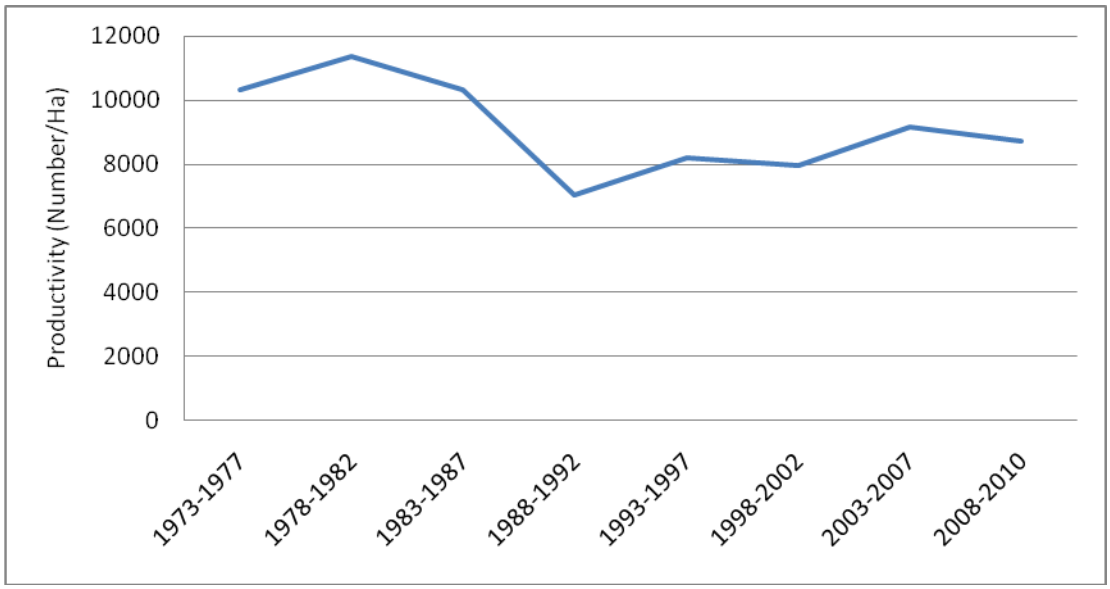
Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 92: Average Productivity (No./Ha.) of Pineapple, 1973-2010**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Gampaha | Colombo | Kurune-gala | Monara-gala | Puttalam |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1973-1977 | 10,335.23 | - | 11,410.33 | 8,206.56 | 7,504.13 | 11,252.81 |
| 1978-1982 | 11,367.01 | 9,674.23 | 6,802.53 | 11,677.09 | 11,991.30 | 9,093.62 |
| 1983-1987 | 10,314.65 | 5,573.07 | 17,920.00 | 10,593.55 | 10,914.89 | 10,900.00 |
| 1988-1992 | 7,058.93 | 5,100.84 | 12,508.77 | 6,607.11 | 7,783.78 | 9,829.63 |
| 1993-1997 | 8,221.39 | 6,130.49 | 12,573.53 | 9,479.45 | 5,388.89 | 7,398.65 |
| 1998-2002 | 7,994.93 | 5,554.79 | 7,676.99 | 10,587.38 | 6,351.85 | 7,009.48 |
| 2003-2007 | 9,178.93 | 8,091.43 | 6,967.21 | 11,889.87 | 7,281.69 | 6,652.38 |
| 2008-2010 | 8,722.65 | 8,567.12 | 9,431.57 | 1,000.00 | 9,178.14 | 4,464.65 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 47: Average Productivity (No./Ha.) of Pineapple, 1973-2010**



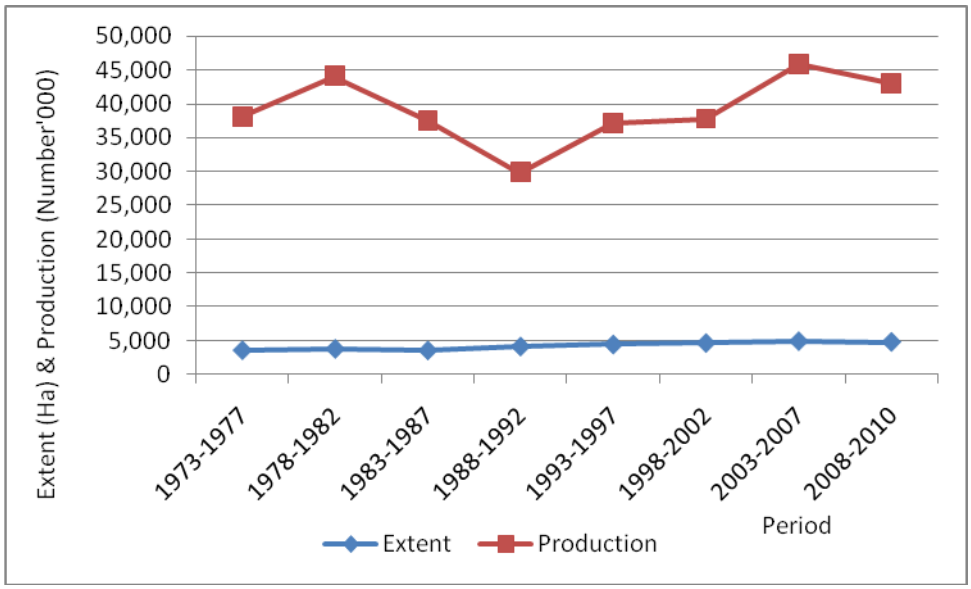

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 93: Average Production (No.'000) of Pineapple, 1973-2010**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Gampaha | Colombo | Kurunegala | Monaragala | Puttalam |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1973-1977 | 38,075 | - | 16,351 | 6,754 | 908 | 2,003 |
| 1978-1982 | 44,104 | 13,987 | 2,687 | 11,572 | 1,379 | 2,137 |
| 1983-1987 | 37,535 | 6,506 | 896 | 13,136 | 1,026 | 1,417 |
| 1988-1992 | 29,824 | 6,070 | 713 | 12,646 | 576 | 1,327 |
| 1993-1997 | 37,136 | 9,631 | 513 | 19,376 | 582 | 1,095 |
| 1998-2002 | 37,816 | 8,010 | 347 | 22,477 | 1,029 | 1,479 |
| 2003-2007 | 45,913 | 15,665 | 425 | 22,781 | 1,551 | 1,397 |
| 2008-2010 | 42,986 | 15,061 | 896 | 1,614 | 2,267 | 884 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 48: Average Cultivated Extent and Production of Pineapple in Sri Lanka**




Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 94: Average Cultivated Extent (Ha.) of Papaw, 1973-2010**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Kurune-gala | Ratnapura | Kandy | Anuradh apura | Polonna-ruwa | Hamban-tota | Gampaha |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1973-1977 | 2,655 | 589 | 146 | 160 | 150 | 90 | 81 | - |
| 1978-1982 | 2,761 | 398 | 215 | 113 | 200 | 90 | 131 | 310 |
| 1983-1987 | 2,969 | 345 | 270 | 95 | 170 | 72 | 132 | 386 |
| 1988-1992 | 3,401 | 387 | 189 | 109 | 176 | 107 | 136 | 369 |
| 1993-1997 | 3,018 | 326 | 242 | 131 | 144 | 109 | 198 | 293 |
| 1998-2002 | 3,301 | 272 | 177 | 135 | 156 | 189 | 225 | 403 |
| 2003-2007 | 5,053 | 277 | 307 | 330 | 379 | 228 | 440 | 434 |
| 2008-2010 | 6,704 | 492 | 370 | 444 | 548 | 212 | 907 | 405 |

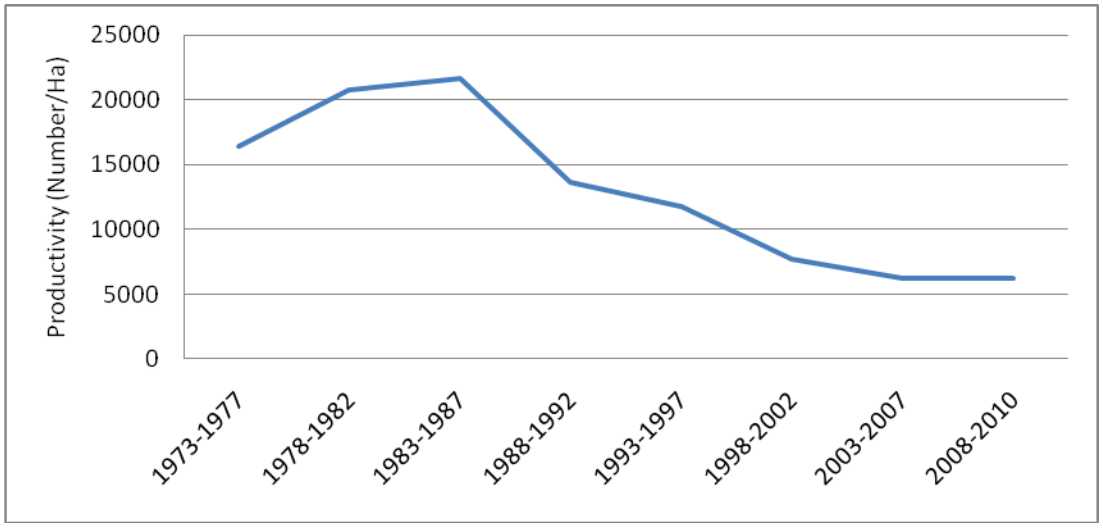
Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 95: Average Productivity (No./Ha) of Papaw, 1973-2010**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Kurune-gala | Ratna-pura | Kandy | Anuradha-pura | Polonna-ruwa | Hamban-tota | Gampaha |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1973-1977 | 16,380 | 23,114 | 23,699 | 10,544 | 10,407 | 10,644 | 23,506 | - |
| 1978-1982 | 20,732 | 41,306 | 16,121 | 7,018 | 15,995 | 16,089 | 48,397 | 9,361 |
| 1983-1987 | 21,603 | 31,806 | 48,485 | 4,558 | 20,859 | 12,125 | 22,992 | 4,502 |
| 1988-1992 | 13,606 | 13,475 | 28,428 | 4,267 | 13,517 | 7,729 | 24,198 | 7,022 |
| 1993-1997 | 11,747 | 19,460 | 14,640 | 2,527 | 12,812 | 7,899 | 13,793 | 4,467 |
| 1998-2002 | 77,245 | 10,963 | 7,604 | 2,348 | 11,519 | 5,153 | 6,880 | 4,930 |
| 2003-2007 | 6,220 | 8,448 | 6,156 | 3,224 | 7,071 | 4,965 | 6,759 | 3,993 |
| 2008-2010 | 6,229 | 6,606 | 5,965 | 4,968 | 4,589 | 4,500 | 8,281 | 3,259 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 49: Average Productivity (Kg./Ha) of Papaw, 1973-2010**



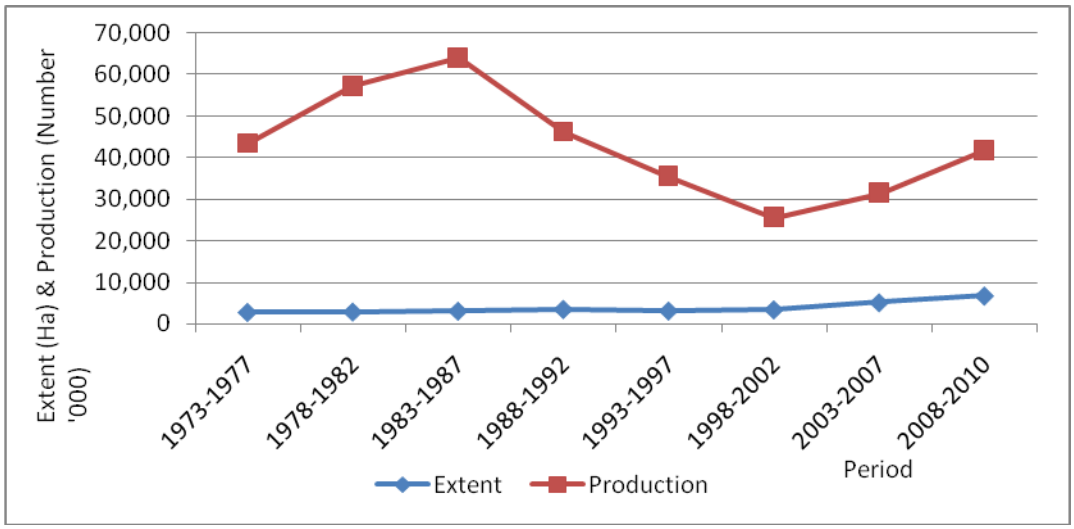

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 96: Average Production (No. '000) of Papaw, 1973-2010**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Kurune-gala | Ratnapura | Kandy | Anuradha-pura | Polonna-ruwa | Hamban-tota | Gampaha |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1973-1977 | 43,489 | 13,614 | 3,460 | 1,687 | 1,561 | 958 | 1,904 | - |
| 1978-1982 | 57,241 | 16,440 | 3,466 | 793 | 3,199 | 1,448 | 6,340 | 2,902 |
| 1983-1987 | 64,139 | 10,973 | 13,091 | 433 | 3,546 | 873 | 3,035 | 1,738 |
| 1988-1992 | 46,275 | 5,215 | 5,373 | 465 | 2,379 | 827 | 3,291 | 2,591 |
| 1993-1997 | 35,454 | 6,344 | 3,543 | 331 | 1,845 | 861 | 2,731 | 1,309 |
| 1998-2002 | 25,500 | 2,982 | 1,346 | 317 | 1,797 | 974 | 1,548 | 1,987 |
| 2003-2007 | 31,428 | 2,340 | 1,890 | 1,064 | 2,680 | 1,132 | 2,974 | 1,733 |
| 2008-2010 | 41,760 | 3,250 | 2,207 | 2,206 | 2,515 | 954 | 7,511 | 1,320 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 50: Average Cultivated Extent and Production of Papaw in Sri Lanka, 1973-2010**




Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 97: Average Cultivated Extent (Ha.) of Mango, 1973-2010**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Jaffna | Kurune-gala | Gampaha | Anuradh apura | Hamban-tota | Puttalam | Matara |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1973-1977 | 5,979 | 617 | 1,029 | - | 195 | 292 | 226 | 289 |
| 1978-1982 | 7,444 | 719 | 1,014 | 836 | 360 | 403 | 572 | 280 |
| 1983-1987 | 10,192 | 663 | 1,561 | 1,174 | 472 | 616 | 739 | 401 |
| 1988-1992 | 12,928 | 534 | 2,182 | 1,348 | 561 | 756 | 843 | 616 |
| 1993-1997 | 26,528 | 450 | 6,525 | 2,905 | 699 | 1,027 | 963 | 1,321 |
| 1998-2002 | 26,065 | 415 | 5,308 | 2,577 | 889 | 1,151 | 1,006 | 1,217 |
| 2003-2007 | 26,549 | 459 | 5,117 | 2,147 | 1,536 | 1,378 | 1,019 | 1,675 |
| 2008-2010 | 26,349 | 390 | 4,505 | 1,878 | 1,741 | 1,344 | 951 | 1,456 |

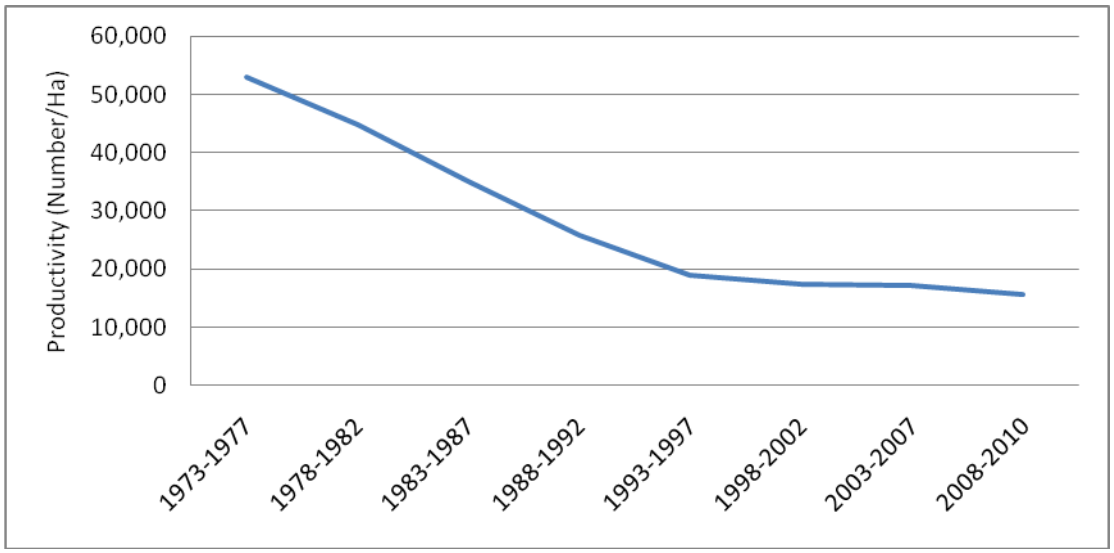
Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 98: Average Productivity (No./Ha) of Mango, 1973-2010**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Jaffna | Kurune-gala | Gampaha | Anuradh apura | Hamban-tota | Puttalam | Matara |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1973-1977 | 53,047 | 23,173 | 36,260 | | 74,415 | 69,632 | 46,174 | 149,394 |
| 1978-1982 | 44,782 | 10,320 | 31,606 | 33,687 | 33,918 | 136,036 | 43,400 | 37,427 |
| 1983-1987 | 35,040 | 14,697 | 50,716 | 8,869 | 46,268 | 71,149 | 22,193 | 28,177 |
| 1988-1992 | 25,863 | 5,248 | 36,472 | 21,731 | 33,016 | 28,124 | 21,877 | 22,513 |
| 1993-1997 | 19,015 | 5,841 | 19,946 | 20,077 | 19,111 | 25,010 | 17,246 | 14,590 |
| 1998-2002 | 17,504 | 597 | 20,910 | 16,997 | 19,531 | 19,311 | 14,211 | 12,051 |
| 2003-2007 | 17,144 | 9,357 | 20,733 | 17,930 | 19,025 | 20,717 | 13,732 | 13,168 |
| 2008-2010 | 15,677 | 11,708 | 15,929 | 13,162 | 13,996 | 18,936 | 14,259 | 12,207 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 51: Average Productivity (No./Ha) of Mango, 1973-2010**



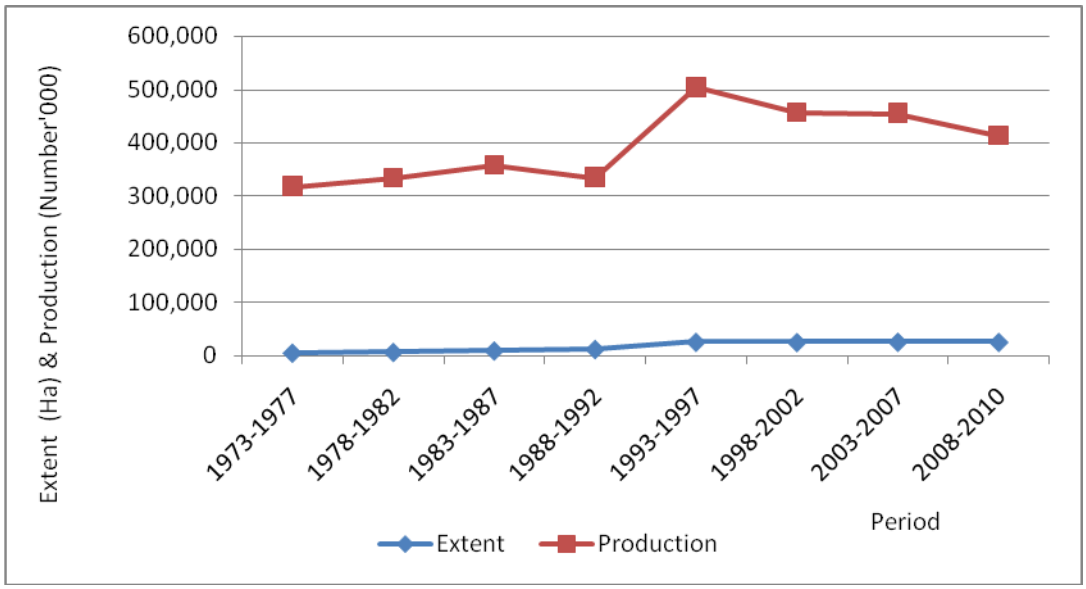

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 99: Average Production (No. '000) of Mango, 1973-2010**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Jaffna | Kurunegala | Gampa-ha | Anuradh-apura | Hamban-tota | Puttalam | Matara |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1973-1977 | 317,177 | 14,293 | 37,326 | - | 14,496 | 20,319 | 10,426 | 43,145 |
| 1978-1982 | 333,341 | 7,420 | 32,042 | 28,170 | 12,217 | 54,795 | 24,816 | 10,480 |
| 1983-1987 | 357,134 | 9,748 | 79,148 | 10,409 | 21,829 | 43,799 | 16,391 | 11,293 |
| 1988-1992 | 334,352 | 2,802 | 79,582 | 29,285 | 18,516 | 21,256 | 18,442 | 13,877 |
| 1993-1997 | 504,437 | 2,628 | 130,144 | 58,323 | 13,355 | 25,686 | 16,605 | 19,270 |
| 1998-2002 | 456,232 | 2,479 | 110,997 | 43,802 | 17,359 | 22,227 | 14,291 | 14,668 |
| 2003-2007 | 455,146 | 4,297 | 106,088 | 38,488 | 29,227 | 28,556 | 13,990 | 22,062 |
| 2008-2010 | 413,088 | 4,566 | 71,760 | 24,719 | 24,367 | 25,450 | 13,561 | 17,773 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 52: Average Cultivated Extent and Production of Mango in Sri Lanka, 1973-2010**




Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 100: Average Cultivated Extent (Ha.) of Plantain, 1973-2010**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Kurune-gala | Kegalle | Monara-gala | Ratnapura | Anuradha-pura | Hamban-tota | Badulla |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1973-1977 | 33,943 | 3,891 | 4,164 | 3,022 | 2,450 | 635 | 1,178 | 589 |
| 1978-1982 | 29,466 | 3,662 | 3,481 | 2,939 | 2,869 | 723 | 1,255 | 635 |
| 1983-1987 | 36,834 | 6,178 | 3,990 | 3,654 | 3,005 | 872 | 1,959 | 825 |
| 1988-1992 | 39,120 | 7,283 | 3,390 | 3,305 | 2,886 | 986 | 1,780 | 1,175 |
| 1993-1997 | 49,547 | 12,604 | 3,899 | 3,869 | 3,761 | 859 | 2,684 | 1,498 |
| 1998-2002 | 47,488 | 9,299 | 3,838 | 3,943 | 4,463 | 1,154 | 2,405 | 1,677 |
| 2003-2007 | 49,895 | 8,818 | 3,593 | 4,460 | 5,479 | 2,094 | 3,794 | 1,771 |
| 2008-2010 | 49,368 | 8,175 | 2,712 | 5,025 | 5,928 | 2,325 | 3,125 | 2,028 |

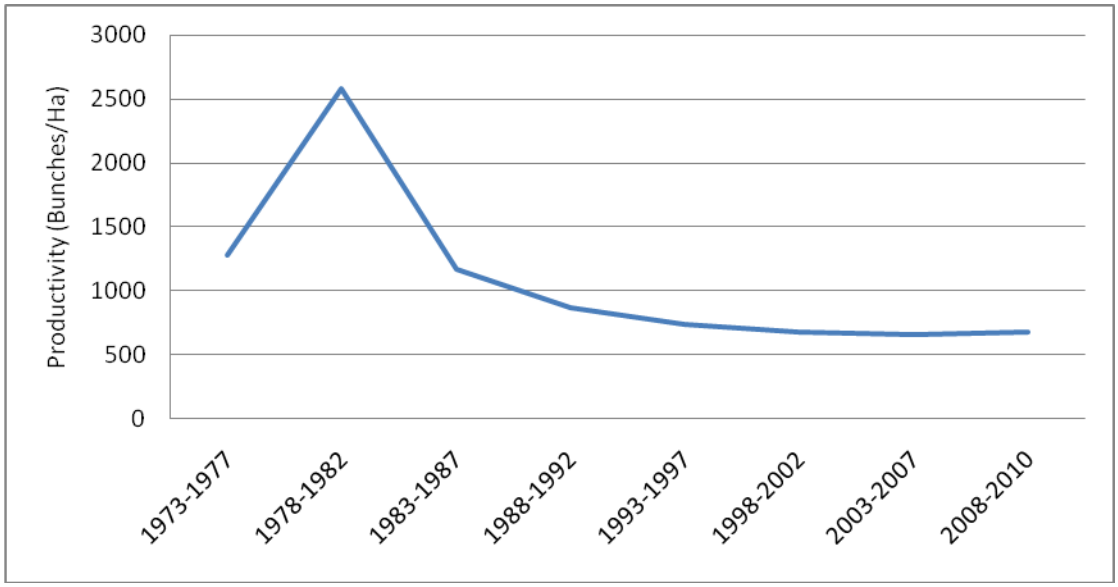
Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 101: Average Productivity (Bunches/Ha) of Plantain, 1973-2010**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Kurune-gala | Kegalle | Monara-gala | Ratnapura | Anuradh-apura | Hamban-tota | Badulla |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1973-1977 | 1,281 | 2,128 | 1,051 | 1,641 | 1,559 | 1,049 | 2,236 | 1,602 |
| 1978-1982 | 2,585 | 1,832 | 1,724 | 1,394 | 2,878 | 1,188 | 2,429 | 2,774 |
| 1983-1987 | 1,176 | 887 | 1,172 | 1,479 | 748 | 714 | 1,323 | 859 |
| 1988-1992 | 871 | 554 | 734 | 948 | 762 | 490 | 2,269 | 784 |
| 1993-1997 | 744 | 692 | 711 | 762 | 859 | 547 | 651 | 1,079 |
| 1998-2002 | 678 | 682 | 664 | 640 | 788 | 555 | 757 | 600 |
| 2003-2007 | 660 | 730 | 646 | 568 | 776 | 513 | 862 | 618 |
| 2008-2010 | 681 | 779 | 581 | 865 | 882 | 337 | 930 | 612 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 53: Average Productivity (Bunches/Ha) of Plantain, 1973-2010**



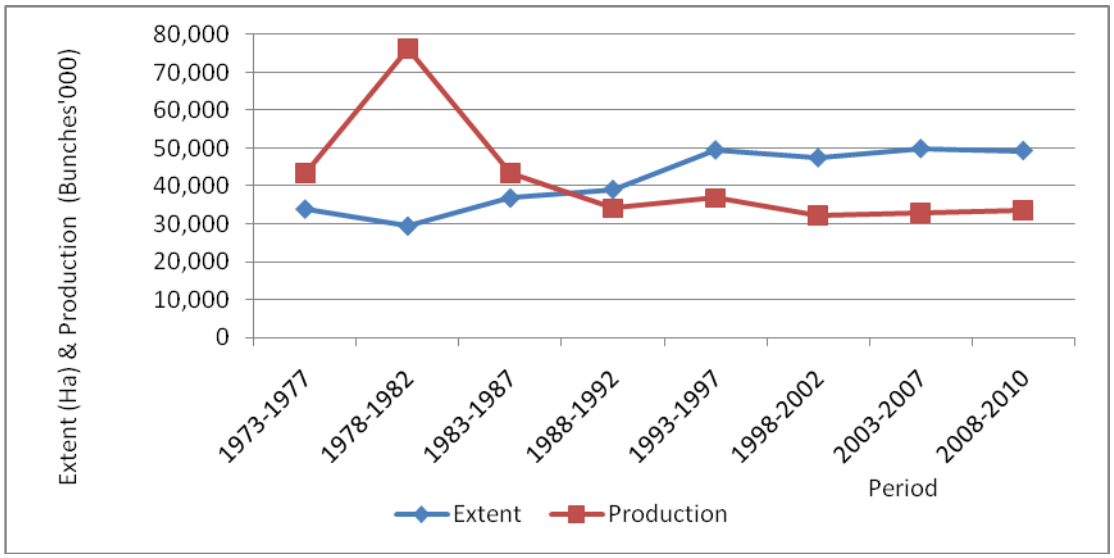

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 102: Average Production (Bunches'000) of Plantain, 1973-2010**

| Period | Sri Lanka | Kurune-gala | Kegalle | Monara-gala | Ratnapura | Anuradha-pura | Hamban-tota | Badulla |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1973-1977 | 43,494 | 8,278 | 4,378 | 4,959 | 3,819 | 666 | 2,633 | 943 |
| 1978-1982 | 76,163 | 6,707 | 6,000 | 4,098 | 8,256 | 859 | 3,048 | 1,761 |
| 1983-1987 | 43,300 | 5,477 | 4,676 | 5,404 | 2,247 | 623 | 2,591 | 709 |
| 1988-1992 | 34,089 | 4,034 | 2,489 | 3,134 | 2,199 | 483 | 4,038 | 922 |
| 1993-1997 | 36,845 | 8,723 | 2,773 | 2,947 | 3,231 | 470 | 1,747 | 1,616 |
| 1998-2002 | 32,218 | 6,344 | 2,547 | 2,525 | 3,517 | 641 | 1,820 | 1,007 |
| 2003-2007 | 32,955 | 6,434 | 2,319 | 2,535 | 4,249 | 1,074 | 3,269 | 1,094 |
| 2008-2010 | 33,626 | 6,368 | 1,577 | 4,347 | 5,230 | 783 | 2,906 | 1,242 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Figure 54: Average Cultivated Extent and Production of Plantain in Sri Lanka, 1973-2010**




Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 103: Change in Extent under Cultivation of Selected Food Crops**

| Crop | Period | Extent (Ha) | Period | Extent (Ha) | Change between period | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Number | Percentage |
| Paddy | 1960-1963 | 610,930 | 2004-2006 | 875,406 | 264,476 | 43.2 |
| *Kurakkan* | 1970-1973 | 23,497 | 2004-2006 | 5,743 | -17,754 | -75.5 |
| Maize | 1970-1973 | 20,230 | 2004-2006 | 27,941 | 7,711 | 38.1 |
| Cowpea | 1970-1973 | 4,766 | 2004-2006 | 10,558 | 5,792 | 121.5 |
| Green gram | 1970-1973 | 4,227 | 2004-2006 | 8,983 | 4,756 | 112.5 |
| Gingerly | 1970-1973 | 12,271 | 2004-2006 | 8,656 | -3,615 | -29.4 |
| Ground nut | 1970-1973 | 13,308 | 2004-2006 | 10,853 | -2,455 | -18.4 |
| Sorghum | 1970-1973 | 995 | 2004-2006 | 263 | -732 | -73.6 |
| *Meneri* | 1970-1973 | 1,310 | 2004-2006 | 90 | -1,220 | -93.1 |
| Soya beans | 1984-1988 | 3,710 | 2004-2006 | 2,479 | -1,231 | -33.2 |
| Black gram | 1984-1988 | 8,785 | 2004-2006 | 5,918 | -2,867 | -32.6 |
| Red onion | 1970-1973 | 7,624 | 2004-2006 | 5,470 | -2,154 | -28.2 |
| Manioc | 1970-1973 | 75,207 | 2004-2006 | 23,386 | -51,821 | -68.9 |
| Sweet potato | 1970-1973 | 18,108 | 2004-2006 | 6,558 | -11,550 | -63.8 |
| Chillies | 1970-1973 | 30,107 | 2004-2006 | 15,315 | -14,792 | -49.1 |
| Turmeric | 1970-1973 | 1,952 | 2004-2006 | 695 | -1,257 | -64.4 |
| Mustard | 1970-1973 | 2,548 | 2004-2006 | 339 | -2,209 | -86.7 |
| Beans | 1973-1977 | 4,467 | 2003-2007 | 7,436 | 2,969 | 66.5 |
| Cabbage | 1973-1977 | 2,625 | 2003-2007 | 4,029 | 1,404 | 53.5 |
| Tomato | 1973-1977 | 2,700 | 2002-2007 | 8,694 | 5,994 | 222 |
| Potato | 1970-1973 | 3,316 | 2004-2006 | 5,463 | 2,147 | 64.7 |
| Capsicum chillies | 1983-1987 | 3,375 | 2003-2007 | 3,004 | -371 | -10.9 |
| Brinjal | 1973-1977 | 12,167 | 2003-2007 | 10,014 | -2,153 | -17.7 |
| Pineapple | 1973-1977 | 3,684 | 2003-2007 | 5,002 | 1,318 | 35.8 |
| Papaw | 1973-1977 | 2,655 | 2002-2007 | 5,053 | 2,398 | 90.3 |
| Mango (Numbers/Ha) | 1973-1977 | 5,979 | 2003-2007 | 26,549 | 20,570 | 344.0 |
| Plantain(Bunches/Ha) | 1973-1977 | 33,943 | 2003-2007 | 49,895 | 15,952 | 47.1 |

Source: Derived from Department of Census and Statistics by authors

**Table 104: Change in Productivity of Selected OFCs**

| Crop | Period | Productivity (Kg/Ha) | Period | Productivity (Kg/Ha) | Change between period | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Number | Percentage |
| *Kurakkan* | 1970-1973 | 559.14 | 2004-2006 | 1,010.62 | 451 | 80.75 |
| Maize | 1970-1973 | 793.13 | 2004-2006 | 1,485.59 | 692 | 87.31 |
| Cowpea | 1970-1973 | 634.28 | 2004-2006 | 961.26 | 327 | 51.55 |
| Green gram | 1970-1973 | 576.69 | 2004-2006 | 919.51 | 343 | 59.45 |
| Gingerly | 1970-1973 | 553.50 | 2004-2006 | 634.59 | 81 | 14.65 |
| Ground nut | 1970-1973 | 227.91 | 2004-2006 | 822.91 | 595 | 261.07 |
| Sorghum | 1970-1973 | 626.13 | 2004-2006 | 836.50 | 210 | 33.60 |
| *Meneri* | 1970-1973 | 632.82 | 2004-2006 | 755.56 | 123 | 19.40 |
| Soya beans | 1984-1988 | 851.44 | 2004-2006 | 1,621.22 | 770 | 90.41 |
| Black gram | 1984-1988 | 921.34 | 2004-2006 | 1,090.06 | 169 | 18.31 |
| Red onion | 1970-1973 | 5,710.13 | 2004-2006 | 9,380.62 | 3,670 | 64.28 |
| Manioc | 1970-1973 | 5,328.19 | 2004-2006 | 9,550.84 | 4,223 | 79.25 |
| Sweet potato | 1970-1973 | 3,732.71 | 2004-2006 | 6,226.90 | 2,494 | 66.82 |
| Chillies | 1970-1973 | 977.63 | 2004-2006 | 3,182.96 | 2,205 | 225.58 |
| Turmeric | 1970-1973 | 1,475.41 | 2004-2006 | 5,467.63 | 3,992 | 270.58 |
| Mustard | 1970-1973 | 655.02 | 2004-2006 | 731.56 | 77 | 11.69 |
| Beans | 1973-1977 | 2,343.00 | 2003-2007 | 5,217.00 | 2,874 | 122.66 |
| Cabbage | 1973-1977 | 2,342.51 | 2003-2007 | 5,216.78 | 2,874 | 122.70 |
| Tomato | 1973-1977 | 2,700.00 | 2002-2007 | 8,964.00 | 6,264 | 232.00 |
| Potato | 1970-1973 | 8,822.00 | 2004-2006 | 14,595.00 | 5,773 | 65.44 |
| Capsicum chillies | 1983-1987 | 4,614.00 | 2003-2007 | 4,469.00 | -145 | -3.14 |
| Brinjal | 1973-1977 | 1,880.00 | 2003-2007 | 8,384.00 | 6,504 | 345.96 |
| Pineapple | 1973-1977 | 10,335.23 | 2003-2007 | 9,178.93 | -1,156 | -11.19 |
| Papaw | 1973-1977 | 16,380.00 | 2002-2007 | 6,220.00 | -10,160 | -62.03 |
| Mango (Numbers/Ha) | 1973-1977 | 53,047.00 | 2003-2007 | 17,144.00 | -35,903 | -67.68 |
| Plantain(Bunches/Ha) | 1973-1977 | 1,281.00 | 2003-2007 | 660.00 | -621 | -48.48 |

Source: Derived from Department of Census and Statistics by authors

**Table 105: Change in Production of Selected OFCs**

| Crop | Period | Production (Mt) | Period | Production (Mt) | Change between period | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Number | Percentage |
| *Kurakkan* | 1970-1973 | 13,138 | 2004-2006 | 5,804 | -7,334 | -55.82 |
| Maize | 1970-1973 | 16,045 | 2004-2006 | 41,509 | 25,464 | 158.70 |
| Cowpea | 1970-1973 | 3,023 | 2004-2006 | 10,149 | 7,126 | 235.73 |
| Green gram | 1970-1973 | 2,726 | 2004-2006 | 8,260 | 5,534 | 203.01 |
| Gingerly | 1970-1973 | 6,792 | 2004-2006 | 5,493 | -1,299 | -19.13 |
| Ground nut | 1970-1973 | 3,033 | 2004-2006 | 8,931 | 5,898 | 194.46 |
| Sorghum | 1970-1973 | 623 | 2004-2006 | 220 | -403 | -64.69 |
| *Meneri* | 1970-1973 | 829 | 2004-2006 | 68 | -761 | -91.80 |
| Soya beans | 1984-1988 | 3,158 | 2004-2006 | 4,019 | 861 | 27.26 |
| Black gram | 1984-1988 | 8,094 | 2004-2006 | 6,451 | -1,643 | -20.30 |
| Red onion | 1970-1973 | 43,534 | 2004-2006 | 51,312 | 7,778 | 17.87 |
| Manioc | 1970-1973 | 400,717 | 2004-2006 | 223,356 | -177,361 | -44.26 |
| Sweet potato | 1970-1973 | 67,592 | 2004-2006 | 40,836 | -26,756 | -39.58 |
| Chillies | 1970-1973 | 29,495 | 2004-2006 | 48,747 | 19,252 | 65.27 |
| Turmeric | 1970-1973 | 2,880 | 2004-2006 | 3,800 | 920 | 31.94 |
| Mustard | 1970-1973 | 1,669 | 2004-2006 | 248 | -1,421 | -85.14 |
| Beans | 1973-1977 | 104,644 | 2003-2007 | 387,922 | 283,278 | 270.71 |
| Cabbage | 1973-1977 | 13,368 | 2003-2007 | 59,969 | 46,601 | 348.60 |
| Tomato | 1973-1977 | 13,533 | 2002-2007 | 56,367 | 42,834 | 316.52 |
| Potato | 1970-1973 | 29,253 | 2004-2006 | 79,734 | 50,481 | 172.57 |
| Capsicum chillies | 1983-1987 | 15,571 | 2003-2007 | 13,424 | -2,147 | -13.79 |
| Brinjal | 1973-1977 | 23,720 | 2003-2007 | 83,953 | 60,233 | 253.93 |
| Pineapple | 1973-1977 | 38,075 | 2003-2007 | 45,913 | 7,838 | 20.59 |
| Papaw | 1973-1977 | 43,489 | 2002-2007 | 31,428 | -12,061 | -27.73 |
| Mango (No.' 000) | 1973-1977 | 317,177 | 2003-2007 | 455,146 | 137,969 | 43.50 |
| Plantain(Bunches'000) | 1973-1977 | 43,494 | 2003-2007 | 32,955 | -10,539 | -24.23 |

Source: Derived from Department of Census and Statistics by authors

# CHAPTER FIVE

## Export Crops Sub Sector and Sugarcane Production

**Table 106: Cultivated Extent (Ha.) of Tea, Rubber and Coconut by District, 1982 and 2002**

| District | Tea | | Rubber | | Coconut | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1982 | 2002 | 1982 | 2002 | 1982 | 2002 |
| Colombo | 251 | 194 | 10,317 | 7,064 | 9,222 | 7,292 |
| Gampaha | - | - | 3,364 | 3,055 | 57,049 | 43,130 |
| Kalutara | 3,586 | 7,067 | 47,633 | 29,922 | 12,358 | 11,276 |
| Kandy | 35,082 | 21,975 | 2,127 | 1,163 | 8,306 | 7,888 |
| Matale | 7,106 | 5,073 | 4,421 | 1,861 | 9,296 | 10,299 |
| Nuwara Eliya | 62,822 | 49,828 | 225 | 22 | 833 | 1,043 |
| Galle | 14,609 | 24,920 | 14,637 | 6,518 | 13,244 | 12,543 |
| Matara | 15,540 | 23,436 | 6,637 | 3,614 | 14,370 | 14,398 |
| Hambantota | 142 | 397 | 67 | 41 | 20,430 | 20,733 |
| Jaffna | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 10,027 | 3,454 |
| Kilinochchi | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 2,474 |
| Mannar | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 1,181 | 910 |
| Vavuniya | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 425 | 777 |
| Mullaitivu | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 2,205 | 2,656 |
| Batticaloa | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 4,090 | 3,537 |
| Ampara | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 3,886 | 5,087 |
| Trincomalee | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 1,807 | 2,108 |
| Kurunegala | 420 | 29 | 3,290 | 2,753 | 149,106 | 133,570 |
| Puttalam | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 51,781 | 46,091 |
| Anuradhapura | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 5,728 | 14,134 |
| Polonnaruwa | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 3,002 | 6,640 |
| Badulla | 34,741 | 30,369 | 969 | 412 | 885 | 2,715 |
| Moneragala | 797 | 899 | 2,193 | 1,830 | 4,170 | 10,701 |
| Ratnapura | 24,064 | 38,759 | 29,329 | 21,669 | 12,430 | 15,969 |
| Kegalle | 7,987 | 7,676 | 45,918 | 34,754 | 20,419 | 15,411 |
| Sri Lanka | 207,147 | 210,622 | 171,154 | 114,678 | 416,250 | 394,836 |

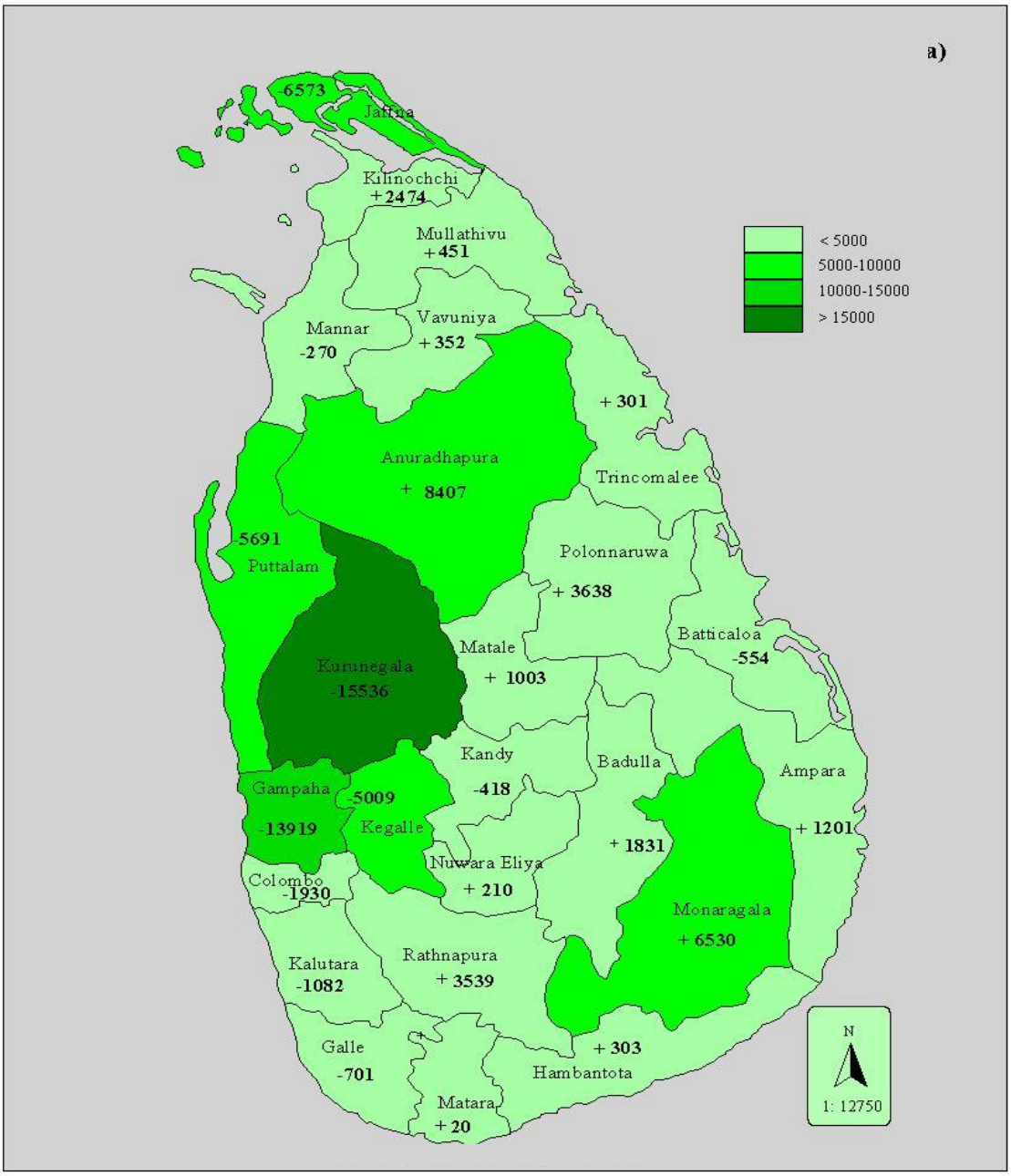
Total cultivation of tea in 2010 – 222,000 Ha.
Total cultivation of rubber in 2010- 126,000 Ha.
Total cultivation of coconut in 2010 – 394,836 Ha.
Source: Department of Census and Statistics, Census of Agriculture, 1982, 2002
www.statistics.gov.lk
N.A. - Not Available

**Table 107: Production and Export of Tea, 1980-2010**

| Year | Tea | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Production (Mt) | Quantity Exported (Mt) | Export as a % of Production |
| 1980 | 191,400 | 184,700 | 96.49 |
| 1981 | 210,100 | 183,310 | 87.25 |
| 1982 | 187,800 | 181,100 | 96.43 |
| 1983 | 179,200 | 157,950 | 88.14 |
| 1984 | 208,000 | 204,340 | 98.24 |
| 1985 | 214,100 | 197,960 | 92.46 |
| 1985 | 214,094 | 198,000 | 92.48 |
| 1986 | 211,276 | 207,800 | 98.35 |
| 1987 | 213,327 | 201,100 | 94.27 |
| 1988 | 226,952 | 219,900 | 96.89 |
| 1989 | 206,987 | 204,200 | 98.65 |
| 1990 | 233,165 | 216,000 | 92.64 |
| 1991 | 240,747 | 212,400 | 88.23 |
| 1992 | 178,870 | 178,200 | 99.63 |
| 1993 | 231,871 | 218,400 | 94.19 |
| 1994 | 242,214 | 229,600 | 94.79 |
| 1995 | 245,961 | 240,800 | 97.90 |
| 1996 | 258,427 | 244,100 | 94.46 |
| 1997 | 276,861 | 257,664 | 93.07 |
| 1998 | 280,055 | 265,300 | 94.73 |
| 1999 | 283,760 | 263,943 | 93.02 |
| 2000 | 305,843 | 281,351 | 91.99 |
| 2001 | 295,093 | 288,882 | 97.90 |
| 2002 | 310,032 | 291,800 | 94.11 |
| 2003 | 303,229 | 291,473 | 96.12 |
| 2004 | 308,092 | 298,300 | 94.04 |
| 2005 | 317,200 | 300,300 | 94.76 |
| 2006 | 310,800 | 308,300 | 99.19 |
| 2007 | 305,200 | 327,400 | 107.27 |
| 2008 | 318,700 | 319,700 | 100.31 |
| 2009 | 289,800 | 289,700 | 99.96 |
| 2010 | 329,000 | 314,300 | 95.53 |

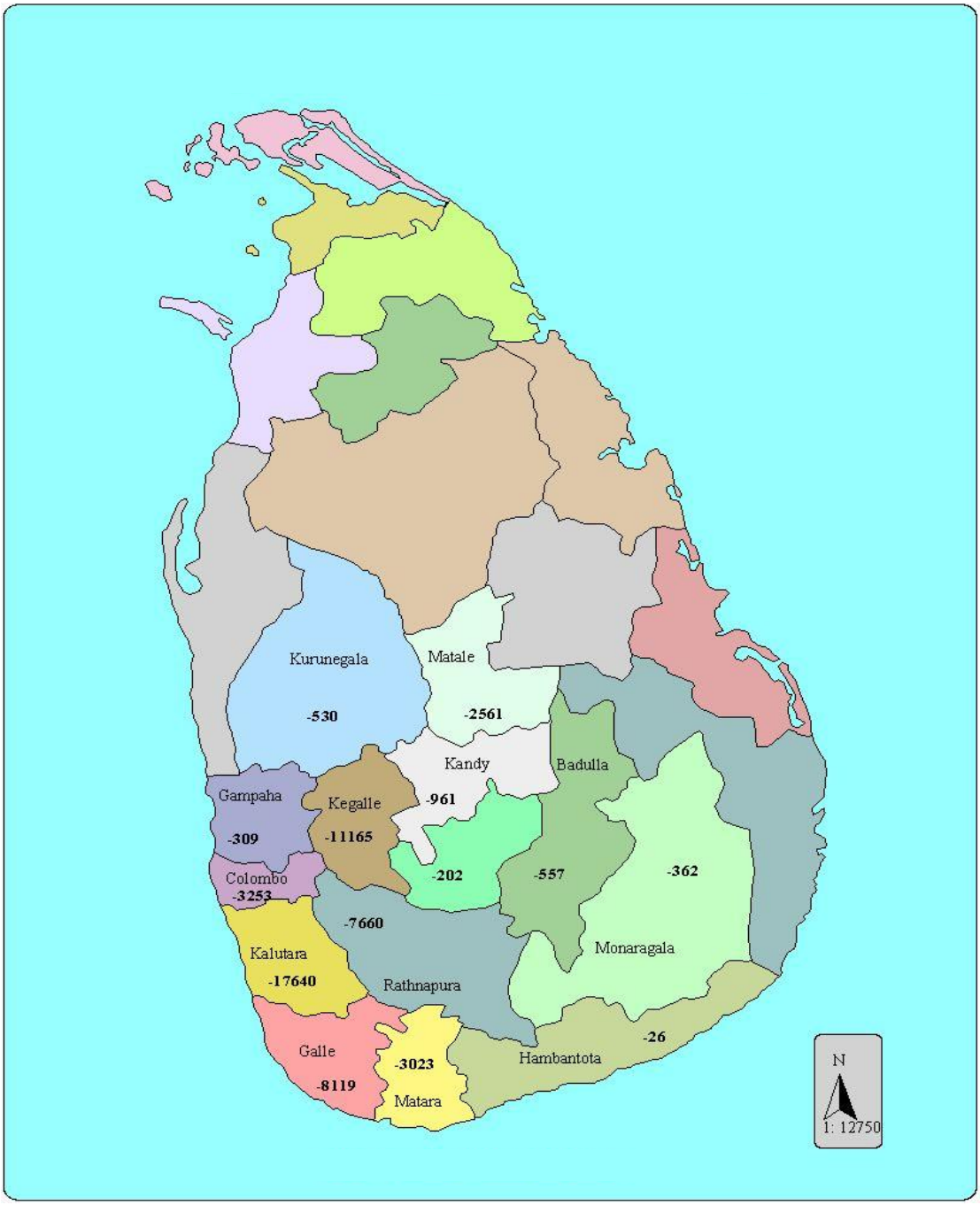
Source : Ministry of Plantation Industries, 2007
Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka-2011, Central Bank of Sri Lanka.

**Map 11: Changes of Coconut Extent (Ha.) by Districts, 1982-2002**




Source: Prepared by APPE Division, HARTI on the basis of Department of Census and Statistics Data

**Map 12: Changes of Rubber Extent (Ha.) by Districts, 1982-2002**




Source: Prepared by APPE Division, HARTI on the basis of Department of Census and Statistics Data

**Table 108: Production and Export of Rubber, 1980-2010**

| Year | Rubber | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Production (Mt) | Quantity Exported (Mt) | Export as a % of Production |
| 1980 | 133,200 | 120,900 | 90.76 |
| 1981 | 123,900 | 132,500 | 106.94 |
| 1982 | 125,200 | 131,300 | 105.04 |
| 1983 | 140,000 | 125,200 | 89.42 |
| 1984 | 141,900 | 126,200 | 88.93 |
| 1985 | 137,500 | 120,400 | 87.56 |
| 1985 | 137,493 | 120,448 | 87.60 |
| 1986 | 137,810 | 110,041 | 79.85 |
| 1987 | 121,806 | 105,988 | 87.01 |
| 1988 | 122,393 | 99,303 | 81.13 |
| 1989 | 110,743 | 86,020 | 77.68 |
| 1990 | 113,096 | 86,735 | 76.69 |
| 1991 | 103,853 | 76,350 | 73.52 |
| 1992 | 106,150 | 78,604 | 74.05 |
| 1993 | 104,200 | 69,604 | 66.80 |
| 1994 | 105,301 | 69,141 | 65.66 |
| 1995 | 105,717 | 68,235 | 64.54 |
| 1996 | 112,490 | 72,051 | 64.05 |
| 1997 | 105,783 | 61,402 | 58.05 |
| 1998 | 95,710 | 41,440 | 43.30 |
| 1999 | 96,585 | 42,740 | 44.25 |
| 2000 | 87,636 | 32,502 | 37.09 |
| 2001 | 86,232 | 31,951 | 37.05 |
| 2002 | 90,519 | 36,109 | 39.89 |
| 2003 | 92,008 | 35,200 | 38.26 |
| 2004 | 94,741 | 40,324 | 42.56 |
| 2005 | 104,400 | 72,700 | 69.63 |
| 2006 | 109,200 | 63,100 | 57.78 |
| 2007 | 117,600 | 52,000 | 44.22 |
| 2008 | 129,200 | 49,000 | 37.72 |
| 2009 | 136,900 | 56,000 | 40.90 |
| 2010 | 153,000 | 51,500 | 33.66 |

Source: Ministry of Plantation Industries, 2007
Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka-2011, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

**Table 109: Production and Export of Coconut, 1985-2004**

| Year | Total Production (Mt) | Quantity Exported (Mt) | Export as a % of Production |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1985 | 1,006,300 | 247,567 | 24.60 |
| 1986 | 1,033,850 | 290,733 | 28.12 |
| 1987 | 758,290 | 172,632 | 22.77 |
| 1988 | 657,600 | 74,710 | 11.36 |
| 1989 | 845,040 | 168,932 | 19.99 |
| 1990 | 861,370 | 164,604 | 19.11 |
| 1991 | 742,990 | 118,379 | 15.93 |
| 1992 | 781,090 | 135,686 | 17.37 |
| 1993 | 736,180 | 95,734 | 13.00 |
| 1994 | 894,030 | 139,527 | 15.61 |
| 1995 | 937,240 | 176,834 | 18.87 |
| 1996 | 866,220 | 151,078 | 17.44 |
| 1997 | 894,710 | 159,670 | 17.85 |
| 1998 | 872,430 | 115,078 | 13.19 |
| 1999 | 918,590 | 159,509 | 17.36 |
| 2000 | 1,051,540 | 209,082 | 19.88 |
| 2001 | 988,270 | 130,659 | 13.22 |
| 2002 | 836,540 | 78,568 | 9.39 |
| 2003 | 871,580 | 113,740 | 13.05 |
| 2004 | 881,100 | 142,726 | 16.20 |

Source: Ministry of Plantation Industries, 2005

**Table 110: Manufacture of Copra, Coconut Oil, Poonac and Desiccated Coconut (Mt), 1950-2010**

| Year | Copra | Coconut Oil | Poonac | Desiccated Coconut |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 300,611 | 110,250 | 55,125 | 45,628 |
| 1951 | 256,702 | 145,875 | 72,937 | 40,407 |
| 1952 | 274,569 | 143,500 | 71,750 | 56,512 |
| 1953 | 232,982 | 130,000 | 65,000 | 58,194 |
| 1954 | 219,011 | 106,000 | 53,000 | 56,087 |
| 1955 | 290,681 | 137,375 | 68,687 | 58,788 |
| 1956 | 262,586 | 125,500 | 62,750 | 64,763 |
| 1957 | 142,609 | 66,024 | 33,012 | 49,681 |
| 1958 | 145,432 | 72,178 | 36,089 | 57,645 |
| 1959 | 197,940 | 95,169 | 47,584 | 53,329 |
| 1960 | 190,284 | 98,885 | 49,442 | 55,818 |
| 1961 | 268,136 | 130,527 | 65,314 | 49,121 |
| 1962 | 315,201 | 148,714 | 74,358 | 49,814 |
| 1963 | 291,662 | 152,552 | 76,276 | 51,618 |
| 1964 | 323,693 | 162,881 | 81,446 | 50,892 |
| 1965 | 271,024 | 141,183 | 70,592 | 54,250 |
| 1966 | 221,890 | 123,502 | 61,751 | 47,903 |
| 1967 | 200,956 | 113,785 | 56,893 | 47,814 |
| 1968 | 201,280 | 110,570 | 55,286 | 71,059 |
| 1969 | 200,930 | 111,738 | 55,869 | 55,494 |
| 1970 | 183,321 | 108,182 | 54,091 | 54,883 |
| 1971 | 226,609 | 131,600 | 65,800 | 54,750 |
| 1972 | 255,132 | 132,813 | 66,407 | 49,052 |
| 1973 | 99,775 | 61,400 | 30,700 | 37,982 |
| 1974 | 108,473 | 64,855 | 32,427 | 42,336 |

| Continued **Table 110: Manufacture of Copra, Coconut Oil, Poonac and Desiccated Coconut (Mt), 1950-2010** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1975 | 203,082 | 120,263 | 60,132 | 51,582 |
| 1976 | 162,818 | 100,196 | 50,098 | 46,186 |
| 1977 | 79,885 | 49,160 | 24,580 | 30,327 |
| 1978 | 130,145 | 80,089 | 40,045 | 41,591 |
| 1979 | 163,145 | 100,397 | 50,198 | 39,975 |
| 1980 | 101,619 | 62,535 | 31,267 | 31,860 |
| 1981 | 125,083 | 75,658 | 37,829 | 40,685 |
| 1982 | 170,397 | 102,485 | 51,242 | 42,096 |
| 1983 | 138,408 | 82,884 | 41,442 | 43,348 |
| 1984 | 62,295 | 36,834 | 18,417 | 32,518 |
| 1985 | 218,456 | 129,807 | 64,904 | 53,240 |
| 1986 | 242,616 | 143,300 | 71,650 | 62,645 |
| 1987 | 125,372 | 71,622 | 35,811 | 51,428 |
| 1988 | 61,987 | 34,548 | 17,274 | 22,774 |
| 1989 | 129,528 | 74,633 | 37,316 | 46,891 |
| 1990 | 128,806 | 74,804 | 37,402 | 55,258 |
| 1991 | 60,568 | 32,556 | 16,278 | 49,308 |
| 1992 | 54,956 | 30,219 | 15,110 | 53,612 |
| 1993 | 40,685 | 22,000 | 11,000 | 39,613 |
| 1994 | 103,985 | 60,000 | 30,000 | 55,887 |
| 1995 | 112,643 | 64,515 | 32,008 | 68,389 |
| 1996 | 74,468 | 41,000 | 20,500 | 62,533 |
| 1997 | 67,348 | 36,185 | 18,092 | 65,528 |
| 1998 | 70,272 | 38,000 | 19,000 | 45,070 |
| 1999 | 64,602 | 35,125 | 17,562 | 67,584 |
| 2000 | 82,062 | 44,407 | 22,204 | 89,030 |
| 2001 | 112,996 | 64,320 | 32,160 | 50,955 |
| 2002 | 59,033 | 30,100 | 15,050 | 30,700 |
| 2003 | 36,600 | 12,500 | 6,300 | 46,200 |
| 2004 | 37,100 | 25,000 | 12,500 | 54,900 |
| 2005 | 17,000 | 20,000 | 10,000 | 37,000 |
| 2006 | 19,000 | 38,000 | 19,000 | 45,000 |
| 2007 | 14,000 | 76,000 | 37,000 | 43,000 |
| 2008 | 13,000 | 59,000 | 30,000 | 38,100 |
| 2009 | 8,600 | 75,500 | 37,800 | 38,000 |
| 2010 | 100 | 65,100 | 32,600 | 28,800 |

Source: Coconut Development Authority
Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka-2011, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

**Table 111: Coconut Production, Exports of Kernel, Products and Domestic Consumption, 1950-2009**

| Year | Total Coconut Production (Min.Nuts)* | Export of Kernel products (Min.Nut. Equivalent) | Manufacture of Kernel Products (Min.Nuts.) | Domestic Consumption (Min.Nuts) ** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 1,982 | 52.4 | N.A. | 943 |
| 1951 | 2,238 | 56.7 | N.A. | 968 |
| 1952 | 2,455 | 59.5 | N.A. | 993 |
| 1953 | 2,288 | 55.4 | N.A. | 1,019 |
| 1954 | 2,203 | 53.5 | N.A. | 1,044 |
| 1955 | 2,420 | 63.7 | N.A. | 1,074 |
| 1956 | 2,374 | 60.2 | N.A. | 1,116 |
| 1957 | 2,108 | 45.6 | N.A. | 1,146 |
| 1958 | 2,109 | 44.3 | N.A. | 1,174 |
| 1959 | 2,313 | 49.3 | N.A. | 1,203 |
| 1960 | 2,183 | 44.7 | N.A. | 1,237 |
| 1961 | 2,601 | 52.3 | N.A. | 1,271 |
| 1962 | 2,811 | 54.7 | N.A. | 1,305 |
| 1963 | 2,549 | 47.7 | N.A. | 1,331 |
| 1964 | 2,991 | 54.4 | N.A. | 1,363 |
| 1965 | 2,676 | 47.8 | N.A. | 1,396 |
| 1966 | 2,461 | 41.8 | N.A. | 1,430 |
| 1967 | 2,416 | 39.3 | N.A. | 1,463 |
| 1968 | 2,601 | 42.4 | N.A. | 1,499 |
| 1969 | 2,440 | 37.1 | N.A. | 1,532 |
| 1970 | 2,510 | 35.3 | N.A. | 1,564 |
| 1971 | 2,610 | 42.5 | N.A. | 1558 |
| 1972 | 2,818 | 1,259 | 1,637 | 1,559 |
| 1973 | 1,948 | 423 | 751 | 1,525 |
| 1974 | 2,030 | 468 | 809 | 1,562 |
| 1975 | 2,585 | 914 | 1,319 | 1,671 |
| 1976 | 2,330 | 794 | 1,122 | 1,536 |
| 1977 | 1,821 | 233 | 601 | 1,588 |
| 1978 | 2,207 | 507 | 928 | 1,700 |
| 1979 | 2,393 | 561 | 1,076 | 1,832 |
| 1980 | 2,026 | 242 | 718 | 1,784 |
| 1981 | 2,258 | 439 | 893 | 1,819 |
| 1982 | 2,521 | 628 | 1,125 | 1,893 |
| 1983 | 2,312 | 572 | 976 | 1,740 |
| 1984 | 1,942 | 282 | 527 | 1,660 |
| 1985 | 2,958 | 931 | 1,438 | 2,027 |
| 1986 | 3,039 | 1,162 | 1,620 | 1,877 |
| 1987 | 2,292 | 561 | 967 | 1,731 |
| 1988 | 1,937 | 236 | 460 | 1,701 |
| 1989 | 2,484 | 588 | 957 | 1,896 |
| 1990 | 2,532 | 514 | 1,010 | 2,018 |
| 1991 | 2,184 | 389 | 633 | 1,795 |
| 1992 | 2,296 | 437 | 637 | 1,859 |
| 1993 | 2,164 | 317 | 473 | 1,847 |
| 1994 | 2,622 | 473 | 909 | 1,982 |
| 1995 | 2,755 | 608 | 1,042 | 2,009 |

**Continued Table 111: Coconut Production, Exports of Kernel, Products and Domestic Consumption, 1950-2009**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1996 | 2,546 | 508 | 809 | 2,042 |
| 1997 | 2,630 | 613 | 869 | 2,015 |
| 1998 | 2,522 | 461 | 742 | 2,053 |
| 1999 | 2,828 | 648 | 934 | 2,063 |
| 2000 | 3,096 | 846 | 1,218 | 2,126 |
| 2001 | 2,769 | 574 | 1,087 | 2,322 |
| 2002 | 2,392 | 384 | 620 | 2,056 |
| 2003 | 2,562 | 461 | N.A. | 1,834 |
| 2004 | 2,591 | 538 | N.A. | 1,853 |
| 2005 | 2,515 | 377 | N.A. | 1,872 |
| 2006 | 2,785 | 456 | N.A. | 1,901 |
| 2007 | 2,869 | 406 | N.A. | 1,900 |
| 2008 | 2,909 | 360 | N.A. | 1,798 |
| 2009 | 2,762 | 367 | N.A. | 1,816 |

Notes : * Coconut Production estimates are the aggregate of the nut equivalent of oil and desiccated coconut production, domestic fresh nut consumption, nut equivalent of copra exports and change in copra stocks.

** Domestic consumption is taken at 95.52 fresh nuts 1.81 bottles of coconut oil per head per annum (approximately)

***Population figures are mid-year estimates by Department of Census and Statistics. The following conversion factors are used for the estimation of nut equivalent of export products 1Mt Copra – 5,775 nuts, 1Mt D.C. – 8,000 nuts, 1Mt Oil- 8,800 nuts

Source: Coconut Development Authority
Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka-2011, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

N.A. - Not Available

**Table 112: Exports of Kernel Products, 1973-2010**

| Year | Coconut Oil (Mt) | Desiccated Coconut (Mt) | Copra (Mt) | Poonac (Mt) | Fresh Nuts ('000 Nuts) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1973 | 9,883 | 39,021 | 344 | NO E XPORTS | 5,001 |
| 1974 | 25,484 | 42,359 | 432 | | 1,966 |
| 1975 | 68,876 | 51,121 | 1,230 | | 9,525 |
| 1976 | 58,978 | 45,454 | 1,245 | | 7,232 |
| 1977 | 2,133 | 31,957 | 276 | | N.A. |
| 1978 | 28,267 | 40,664 | 924 | | N.A. |
| 1979 | 33,961 | 41,766 | 1,080 | | 348 |
| 1980 | 2,443 | 32,492 | 275 | N.A. | N.A. |
| 1981 | 20,610 | 38,502 | 2,123 | 4,600 | 2,089 |
| 1982 | 38,855 | 42,393 | 3,859 | 25,387 | 9,469 |
| 1983 | 32,721 | 42,135 | 3,722 | 3,000 | 5,696 |
| 1984 | 7,606 | 30,099 | 2,440 | N.A. | 4,395 |
| 1985 | 66,144 | 52,187 | 7,520 | 30,435 | 10,104 |
| 1986 | 85,347 | 60,819 | 9,753 | 40,080 | 17,794 |
| 1987 | 17,297 | 53,236 | 8,986 | 5,550 | 16,328 |
| 1988 | 5,350 | 22,422 | 5,847 | 4,600 | 12,112 |
| 1989 | 29,668 | 43,205 | 8,250 | 11,880 | 16,262 |
| 1990 | 12,224 | 52,693 | 7,250 | 7,020 | 22,191 |
| 1991 | 1,049 | 46,815 | 7,665 | 23 | 24,434 |
| 1992 | 2,414 | 53,251 | 5,850 | N.A. | 24,782 |
| 1993 | 2,581 | 36,229 | 4,935 | N.A. | 22,329 |
| 1994 | 4,529 | 53,286 | 6,485 | 3,950 | 25,444 |
| 1995 | 8,953 | 66,060 | 10,219 | 1,251 | 26,517 |
| 1996 | 2,812 | 60,796 | 7,843 | 44 | 17,450 |
| 1997 | 3,702 | 63,739 | 8,547 | 9 | 17,717 |
| 1998 | 2,667 | 45,235 | 8,992 | N.A. | 17,535 |
| 1999 | 3,622 | 62,949 | 11,212 | 17 | 22,999 |
| 2000 | 4,656 | 82,735 | 14,563 | 7,337 | 29,025 |
| 2001 | 3,436 | 49,874 | 15,037 | 6,614 | 27,515 |
| 2002 | 2,585 | 28,557 | 13,281 | 21 | 23,679 |
| 2003 | 2,500 | 42,200 | 17,500 | N.A. | 34,500 |
| 2004 | 2,100 | 54,100 | 15,100 | N.A. | 41,400 |
| 2005 | 1,400 | 33,400 | 16,900 | N.A. | 40,600 |
| 2006 | 1,800 | 41,600 | 18,700 | N.A. | 48,100 |
| 2007 | 1,400 | 37,000 | 16,800 | N.A. | 46,600 |
| 2008 | 1,500 | 36,000 | 13,300 | N.A. | 32,300 |
| 2009 | 1,900 | 42,400 | 4,800 | N.A. | 46,000 |
| 2010 | 2,300 | 28,900 | 500 | N.A. | 29,200 |

Source: Coconut Development Authority
Economic and Social Statistics-2011, Central Bank of Sri Lanka
N.A. - Not Available

**Table 113: Cultivated and Harvested Extent (Ha) of Sugarcane, 1972-2010**

| Year | Extent cultivated (Ha) | Extent Harvested (Ha) |
|---|---|---|
| 1972 | 3,932 | 3,321 |
| 1973 | 5,258 | 3,551 |
| 1974 | 5,485 | 4,932 |
| 1975 | 5,864 | 4,200 |
| 1976 | 6,413 | 5,471 |
| 1977 | 4,167 | 4,585 |
| 1978 | 4,847 | 4,807 |
| 1979 | 6,522 | 5,372 |
| 1980 | 6,376 | 5,638 |
| 1981 | 5,937 | 5,393 |
| 1982 | 5,603 | 5,273 |
| 1983 | 5,710 | 5,328 |
| 1984 | 7,723 | 4,686 |
| 1985 | 4,682 | 4,527 |
| 1986 | 6,193 | 4,917 |
| 1987 | 10,688 | 6,615 |
| 1988 | 11,657 | 9,111 |
| 1989 | 10,557 | 8,699 |
| 1990 | 10,534 | 8,114 |
| 1991 | 12,936 | 8,289 |
| 1992 | 14,376 | 10,531 |
| 1993 | 12,890 | 11,095 |
| 1994 | 11,511 | 13,300 |
| 1995 | 10,574 | 13,574 |
| 1996 | 11,401 | 15,100 |
| 1997 | 13,793 | 15,528 |
| 1998 | 13,563 | 12,709 |
| 1999 | 7,976 | 6,125 |
| 2000 | 7,037 | 6,246 |
| 2001 | 7,557 | 6,045 |
| 2002 | 7,873 | 5,903 |
| 2003 | 7,308 | 5,395 |
| 2004 | 8,240 | 6,655 |
| 2005 | 8,445 | 6,432 |
| 2006 | 8,831 | 8,390 |
| 2007 | 7,544 | 6,185 |
| 2008 | 7,294 | 6,271 |
| 2009 | 7,320 | 5,978 |
| 2010 | 7,372 | 5,988 |

Source: Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka, Various Issues, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

**Table 114: Local Production, Import and Per Capita Consumption of Sugar, 1972-2010**

| Year | Local production (Mt) | Import (Mt'000) | Per capita consumption (Kg/Per person) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1972 | 6,660 | 214 | 20 |
| 1973 | 12,194 | 191 | 15 |
| 1974 | 19,481 | 42 | 5 |
| 1975 | 18,283 | 62 | 6 |
| 1976 | 23,512 | 47 | 5 |
| 1977 | 23,316 | 100 | 7 |
| 1978 | 17,376 | 176 | 12.4 |
| 1979 | 19,624 | 246 | 17.0 |
| 1980 | 26,289 | 209 | 14.2 |
| 1981 | 25,291 | 241 | 15.9 |
| 1982 | 23,060 | 133 | 10.2 |
| 1983 | 21,833 | 315 | 21.8 |
| 1984 | 19,765 | 263 | 18.2 |
| 1985 | 19,501 | 388 | 25.7 |
| 1986 | - | - | - |
| 1987 | 29,297 | 376 | 24.0 |
| 1988 | 53,521 | 319 | 20.7 |
| 1989 | 53,839 | 320 | 20.6 |
| 1990 | 57,165 | 305 | 21.3 |
| 1991 | 66,450 | 358 | 24.6 |
| 1992 | 59,974 | 370 | 24.7 |
| 1993 | 68,603 | 394 | 26.3 |
| 1994 | 72,274 | 491 | 31.5 |
| 1995 | 71,416 | 418 | 27.0 |
| 1996 | 70,114 | 381 | 24.6 |
| 1997 | 63,106 | 545 | 32.8 |
| 1998 | 61,549 | 444 | 26.9 |
| 1999 | 65,519 | 479 | 28.6 |
| 2000 | 64,481 | 562 | 32.4 |
| 2001 | 47,934 | 420 | 25.0 |
| 2002 | 37,661 | 554 | 31.1 |
| 2003 | 61,020 | 509 | 29.6 |
| 2004 | 63,151 | 438 | 25.8 |
| 2005 | 53,376 | 444 | 25.3 |
| 2006 | 56,020 | 525 | 27.89 |
| 2007 | 29,544 | 481 | 24.20 |
| 2008 | 39,378 | 575 | 29.03 |
| 2009 | 31,774 | 467 | N.A. |
| 2010 | 31,335 | 559 | N.A. |

Source: Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka, Various Issues, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

**Table 115: Average Cultivated Extent, Production and Export Quantity of Cocoa, 1972-2010**

| Period | Extent cultivated (Ha) | Production (Mt) | Exports- Quantity (Mt) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1972-1976 | 9,041 | 13,393 | 1,181 |
| 1977-1981 | 8,437 | 11,984 | 958 |
| 1982-1986 | 8,262 | 9,059 | 772 |
| 1987-1991 | 8,650 | 4,000 | 263 |
| 1992-1996 | 6,252 | 3,619 | 63 |
| 1997-2001 | 5,540 | 3,660 | 81 |
| 2002-2007 | 3,494 | 2,263 | 62 |
| 2008-2010 | 2,720 | 1,731 | 607 |

Source: Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka, Various Issues, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

**Table 116: Average Cultivated Extent, Production and Export Quantity of Cinnamon, 1972-2010**

| Period | Extent cultivated (Ha) | Production (Mt) | Exports- Quantity (Mt) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1972-1976 | 21,333 | 16,422 | N.A. |
| 1977-1981 | 22,146 | 25,448 | N.A. |
| 1982-1986 | 21,395 | 16,046 | 1,518 |
| 1987-1991 | 20,468 | 9,940 | 7,242 |
| 1992-1996 | 23,447 | 11,685 | 9,592 |
| 1997-2001 | 24,536 | 12,212 | 10,219 |
| 2002-2007 | 25,741 | 13,080 | 11,848 |
| 2008-2010 | 28,267 | 14,815 | 12,053 |

Source: Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka, Various Issues, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

**Table 117: Average Cultivated Extent, Production and Export Quantity of Cardamoms, 1972-2010**

| Period | Extent cultivated (Ha) | Production (Mt) | Exports- Quantity (Mt) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1972-1976 | 3,903 | 5,227 | 209 |
| 1977-1981 | 4,943 | 4,293 | 159 |
| 1982-1986 | 5,243 | 2,770 | 193 |
| 1987-1991 | 4,392 | 440 | 104 |
| 1992-1996 | 4,518 | 1,083 | 17 |
| 1997-2001 | 4,166 | 1,114 | 11 |
| 2002-2007 | 2,929 | 784 | 6 |
| 2008-2010 | 1,452 | 502 | 6 |

Source: Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka, Various Issues, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

**Table 118: Average Cultivated Extent, Production and Export Quantity of Pepper, 1972-2010**

| Period | Extent cultivated (Ha) | Production (Mt) | Exports- Quantity (Mt) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1972-1976 | 6,145 | 14,464 | 520 |
| 1977-1981 | 8,258 | 15,930 | 1,082 |
| 1982-1986 | 11,144 | 13,626 | 1,409 |
| 1987-1991 | 15,834 | 8,060 | 1,933 |
| 1992-1996 | 24,491 | 14,651 | 3,849 |
| 1997-2001 | 28,044 | 17,254 | 3,949 |
| 2002-2007 | 30,451 | 18,400 | 7,640 |
| 2008-2010 | 36,448 | 25,466 | 8,413 |

Source: Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka, Various Issues, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

**Table 119: Average Cultivated Extent, Production and Export Quantity of Citronella, 1972-2010**

| Period | Extent cultivated (Ha) | Production(Mt) | Exports- Quantity (Mt) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1972-1976 | 4,850 | 5,201 | 137 |
| 1977-1981 | 3,757 | 4,751 | 135 |
| 1982-1986 | 3,170 | 3,850 | 102 |
| 1987-1991 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 1992-1996 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 1997-2001 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 2002-2007 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 2008-2010 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

Source: Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka, Various Issues, Central Bank of Sri Lanka.
N.A. - Not Available

# CHAPTER SIX

## Technology Dissemination and Transformation in the Crops Sector

### Table 120: Average Paddy Extent (Ha.) Sown by Method of Land Preparation

| Period | Mainly by Tractors | Mainly by Buffaloes Ploughed | Tractors, Buffaloes and Mammotied | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1979-83 | 368,233 | 471,346 | 6,096 | 845,675 |
| 1984-88 | 394,620 | 460,338 | 21,294 | 876,252 |
| 1989-93 | 365,798 | 351,949 | 33,111 | 750,858 |
| 1994-98 | 527,180 | 224,961 | 30,645 | 782,786 |
| 1999-03 | 672,084 | 82,689 | 104,486 | 859,259 |
| 2004-06 | 733,471 | 75,133 | 64,046 | 872,650 |
| 2007-09 | 806,095 | 57,177 | 61,949 | 948,967 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

### Table 121: Average Paddy Extent (Ha.) Sown by Variety of Seeds

| Period | Variety | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | New Improved Varieties | Old Improved Varieties | Traditional Varieties | Total |
| 1979-83 | 612,112 | 125,479 | 108,084 | 845,675 |
| 1984-88 | 732,115 | 48,078 | 96,061 | 876,254 |
| 1989-93 | 657,698 | 17,303 | 64,093 | 739,093 |
| 1994-98 | 747,946 | 12,373 | 22,302 | 782,622 |
| 1999-03 | 843,314 | 11,357 | 4,588 | 859,259 |
| 2004-06 | 863,554 | 4,865 | 4,231 | 872,650 |
| 2007-09 | 913,920 | 9,864 | 1,421 | 948,967 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

### Table 122: Average Paddy Extent (Ha.) Sown by Method of Sowing

| Period | Methods of Sowing | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Broadcasting | Transplanted in Rows | Transplanted not in Rows | Row Seeded | |
| 1979-83 | 672,589 | 49,414 | 140,323 | 3,330 | 865,657 |
| 1984-88 | 668,999 | 39,135 | 161,827 | 6,293 | 876,254 |
| 1989-93 | 567,597 | 26,096 | 142,189 | 2,860 | 738,742 |
| 1994-98 | 667,692 | 15,796 | 97,186 | 1,593 | 782,266 |
| 1999-03 | 784,962 | 11,358 | 61,869 | 1,070 | 859,259 |
| 2004-06 | 815,058 | 13,337 | 43,187 | 1,068 | 872,650 |
| 2007-09 | 879,888 | 8,787 | 35,907 | 749 | 948,967 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 123: Average Paddy Extent (Ha.) Sown by Type of Fertilizer Use**

| Period | Chemical Fertilizer Only | Organic Fertilizer Only | Both Chemical and Organic Fertilizer | None | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1985-88 | 777,957 | 15,309 | 29,230 | 33,692 | 856,188 |
| 1989-93 | 671,911 | 18,323 | 21,016 | 23,909 | 735,158 |
| 1994-98 | 724,600 | 5,282 | 33,409 | 18,204 | 781,495 |
| 1999-03 | 736,870 | 5,373 | 99,595 | 17,421 | 859,259 |
| 2004-06 | 685,045 | 6,104 | 163,159 | 18,342 | 872,650 |
| 2007-09 | 664,883 | 6,975 | 238,874 | 11,470 | 948,967 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 124: Average Paddy Extent (Ha.) Sown by Method of Weeding**

| Period | Method of Weeding | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hand Weeded | Used Weedicides | Used Water | Un-Weeded | |
| 1979-83 | 258,288 | 359,001 | 31,047 | 197,305 | 845,641 |
| 1984-88 | 231,795 | 498,064 | 26,677 | 142,520 | 899,056 |
| 1989-93 | 192,005 | 434,627 | 24,142 | 89,232 | 740,005 |
| 1994-98 | 199,881 | 490,551 | 15,670 | 76,017 | 782,119 |
| 1999-03 | 158,311 | 641,489 | 15,321 | 44,143 | 859,263 |
| 2004-06 | 132,797 | 699,876 | 12,872 | 27,105 | 872,650 |
| 2007-10 | 126,022 | 763,525 | 8,319 | 27,281 | 948,967 |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 125: Distribution of Agricultural Machinery Owned by Agricultural Operators and Size Class of Holdings, 2002**

| Size Class of the Holding Hectares | Two Wheel Tractors | Four Wheel Tractors | Manually Operated Sprayers | Power Operated Sprayers | Threshers | Winnowing Fans | Water Pumps |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Less than 1Hectare | 34,089 | 7,594 | 108,602 | 6,488 | 8,272 | 13,113 | 64,751 |
| 1 - < 2 Hectares | 19,792 | 4,114 | 37,294 | 2,029 | 3,240 | 9,338 | 14,806 |
| 2 - < 3 Hectares | 3,402 | 1,905 | 5,785 | 604 | 604 | 1,640 | 3,253 |
| 3 - < 4 Hectares | 677 | 514 | 1,325 | 140 | 140 | 319 | 779 |
| 4 - < 5 Hectares | 392 | 558 | 1,032 | 121 | 121 | 184 | 614 |
| 5 - < 8 Hectares | 224 | 363 | 735 | 93 | 93 | 117 | 475 |
| 8 Hectares and above | 117 | 340 | 526 | 104 | 104 | 71 | 289 |
| Total | 58,693 | 15,088 | 155,379 | 9,759 | 9,759 | 24,782 | 84,967 |

Source: Census of Agriculture-2002, Department of Census and Statistics

**Table 126: Number of Agriculture Machinery Owned by Agricultural Operators by District, 2002**

| District | Four Wheel Tractors | Two Wheel Tractors | Manually operated Sprayers | Powered operated Sprayers | Threshers | Winnowing Fans | Water Pumps |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colombo | 95 | 381 | 366 | 52 | 226 | 214 | 274 |
| Gampaha | 681 | 1,557 | 1,338 | 94 | 592 | 580 | 710 |
| Kaluthara | 172 | 752 | 830 | 152 | 448 | 458 | 214 |
| Kandy | 149 | 800 | 4,622 | 184 | 193 | 575 | 482 |
| Matale | 490 | 2,092 | 10,115 | 276 | 355 | 439 | 8,171 |
| Nuwara-Eliya | 18 | 69 | 12,436 | 1,803 | 22 | 29 | 4,055 |
| Galle | 214 | 1,211 | 1,679 | 147 | 737 | 582 | 227 |
| Matara | 276 | 1,331 | 1,681 | 86 | 699 | 779 | 216 |
| Hambantota | 658 | 4,583 | 9,444 | 291 | 2,571 | 2,039 | 3,288 |
| Jaffna | 279 | 345 | 2,862 | 162 | 11 | 3 | 7,938 |
| Mannar | 206 | 73 | 621 | 28 | 33 | 18 | 1,060 |
| Vavuniya | 243 | 179 | 1,211 | 159 | 34 | 5 | 2,911 |
| Mulativu | 230 | 18 | 1,136 | 63 | 31 | 16 | 1,976 |
| Kilinochchi | 231 | 59 | 913 | 105 | 26 | 19 | 1,567 |
| Batticalo | 584 | 53 | 1,185 | 136 | 97 | 40 | 872 |
| Ampara | 1,466 | 3,425 | 6,572 | 524 | 1,672 | 1,879 | 555 |
| Trincomalee | 612 | 1,358 | 1,903 | 82 | 71 | 401 | 1,047 |
| Kurunegala | 3,126 | 12,862 | 19,698 | 588 | 2,047 | 4,016 | 17,018 |
| Puttalam | 689 | 1,889 | 4,287 | 186 | 301 | 571 | 6,630 |
| Anuradhapura | 2,352 | 10,000 | 25,565 | 659 | 592 | 3,323 | 14,122 |
| Polonnaruwa | 868 | 10,620 | 10,436 | 1,169 | 219 | 5,743 | 1,621 |
| Badulla | 254 | 1,880 | 23,421 | 2,230 | 314 | 969 | 4,974 |
| Monaragala | 839 | 1,563 | 6,241 | 239 | 886 | 878 | 3,327 |
| Ratnapura | 200 | 1,183 | 6,175 | 198 | 958 | 810 | 1,535 |
| Kegalle | 156 | 405 | 642 | 46 | 258 | 126 | 177 |
| Sri Lanka | 15,088 | 58,693 | 155,379 | 9,759 | 13,393 | 24,782 | 84,967 |

Source: Census of Agriculture-2002, Department of Census and Statistics

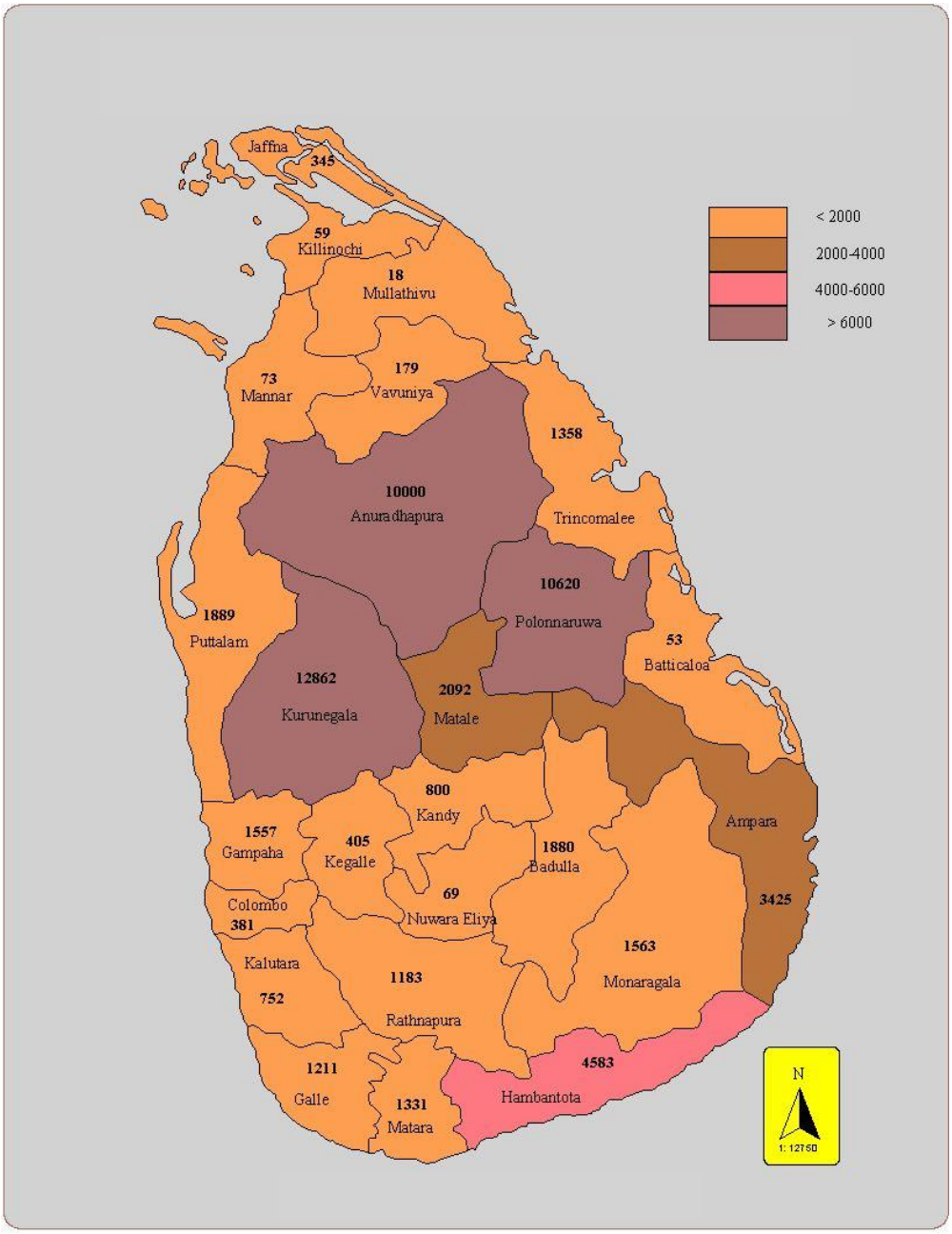
**Table 127: Seed Rates, Wastage Factors and Extraction Rates**

| Food Item | Seed rate | Wastage Factor (as a % of the available supply) | Extraction rate % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rice | 2.0 bushels/acre | 6.0 | 68.0 |
| Wheat flour | | 0.9 | |
| Maize | 17.5 1b./acre | 3.0 | 90.0 |
| Meneri | 8.0 1b./acre | 3.0 | 90.0 |
| *Kurakkan* | 9.0 1b./acre | 3.0 | 90.0 |
| Sorghum | 15.0 1b./acre | 3.0 | 90.0 |
| Potatoes | 19.0 cwt./acre | 10.0 | N.A. |
| Manioc | - | 30.0 | N.A. |
| Sweet Potato | - | 30.0 | N.A. |
| Green gram | 20.0 1b./acre | 3.0 | N.A. |
| Soya bean | 73.0 Kg/hectare | 3.0 | N.A. |
| Cowpea | 20.0 1b./acre | 3.0 | N.A. |
| Ground nuts | 120.0 1b/acre | 3.0 | N.A. |
| Dhall | 20.0 1b/acre | 3.0 | N.A. |
| Onions | 15.0 cwt./acre | 30.0 | N.A. |
| Eggs | 1.75 % of the av. supply | 0.05 | N.A. |
| Fish (fresh) | - | 30.0 | N.A. |

Source: Food Balance Sheet-1991-1995, Department of Census and Statistics

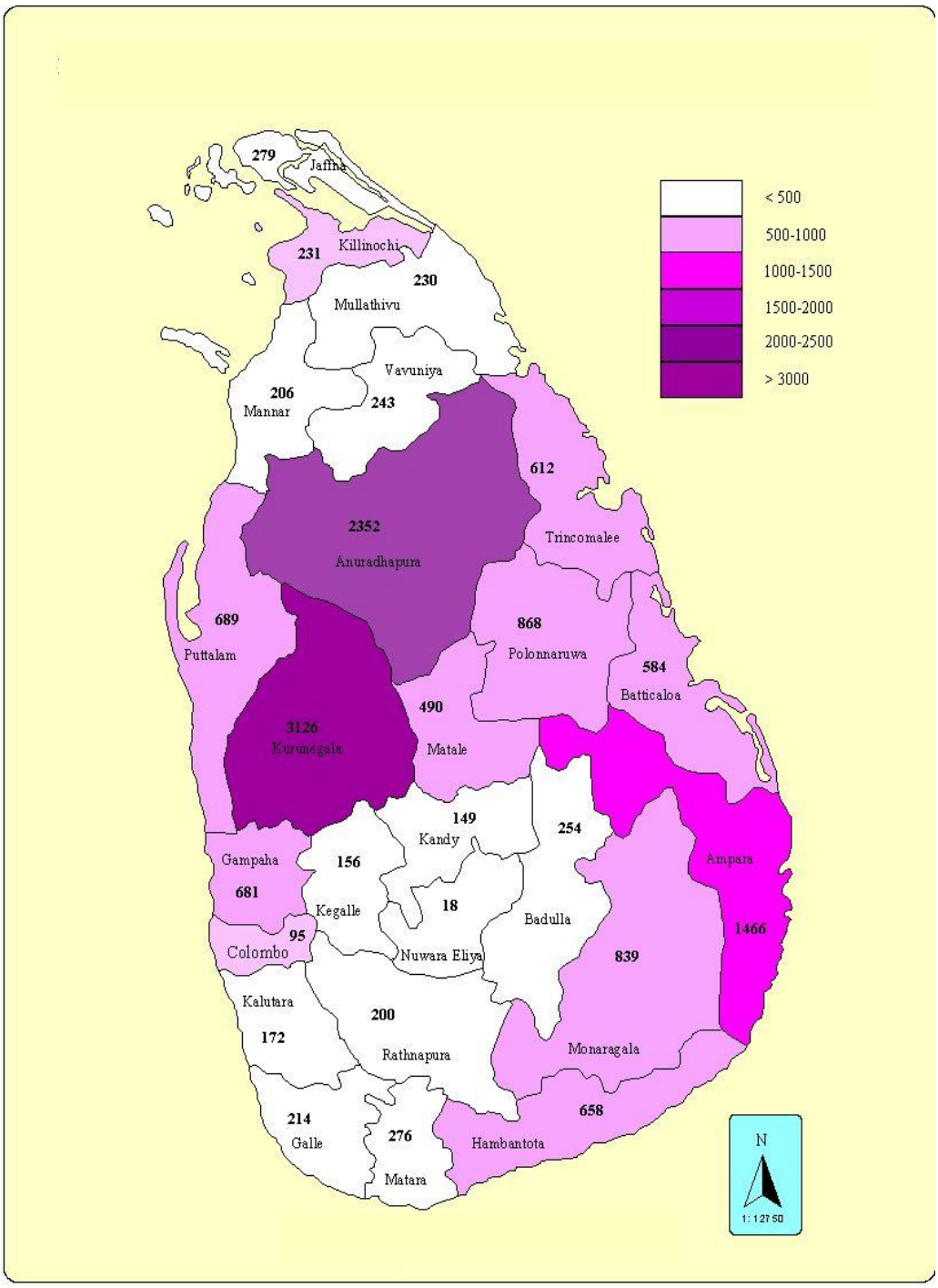
N.A. – Not Available

**Map 13: Number of Two-Wheel Tractors Owned by Agricultural Land Operators by Districts in 2002**



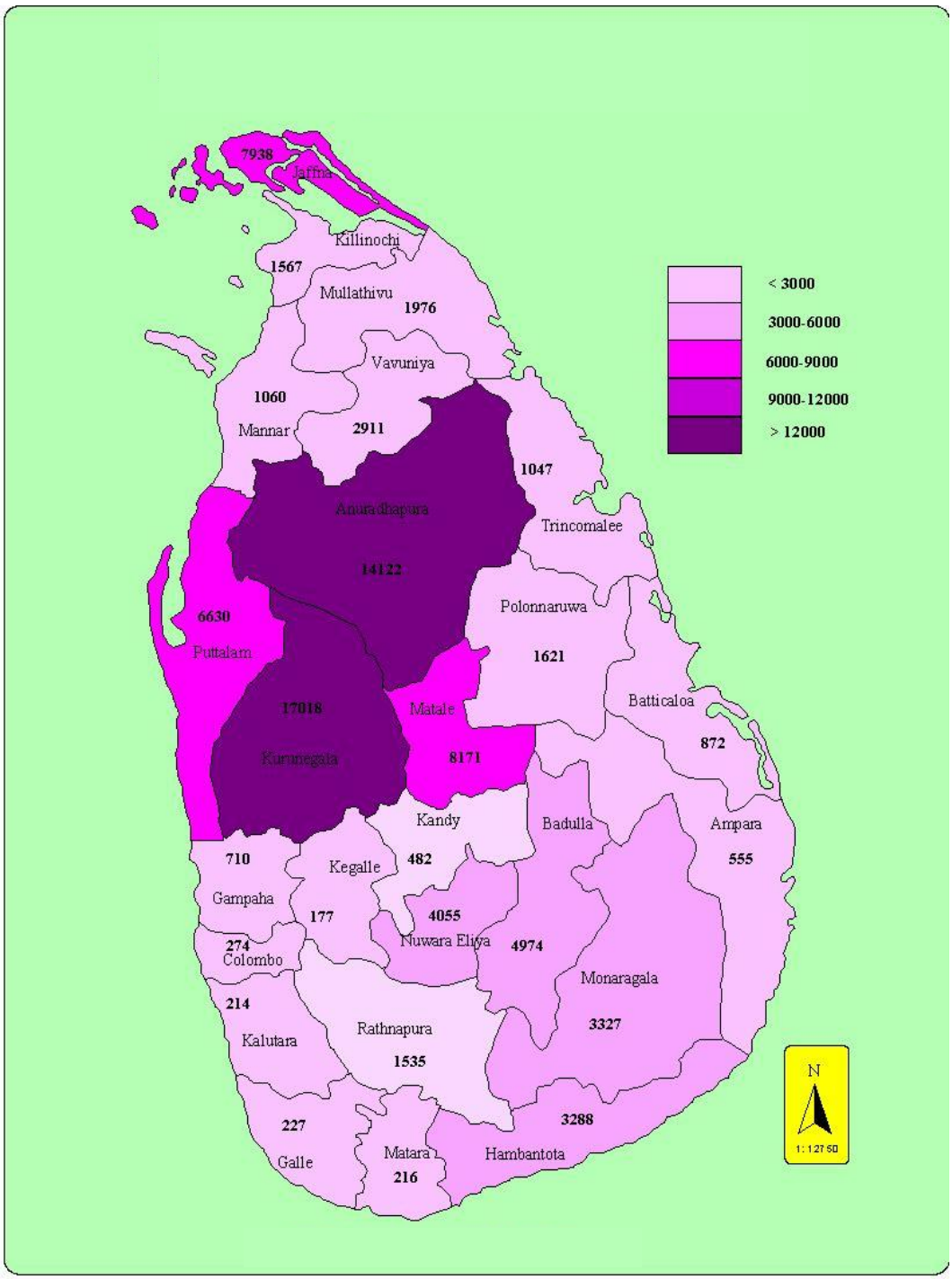

Source: Prepared by APPE Division, HARTI on the basis of Department of Census and Statistics Data

**Map 14: Number of Four-Wheel Tractors Owned by Agricultural Land Operators by Districts in 2002**



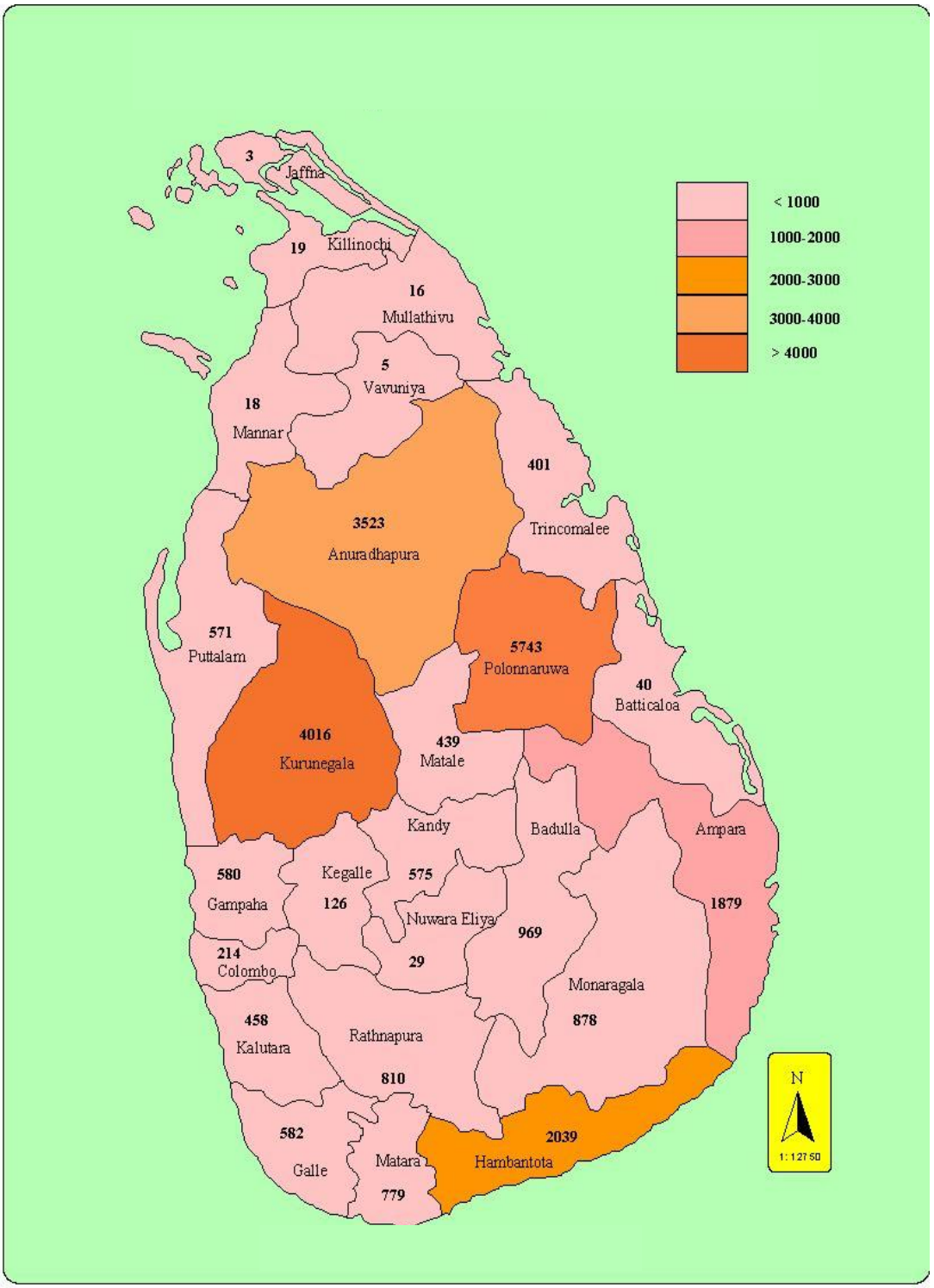

Source: Prepared by APPE Division, HARTI on the basis of Department of Census and Statistics Data

**Map 15: Number of Water Pumps Owned by Agricultural Land Operators by Districts in 2002**



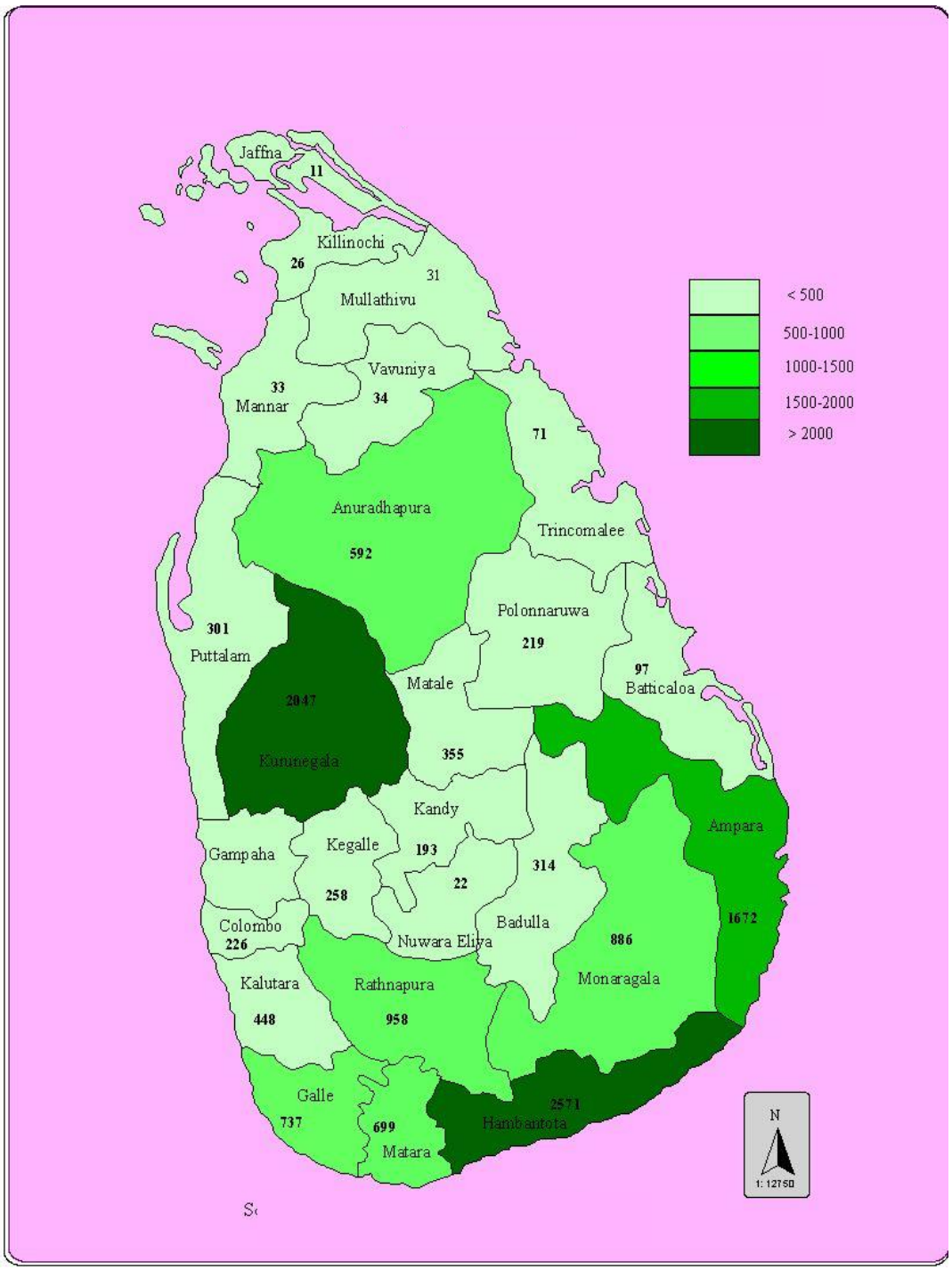

Source: Prepared by APPE Division, HARTI on the basis of Department of Census and Statistics Data

**Map 16: Number of Winnowing Fans Owned by Agricultural Land Operators by Districts in 2002**




Source: Prepared by APPE Division, HARTI on the basis of Department of Census and Statistics Data

**Map 17: Number of Threshers Owned by Agricultural Land Operators by Districts in 2002**




Source: Prepared by APPE Division, HARTI on the basis of Department of Census and Statistics Data

## CHAPTER SEVEN

# Livestock and Fishery Sub-Sectors

**Table 128: Livestock Population, (No. `000), 1970-2010**

| Year | Cattle | Buffaloes | Goats | Sheep | Pigs | Poultry | Ducks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | 1,596 | 736 | 558 | 27 | 108 | 6,856 | 30 |
| 1971 | 1,625 | 737 | 546 | 29 | 85 | 6,693 | 22 |
| 1972 | 1,617 | 748 | 562 | 29 | 102 | 9,127 | 24 |
| 1973 | 1,677 | 714 | 549 | 27 | 91 | 7,529 | 25 |
| 1974 | 1,686 | 736 | 547 | 30 | 49 | 6,521 | 33 |
| 1975 | 1,712 | 818 | 547 | 28 | 33 | 5,684 | 15 |
| 1976 | 1,744 | 854 | 562 | 30 | 36 | 5,700 | 15 |
| 1977 | 1,692 | 797 | 545 | 27 | 36 | 5,833 | 11 |
| 1978 | 1,541 | 814 | 450 | 23 | 41 | 4,912 | 13 |
| 1979 | 1,623 | 844 | 461 | 24 | 49 | 5,882 | 16 |
| 1980 | 1,644 | 843 | 493 | 28 | 71 | 6,341 | 22 |
| 1981 | 1,720 | 898 | 512 | 30 | 94 | 6,296 | 25 |
| 1982 | 1,699 | 879 | 512 | 28 | 75 | 6,249 | 23 |
| 1983 | 1,700 | 910 | 519 | 29 | 77 | 6,457 | 24 |
| 1984 | 1,738 | 951 | 535 | 29 | 85 | 6,113 | 25 |
| 1985 | 1,782 | 967 | 539 | 27 | 84 | 7,097 | 28 |
| 1986 | 1,783 | 964 | 534 | 29 | 86 | 7,638 | 30 |
| 1987 | 1,807 | 1,007 | 502 | 27 | 96 | 8,588 | 30 |
| 1988* | 1,788 | 963 | 510 | 28 | 94 | 8,645 | 29 |
| 1989* | 1,820 | 967 | 518 | 30 | 94 | 8,833 | 31 |
| 1990** | 1,433 | 823 | 415 | 22 | 81 | 8,250 | 18 |
| 1991** | 1,477 | 825 | 460 | 20 | 84 | 8,261 | 17 |
| 1992*** | 1,604 | 897 | 528 | 22 | 91 | 8,852 | 18 |
| 1993**** | 1,688 | 793 | 582 | 19 | 90 | 9,261 | 18 |
| 1994**** | 1,702 | 791 | 588 | 20 | 94 | 9,466 | N.A. |
| 1995**** | 1,704 | 764 | 591 | 19 | 87 | 9,573 | 16 |
| 1996**** | 1,664 | 761 | 535 | 11 | 85 | 9,137 | 12 |
| 1997 | 1,579 | 726 | 521 | 11 | 80 | 9,253 | 11 |
| 1998 | 1,599 | 721 | 519 | 12 | 76 | 9,566 | 13 |
| 1999 | 1,617 | 728 | 514 | 12 | 74 | 11,590 | 13 |
| 2000 | 1,582 | 689 | 495 | 11 | 71 | 10,622 | 10 |
| 2001 | 1,565 | 661 | 493 | 12 | 68 | 10,655 | 12 |
| 2002 | 1,510 | 643 | 452 | 12 | 73 | 10,609 | 10 |
| 2003 | 1,139 | 280 | 415 | 9 | 67 | 9,774 | N.A |
| 2004 | 1,161 | 302 | 405 | 11 | 79 | 11,041 | N.A |
| 2005 | 1,185 | 308 | 395 | 10 | 85 | 11,636 | N.A |
| 2006 | 1,215 | 314 | 382 | 13 | 92 | 13,117 | N.A |
| 2007 | 1,222 | 318 | 388 | 16 | 94 | 13,788 | N.A |
| 2008 | 1,196 | 318 | | 387 | 89 | 14,331 | N.A |
| 2009 | 1,136 | 371 | | 385 | 81 | 13,615 | 15 |
| 2010 | 1,169 | 422 | | 381 | 83 | 14,018 | 13 |

* Estimates due to data collection difficulties
** Mannar, Vavuniya, Mullaitivu, Kilinochchi and Trincomalee data not included due to difficulties in collection
*** Mannar, Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi data not included due to difficulties in collection while Vavuniya and Trincomalee are estimates
**** Mannar, Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu data are estimates based on past trends. Trincomalee guess estimates of district staff
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock – Sri Lanka
Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka-Various issues, Central Bank of Sri Lanka.
N.A. - Not Available

**Table 129: Pig Population and Distribution by Districts, 2003-2010**

| District | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colombo | 3,700 | 4,000 | 3,660 | 3,430 | 3,770 | 8,865 |
| Gampaha | 15,140 | 15,970 | 17,000 | 22,717 | 22,800 | 20,765 |
| Kalutara | 1,270 | 4,800 | 3,440 | 3,365 | 3,800 | 1,925 |
| Kandy | 1,180 | 750 | 1,000 | 753 | 800 | 475 |
| Matale | 3,690 | 3,740 | 3,740 | 3,196 | 3,800 | 2,510 |
| Nuwara Eliya | 340 | 220 | 240 | 175 | 360 | 390 |
| Galle | 950 | 170 | 860 | 871 | 970 | 1,010 |
| Matara | 110 | 110 | 200 | 431 | 500 | 95 |
| Hambantota | 610 | 1,340 | 1,150 | 1,037 | 1,580 | 810 |
| Jaffna | 20 | 35 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| Killinochchi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| Mannar | 10 | 0 | 70 | 79 | 50 | 35 |
| Vavuniya | 100 | 0 | 310 | 211 | 80 | 195 |
| Mulativu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| Batticaloa | 50 | 80 | 80 | 65 | 40 | 40 |
| Ampara | 330 | 530 | 350 | 645 | 560 | 300 |
| Trincomalee | 220 | 250 | 280 | 142 | 400 | 245 |
| Kurunegala | 10,990 | 11,370 | 15,390 | 15,557 | 15,080 | 12,935 |
| Puttalam | 19,050 | 20,830 | 22,620 | 25,635 | 26,100 | 20,085 |
| Anuradhapura | 5,840 | 7,230 | 7,500 | 7,543 | 7,210 | 6,450 |
| Polonnaruwa | 1,470 | 2,900 | 2,790 | 2,365 | 2,260 | 2,275 |
| Badulla | 610 | 740 | 610 | 1,095 | 1,040 | 1,295 |
| Moneragala | 280 | 730 | 830 | 801 | 950 | 1,190 |
| Ratnapura | 630 | 1,580 | 1,700 | 669 | 920 | 910 |
| Kegalle | 1,150 | 1,320 | 1,200 | 1,195 | 1,140 | 985 |
| Total | 67,740 | 79,295 | 85,020 | 91,977 | 94,210 | 83,785 |

Source: Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka-2011, Central Bank of Sri Lanka.
Gunaratne, S.P., Chandrasiri A.D.N. and Shadana Gajanayake (2009). Smallholder Pig Production in Livestock for Rural Development and Poverty Reduction, Colombo: Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute.
Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka-2011, Central Bank of Sri Lanka.

**Table 130: Annual Estimates of Poultry Population, 1970-2006**

| Year | Total Chicken Population (Mn) | DOC Layers (Mn) | DOC Broilers (Mn) | Year | Total Chicken Population | DOC Layers (Mn) | DOC Broilers (Mn) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | 6.856 | - | - | 1989 | 8.833 | 3.12 | 13.1 |
| 1971 | 6.693 | - | - | 1990 | 8.250 | 3.70 | 14.5 |
| 1972 | 9.127 | - | - | 1991 | 8.261 | 4.20 | 15.6 |
| 1973 | 7.529 | - | - | 1992 | 8.852 | 3.80 | 18.8 |
| 1974 | 6.521 | - | - | 1993 | 9.261 | 4.60 | 25.2 |
| 1975 | 5.684 | - | - | 1994 | 9.466 | 3.70 | 32.4 |
| 1976 | 5.700 | - | - | 1995 | 9.573 | 5.80 | 37.9 |
| 1977 | 5.833 | - | - | 1996 | 9.137 | 3.30 | 38.5 |
| 1978 | 4.912 | - | - | 1997 | 9.253 | 5.60 | 40.8 |
| 1979 | 5.882 | 1.73 | 2.3 | 1998 | 9.566 | 4.50 | 47.2 |
| 1980 | 6.341 | 1.60 | 2.5 | 1999 | 9.922 | 4.40 | 48.9 |
| 1981 | 6.296 | 1.80 | 3.1 | 2000 | 10.622 | 4.90 | 59.7 |
| 1982 | 6.249 | 1.62 | 5.8 | 2001 | 10.655 | 5.96 | 63.7 |
| 1983 | 6.457 | 1.84 | 6.5 | 2002 | 11.564 | 5.72 | 64.7 |
| 1984 | 6.113 | 1.67 | 6.9 | 2003 | 11.774 | 7.20 | 67.1 |
| 1985 | 7.097 | 1.95 | 8.6 | 2004 | 11.041 | 6.50 | 69.7 |
| 1986 | 7.638 | 1.79 | 10.2 | 2005 | 11.636 | 6.70 | 73.7 |
| 1987 | 8.588 | 2.01 | 11.4 | 2006 | 13.117 | 6.30 | 73.4 |
| 1988 | 8.645 | 2.12 | 12.6 | | | | |

Source: Department of Census and Statistics, Statistical Abstract, various issues
Gamage, D.V.S.de.S. and Gunaratne, S.P., (2009). Smallholder Poultry Production in Livestock for Rural Development and Poverty Reduction, Colombo: Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute.

**Table 131: Livestock Population with Annual Growth Rates for Selected Years (Unit 1000 Heads)**

| Species | 1992 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | Annual Growth Rate 1992-2002 (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cattle | 1,567.6 | 1,616.7 | 1,557.0 | 1,564.8 | 1,565.0 | -0.7% |
| Buffalo | 895.5 | 727.7 | 693.6 | 661.2 | 661.2 | -2.5% |
| Pig | 90.8 | 73.6 | 70.8 | 68.3 | 67.0 | -3.5% |
| Sheep | 17.1 | 12.1 | 11.2 | 11.7 | 11.7 | -5.8% |
| Goat | 502.5 | 514.4 | 495.2 | 492.6 | 490.0 | -1.5% |
| Duck | 0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 7.6% |
| Poultry | 826.0 | 1,159.0 | 1,062.2 | 1,066.0 | 1,061.0 | 4.0% |

Source: Sri Lankan Livestock Statistics- 2002
Seresinhe, T. and Pathirana, K.K., .2009. Livestock for Food Security in Livestock for Rural Development and Poverty Reduction, Colombo: Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute.

**Table 132: Trends in Livestock Populations**

| Year | Cattle | Buffalo | Goat | Sheep | Swine | Poultry |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1954 | 1,277,310 | 706,644 | 563,912 | N.A. | N.A | N.A |
| 1959 | 1,486,009 | 780,784 | 487,365 | N.A | N.A | N.A |
| 1970 | 1,596,000 | 736,000 | 558,000 | 27,000 | 108,000 | 6,856,000 |
| 1975 | 1,712,000 | 818,000 | 547,000 | 28,000 | 33,000 | 5,684,000 |
| 1980 | 1,644,000 | 843,000 | 493,000 | 28,000 | 71,000 | 6,341,000 |
| 1995 | 1,704,100 | 763,900 | 591,100 | 19,000 | 87,000 | 9,573,000 |
| 2000 | 1,147,600 | 304,500 | 495,200 | 11,200 | 70,800 | 10,622,400 |
| 2005 | 1,185,020 | 307,750 | 394,960 | 10,290 | 85,020 | 11,635,770 |
| 2010 | 1,169,670 | 422,450 | | 381,375 | 83,785 | 14,018,320 |

Source: Livestock Data (2000 to 2007), Department of Animal Production and Health, Ministry of Livestock
Gunaratne, S.P, Chandrasiri, A.D.N. and Gajanayake, S., (2009). Smallholder Pig Production in Livestock for Rural Development and Poverty Reduction, Colombo: Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute.
Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka- 2011, Central Bank of Sri Lanka.
N.A. - Not Available

**Table 133: Annual Milk Production (litres), 1960-2010**

| Year | Cow Milk | Buffalo Milk | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1960 | 80,401,788 | 28,517,280 | 108,919,068 |
| 1961 | 87,729,984 | 29,224,560 | 116,954,544 |
| 1962 | 78,210,180 | 21,638,868 | 99,849,048 |
| 1963 | 110,406,804 | 33,470,556 | 143,877,360 |
| 1964 | 138,032,244 | 29,814,732 | 167,846,976 |
| 1965 | 124,321,788 | 46,208,304 | 170,530,092 |
| 1966 | 120,345,144 | 39,727,596 | 160,072,740 |
| 1967 | 116,841,708 | 38,556,792 | 155,398,500 |
| 1968 | 131,198,796 | 39,109,896 | 170,308,692 |
| 1969 | 120,747,660 | 36,906,696 | 157,654,356 |
| 1970 | 125,255,724 | 34,463,328 | 159,719,052 |
| 1971 | 130,733,100 | 38,978,100 | 169,711,200 |
| 1972 | 122,199,300 | 41,812,200 | 164,011,500 |
| 1973 | 135,214,200 | 33,656,400 | 168,870,600 |
| 1974 | 136,284,300 | 40,764,600 | 177,048,900 |
| 1975 | 163,764,000 | 48,242,700 | 212,006,700 |
| 1976 | 194,911,200 | 52,864,200 | 247,775,400 |
| 1977 | 212,202,000 | 51,017,400 | 263,219,400 |
| 1978 | 209,824,200 | 54,822,600 | 264,646,800 |
| 1979 | 196,159,500 | 61,597,800 | 257,757,300 |
| 1980 | 216,164,700 | 64,377,900 | 280,542,600 |
| 1981 | 232,329,600 | 73,291,500 | 305,621,100 |
| 1982 | 230,895,900 | 69,552,000 | 300,447,900 |
| 1983 | 231,641,100 | 82,908,000 | 314,549,100 |
| 1984 | 235,565,100 | 88,172,100 | 323,737,200 |
| 1985 | 244,036,800 | 89,932,500 | 333,969,300 |
| 1986 | 126,703,800 | 49,453,200 | 176,157,000 |
| 1987 | 195,324,000 | 79,213,200 | 274,537,200 |
| 1988 | 162,154,800 | 63,496,800 | 225,651,600 |
| 1989 | 172,858,800 | 65,343,600 | 238,202,400 |
| 1990 | 190,119,600 | 58,819,200 | 248,938,800 |
| 1991 | 208,821,600 | 70,888,800 | 279,710,400 |
| 1992 | 232,665,600 | 85,293,600 | 317,959,200 |
| 1993 | 244,567,200 | 81,118,800 | 325,686,000 |
| 1994 | 250,498,800 | 81,800,400 | 332,299,200 |
| 1995 | 253,447,200 | 79,858,800 | 333,306,000 |
| 1996 | 249,459,600 | 81,936,000 | 331,395,600 |
| 1997 | 251,928,000 | 79,106,400 | 331,034,400 |
| 1998 | 256,336,800 | 85,044,000 | 341,380,800 |
| 1999 | 260,346,000 | 82,470,000 | 342,816,000 |
| 2000 | 263,056,800 | 82,521,600 | 345,578,400 |
| 2001 | 265,939,200 | 30,000,000 | 295,939,200 |
| 2002 | 265,832,400 | 30,000,000 | 295,832,400 |
| 2003 | 435,000,000 | 30,000,000 | 465,000,000 |
| 2004 | 444,000,000 | 31,000,000 | 471,000,000 |
| 2005 | 162,000,000 | 31,000,000 | 193,000,000 |
| 2006 | 165,000,000 | 32,000,000 | 187,000,000 |
| 2007 | 169,000,000 | 32,000,000 | 201,000,000 |
| 2008 | 172,000,000 | 36,000,000 | 208,000,000 |
| 2009 | 184,000,000 | 49,000,000 | 233,000,000 |
| 2010 | 192,000,000 | 56,000,000 | 248,000,000 |

Note: Figures based on returns furnished by *Grama Niladharies*
Since 1987 the figure for certain North and East Districts are either excluded or estimated

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock – Sri Lanka
Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka-2011, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

**Table 134: Annual Milk Production and Collection (000' Mt.) for Selected Years**

| Year | Cow Milk | Buffalo Milk | Total Milk Production | Milk Collection (formal) | % Collection |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2000 | 151 | 30 | 181 | 93 | 51.4 |
| 2001 | 153 | 30 | 183 | 102 | 55.7 |
| 2002 | 153 | 30 | 183 | 92 | 50.3 |
| 2003 | 157 | 30 | 187 | 88 | 47.1 |
| 2004 | 160 | 31 | 191 | 99 | 51.8 |
| 2005 | 162 | 31 | 193 | 100 | 51.8 |
| 2006 | 165 | 32 | 197 | 109 | 55.3 |
| 2007 | 170 | 32 | 202 | 114 | 56.4 |

Source: Chandrasiri, A.D.N., (2009). Smallholder Dairy Sector in Livestock for Rural Development and Poverty Reduction, Colombo: Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute.

**Table 135: Annual Milk Production and the Amounts Collected by the Formal Milk Collection Systems (Mainly Processors) over the Period , 1998-2006**

| Year | Annual Milk Production (Litres) | | Total Annual Production (Litres) | Total Collected by Processors (Litres) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cattle | Buffalo | | |
| 1998 | 147,381,600 | 29,707,440 | 177,089,0450 | 100,828,000 |
| 1999 | 149,686,800 | 30,196,800 | 179,883,600 | 108,863,000 |
| 2000 | 151,239,600 | 30,210,144 | 181,449,744 | 92,494,000 |
| 2001 | 152,764,800 | 30,262,800 | 183,027,600 | 102,245,000 |
| 2002 | 152,840,880 | 30,354,120 | 183,195,000 | 92,043,000 |
| 2003 | 156,546,000 | 30,258,000 | 186,804,000 | 88,003,000 |
| 2004 | 159,696,000 | 30,600,000 | 190,296,000 | 99,235,000 |
| 2005 | 161,816,400 | 30,925,200 | 192,741,600 | 100,185,000 |
| 2006 | 164,862,200 | 31,648,160 | 196,510,680 | 109,308,000 |

Source: Subasingha, D.H.A. and Perera, B.M.A.O. (2009). Lanka Water Buffalo: Its Importance to Dairy Industry in Livestock for Rural Development and Poverty Reduction, Colombo: Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute.

**Table 136: Animals Slaughtered and Production of Meat, 1960-2010**

| Year | No. of Animals Slaughtered | | | | Meat Production (Mt'000) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cattle | Buffaloes | Goats and Sheep | Pigs | Beef | Mutton | Pork |
| 1960 | 179,276 | 466 | 123,935 | 12,908 | 12,243 | 1,239 | 465 |
| 1961 | 181,946 | 462 | 125,453 | 11,566 | 12,425 | 1,255 | 416 |
| 1962 | 214,880 | 697 | 123,600 | 16,101 | 14,691 | 1,236 | 580 |
| 1963 | 183,077 | 5,339 | 121,430 | 13,406 | 13,053 | 1,214 | 483 |
| 1964 | 187,065 | 3,501 | 129,185 | 14,505 | 13,116 | 1,292 | 522 |
| 1965 | 201,663 | 3,848 | 140,166 | 13,735 | 14,148 | 1,402 | 494 |
| 1966 | 213,673 | 5,642 | 139,282 | 17,162 | 15,167 | 1,393 | 618 |
| 1967 | 217,957 | 5,177 | 160,717 | 19,954 | 15,406 | 1,607 | 718 |
| 1968 | 229,239 | 3,454 | 146,325 | 18,612 | 15,979 | 1,463 | 670 |
| 1969 | 237,413 | 3,336 | 125,903 | 18,542 | 16,521 | 1,259 | 668 |
| 1970 | 234,720 | 3,343 | 130,503 | 18,499 | 16,339 | 1,305 | 666 |
| 1971 | 251,850 | 3,710 | 122,762 | 22,188 | 17,545 | 1,228 | 799 |
| 1972 | 242,324 | 1,994 | 113,773 | 20,524 | 16,703 | 1,138 | 739 |
| 1973 | 251,154 | 1,405 | 124,725 | 16,859 | 17,237 | 1,247 | 607 |
| 1974 | 247,756 | 366 | 137,502 | 15,481 | 16,889 | 1,375 | 557 |
| 1975 | 246,022 | 230 | 141,340 | 12,881 | 16,755 | 1,413 | 464 |
| 1976 | 222,493 | 485 | 133,360 | 13,326 | 15,184 | 1,334 | 480 |
| 1977 | 194,911 | 29 | 128,156 | 19,077 | 13,257 | 1,282 | 687 |
| 1978 | 189,269 | 29 | 126,876 | 18,426 | 12,874 | 1,269 | 663 |
| 1979 | 175,158 | 7 | 123,630 | 23,021 | 11,912 | 1,236 | 829 |
| 1980 | 178,048 | - | 136,877 | 31,508 | 12,107 | 1,369 | 1134 |
| 1981 | 182,874 | - | 137,137 | 24,389 | 12,435 | 1,371 | 878 |
| 1982 | 182,659 | - | 162,933 | 21,551 | 12,421 | 1,629 | 776 |
| 1983 | 191,824 | - | 134,084 | 17,303 | 13,044 | 1,341 | 623 |
| 1984 | 199,464 | - | 150,655 | 19,284 | 13,564 | 1,507 | 694 |
| 1985 | 197,471 | - | 143,648 | 17,232 | 13,428 | 1,436 | 620 |
| 1986 | 194,034 | - | 121,426 | 15,778 | 13,194 | 1,214 | 568 |
| 1987 | 184,110 | - | 110,992 | 19,975 | 12,519 | 1,110 | 719 |
| 1988 | 162,784 | - | 104,479 | 20,814 | 11,069 | 1,045 | 749 |
| 1989 | 151,065 | - | 96,094 | 19,371 | 10,272 | 961 | 697 |
| 1990 | 152,245 | - | 82,711 | 22,913 | 10,353 | 827 | 825 |
| 1991 | 170,988 | - | 79,277 | 30,604 | 11,627 | 793 | 1,102 |
| 1992 | 190,461 | - | 101,692 | 32,950 | 12,951 | 1,017 | 1,186 |
| 1993 | 179,413 | - | 109,158 | 22,343 | 12,200 | 1,092 | 804 |
| 1994 | 192,578 | - | 128,941 | 27,535 | 13,095 | 1,289 | 991 |
| 1995 | 209,199 | - | 114,805 | 32,191 | 14,226 | 1,148 | 1,159 |
| 1996 | 179,331 | - | 98,021 | 31,070 | 12,195 | 980 | 1,119 |
| 1997 | 186,507 | - | 95,157 | 29,691 | 12,682 | 952 | 1,069 |
| 1998 | 183,159 | - | 80,449 | 26,392 | 12,455 | 804 | 950 |
| 1999 | 173,621 | - | 82,622 | 22,722 | 11,806 | 826 | 818 |
| 2000 | 211,058 | - | 84,683 | 24,082 | 14,352 | 847 | 867 |
| 2001 | 201,443 | - | 79,116 | 26,865 | 13,698 | 791 | 967 |
| 2002 | 205,025 | - | 80,889 | 25,628 | 13,942 | 809 | 923 |
| 2003 | 216,066 | - | 70,449 | 29,752 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 2004 | 206,979 | - | 72,605 | 29,240 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 2005 | 215,181 | - | 74,601 | 30,249 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 2006 | 187,689 | - | 68,171 | 30,540 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 2007 | 186,084 | - | 64,283 | 31,861 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 2008 | 163,716 | - | 58,288 | 21,481 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 2009 | 168,002 | - | 62,635 | 22,265 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 2010 | 203,520 | - | 68,351 | 19,539 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

Note: After 1980, buffalo slaughter for meat was abolished by the law.
The number of animals slaughtered at licensed slaughter houses only.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock – Sri Lanka
Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka- 2011, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

N.A. - Not Available

**Table 137: Eggs and Meat Production of Sri Lanka, 1970-2010**

| Year | Eggs (Million) | Year | Eggs (Million) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | 431 | 1991 | 780 |
| 1971 | 477 | 1992 | 812 |
| 1972 | 582 | 1993 | 714 |
| 1973 | 466 | 1994 | 719 |
| 1974 | 406 | 1995 | 718 |
| 1975 | 372 | 1996 | 713 |
| 1976 | 365 | 1997 | 712 |
| 1977 | 379 | 1998 | 730 |
| 1978 | 360 | 1999 | 748 |
| 1979 | 432 | 2000 | 769 |
| 1980 | 544 | 2001 | 946 |
| 1981 | 466 | 2002 | 890 |
| 1982 | 521 | 2003 | 884 |
| 1983 | 567 | 2004 | 874 |
| 1984 | 561 | 2005 | 864 |
| 1985 | 666 | 2006 | 901 |
| 1986 | 667 | 2007 | 915 |
| 1987 | 814 | 2008 | 1,039 |
| 1988 | 778 | 2009 | 1,142 |
| 1989 | 834 | 2010 | 1,139 |
| 1990 | 784 | | |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Statistics and Data Processing Unit, HARTI

**Table 138: Operating Fishing Crafts by Type, 1997-2010**

| Year | In Board Engine Multi-day | In Board Engine One- day | In Board Engine Fibre Glass | Traditional Mechanized | Traditional Non-Mechanized | Total Number of Craft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1997 | 1,765 | 1,564 | 8,300 | 1,761 | 14,375 | 27,765 |
| 1998 | 1,353 | 2,494 | 6,910 | 1,845 | 15,659 | 28,261 |
| 1999 | 1,419 | 1,475 | 8,623 | 1,274 | 14,944 | 27,735 |
| 2000 | 1,430 | 1,470 | 8,690 | 1,405 | 7,268 | 28,104 |
| 2001 | 1,572 | 993 | 8,744 | 640 | 15,200 | 27,149 |
| 2002 | 1,614 | 1,112 | 9,033 | 776 | 15,600 | 28,135 |
| 2003 | 1,530 | 1,486 | 11,020 | 618 | 15,040 | 29,694 |
| 2004 | 1,581 | 1,493 | 11,559 | 674 | 15,260 | 30,567 |
| 2005 | 1,328 | 1,114 | 11,010 | 1,660 | 14,150 | 29,262 |
| 2006 | 2,394 | 907 | 13,860 | 1,842 | 16,347 | 35,350 |
| 2007 | 2,460 | 1,060 | 15,200 | 1,680 | 16,640 | 37,040 |
| 2008 | 2,698 | 1,687 | 12,874 | 2,785 | 18,178 | 38,222 |
| 2009 | 2,934 | 958 | 17,193 | 2,126 | 18,240 | 41,454 |
| 2010 | 3,346 | 977 | 18,770 | 2,680 | 19,190 | 44,963 |

Source: Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka, Various Issues, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

**Table 139: Fish Production (Mt.) by Fishing Sector, 1972-2010**

| Year | Marine Fish | | Inland Fisheries * | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Off shore and Deep Sea | Coastal | | |
| 1972 | 2,557 | 90,717 | 8,438 | 101,712 |
| 1973 | 2,385 | 91,312 | 7,005 | 100,702 |
| 1974 | 2,230 | 100,805 | 7,660 | 110,695 |
| 1975 | 970 | 114,863 | 13,307 | 129,140 |
| 1976 | 548 | 122,783 | 12,540 | 135,871 |
| 1977 | 312 | 125,386 | 13,068 | 138,766 |
| 1978 | 2,949 | 136,900 | 16,738 | 156,587 |
| 1979 | 2,099 | 148,851 | 17,425 | 168,375 |
| 1980 | 2,148 | 165,264 | 20,266 | 187,678 |
| 1981 | 2,178 | 175,080 | 29,590 | 206,848 |
| 1982 | 1,078 | 182,530 | 33,320 | 216,928 |
| 1983 | 680 | 184,050 | 36,070 | 220,800 |
| 1984 | 820 | 136,640 | 31,890 | 169,350 |
| 1985 | 2,400 | 140,270 | 32,740 | 175,410 |
| 1986 | 3,400 | 144,270 | 35,390 | 183,060 |
| 1987 | 4,260 | 149,270 | 36,470 | 190,000 |
| 1988 | 4,430 | 155,100 | 38,010 | 197,540 |
| 1989 | 8,160 | 157,410 | 39,720 | 205,290 |
| 1990 | 11,670 | 134,130 | 38,190 | 183,990 |
| 1991 | 15,080 | 159,150 | 23,830 | 198,060 |
| 1992 | 22,000 | 163,170 | 21,000 | 206,170 |
| 1993 | 33,000 | 169,900 | 18,000 | 220,900 |
| 1994 | 37,500 | 174,500 | 12,000 | 224,000 |
| 1995 | 60,000 | 157,500 | 18,250 | 235,750 |
| 1996 | 57,000 | 149,550 | 22,250 | 228,800 |
| 1997 | 62,000 | 152,750 | 27,250 | 242,000 |
| 1998 | 73,250 | 166,700 | 29,900 | 269,850 |
| 1999 | 76,500 | 171,950 | 31,450 | 279,900 |
| 2000 | 84,400 | 175,280 | 36,700 | 296,380 |
| 2001 | 87,360 | 167,530 | 29,870 | 284,760 |
| 2002 | 98,510 | 176,250 | 28,130 | 302,890 |
| 2003 | 90,830 | 163,850 | 30,280 | 284,960 |
| 2004 | 98,720 | 154,470 | 33,180 | 286,370 |
| 2005 | 66,710 | 63,690 | 32,830 | 163,230 |
| 2006 | 94,620 | 121,360 | 35,290 | 251,980 |
| 2007 | 102,560 | 150,110 | 38,380 | 291,050 |
| 2008 | 109,310 | 165,320 | 44,490 | 319,120 |
| 2009 | | 293,170 | 46,560 | 339,730 |
| 2010 | | 330,240 | 51,390 | 381,630 |

* Inland water fish, Lagoon fish and Aquaculture fish

Source: Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka- 2008, 2011, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

# CHAPTER EIGHT

## Policy, Economic and Social Domains of Agriculture Transformation

**Table 140: Current Expenditure for Agriculture, 1971-2010**

| Year | Total Current Expenditure (Rs. Million) | Expenditure for Agriculture and Irrigation | | | Expenditure for Fisheries | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Amount (Rs. Million) | Increase or Decrease (Rs. Million) | % of Total Expen. | Amount (Rs. Million) | Increase or Decrease (Rs. Million) | % of Total Expen. |
| 1971 | 4,069.8 | 75.0 | | 1.84 | 4.7 | | 0.12 |
| 1972 | 3,080.7 | 88.2 | +13.2 | 2.86 | 4.9 | +0.2 | 0.16 |
| 1973 | 2193.8 | 84.5 | -3.7 | 3.85 | 4.3 | -0.6 | 0.20 |
| 1974 | 4564.3 | 82.6 | -1.9 | 1.81 | 4.8 | +0.5 | 0.11 |
| 1975 | 5265.0 | 78.6 | -4 | 1.49 | 6.1 | +1.3 | 0.12 |
| 1976 | 5602.1 | 99.2 | +20.6 | 1.77 | 8.8 | +2.7 | 0.16 |
| 1977 | 8812.8 | 113.0 | +13.8 | 1.28 | 8.2 | -0.6 | 0.09 |
| 1978 | 9,470.8 | 135.0 | +22 | 1.43 | 9.8 | +1.6 | 0.10 |
| 1979 | 11,524.6 | 209.6 | +74.6 | 1.82 | 11.3 | +1.5 | 0.10 |
| 1980 | 13,462.8 | 255.3 | +45.7 | 1.90 | 13.1 | +1.8 | 0.10 |
| 1981 | 16,154.7 | 281.6 | +26.3 | 1.74 | 13.6 | +0.5 | 0.08 |
| 1982 | 20,046.5 | 320.5 | +38.9 | 1.59 | 37.2 | +23.6 | 0.18 |
| 1983 | 23,732.2 | 431.2 | +110.7 | 1.81 | 21.4 | -15.8 | 0.09 |
| 1984 | 24,630.0 | 459.5 | +28.3 | 1.86 | 19.9 | -1.5 | 0.08 |
| 1985 | 32,645.0 | 1,313.0 | +853.5 | 4.02 | 31.0 | +11.1 | 0.09 |
| 1986 | 33,966.0 | 1,336.0 | +23 | 3.93 | 38.0 | +7 | 0.11 |
| 1987 | 39,560.0 | 1,086.0 | - 250 | 2.75 | 40.0 | +2 | 0.10 |
| 1988 | 46,132 | 1,399.0 | +313 | 3.03 | 40.0 | 0 | 0.09 |
| 1989 | 56,884 | 976.0 | -423 | 1.72 | 47.0 | +7 | 0.08 |
| 1990 | 71,770 | 982.0 | + 6 | 1.37 | 46.0 | -1 | 0.06 |
| 1991 | 83,756 | 912.0 | -70 | 1.09 | 98.0 | +52 | 0.12 |
| 1992 | 89,639 | 1,398.0 | +486 | 1.56 | 68.0 | - 30 | 0.08 |
| 1993 | 102,288 | 1,483.0 | +85 | 1.45 | 107.0 | +39 | 0.10 |
| 1994 | 127,084 | 2,506.0 | +1,023 | 1.97 | 99.0 | - 8 | 0.08 |
| 1995 | 154,159 | 3,826.0 | +1,320 | 2.48 | 105.0 | +6 | 0.07 |
| 1996 | 175,149 | 3,894.0 | +68 | 2.22 | 148.0 | +43 | 0.08 |
| 1997 | 184,749 | 3,723.0 | -171 | 2.02 | 156.0 | +8 | 0.08 |
| 1998 | 199,648 | 5,444.0 | +1,721 | 2.73 | 175.0 | +19 | 0.09 |
| 1999 | 207,271 | 5,012.0 | -432 | 2.42 | 180.0 | +5 | 0.09 |
| 2000 | 254,279 | 5,706.0 | +694 | 2.24 | 338.0 | +158 | 0.13 |
| 2001 | 303,362 | 7,967.0 | +2,261 | 2.63 | 308.0 | -30 | 0.10 |
| 2002 | 330,847 | 7,635.0 | -332 | 2.31 | 435.0 | +127 | 0.13 |
| 2003 | 334,693 | 7,002.0 | -633 | 2.09 | 573.0 | +138 | 0.17 |
| 2004 | 389,678 | 8,876.0 | +1,874 | 2.28 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 2005 | 443,350 | 13,500.0 | +4,624 | 3.04 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 2006 | 540,960 | 22,163.0 | +8,663 | 4.09 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 2007 | 622,758 | 22,849.0 | +686 | 3.66 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 2008 | 743710 | 41579.0 | +18,730 | 5.59 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 2009 | 879575 | 43967.0 | +2,388 | 4.99 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 2010 | 937094 | 44081.0 | +114 | 4.70 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

Source: Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka, Various Issues, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

## Table 141: Capital Expenditure and Lending (Rs. Million) for Agriculture and Irrigation, 1971-2010

| Year | Total Capital Expendi-ture and Lending (Rs. Million) | Expenditure for Agriculture and Irrigation | | | | | | Expenditure for Fisheries | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Amount | Increase or Decrease | % of Total Expen. | Of which: Mahaweli Project Amount | Increase or Decrease | % of Total Exp. | Amount | Increase or Decrease | of Total Expen. |
| 1971 | 3,899 | 131 | N.A. | 3.35 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 3 | - | 0.08 |
| 1972 | 5,397 | 166 | +35 | 3.07 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 5 | 02 | 0.09 |
| 1973 | 5,026 | 160 | - 06 | 3.18 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 3 | - 02 | 0.06 |
| 1974 | 5,822 | 253 | +93 | 4.35 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 13 | 10 | 0.22 |
| 1975 | 7,187 | 307 | +54 | 4.27 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 31 | 18 | 0.43 |
| 1976 | 8,653 | 410 | +103 | 4.74 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 36 | 5 | 0.42 |
| 1977 | 8,813 | 336 | -74 | 3.81 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 21 | -15 | 0.24 |
| 1978 | 17,688 | 360 | +24 | 2.04 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 33 | 12 | 0.19 |
| 1979 | 20,339 | 567 | +207 | 2.79 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 71 | 38 | 0.35 |
| 1980 | 28,532 | 910 | +343 | 3.19 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 172 | 101 | 0.60 |
| 1981 | 29,485 | 857 | -53 | 2.91 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 119 | -53 | 0.40 |
| 1982 | 16,146 | 8,916 | +8,059 | 55.22 | 7,333 | - | 45.42 | 147 | 28 | 0.91 |
| 1983 | 16,664 | 8,252 | +93 | 49.52 | 6,395 | -938 | 38.38 | 162 | 15 | 0.97 |
| 1984 | 20,817 | 9,400 | +54 | 45.16 | 7,057 | +662 | 33.90 | 166 | 4 | 0.80 |
| 1985 | 22,528 | 9,370 | +103 | 41.59 | 7,233 | +176 | 32.11 | 108 | -58 | 0.48 |
| 1986 | 25,905 | 8,217 | -74 | 31.72 | 5,952 | -1281 | 22.98 | 223 | 115 | 0.86 |
| 1987 | 25,975 | 8,484 | + 267 | 32.66 | 5,101 | - 851 | 19.64 | 294 | + 71 | 1.13 |
| 1988 | 27,971 | 6,412 | - 2,072 | 22.92 | 3,430 | -1671 | 12.26 | 140 | - 154 | 0.50 |
| 1989 | 26,651 | 5,234 | - 1,178 | 19.64 | 2,475 | - 955 | 9.29 | 283 | + 143 | 1.06 |
| 1990 | 26,387 | 5,215 | - 19 | 19.76 | 1,810 | - 665 | 6.86 | 133 | - 150 | 0.50 |
| 1991 | 32,658 | 6,071 | + 856 | 18.59 | 2,410 | + 600 | 7.38 | 181 | + 48 | 0.55 |
| 1992 | 29,622 | 5,890 | - 181 | 19.88 | 2,670 | +260 | 9.01 | 175 | - 6 | 0.59 |
| 1993 | 40,841 | 5,682 | - 208 | 13.91 | 2,810 | +140 | 6.88 | 124 | - 51 | 0.30 |
| 1994 | 40,455 | 5,179 | - 503 | 12.80 | 2,598 | - 212 | 6.42 | 368 | + 244 | 0.91 |
| 1995 | 52,810 | 6,060 | + 881 | 11.48 | 3,090 | +492 | 5.85 | 361 | - 7 | 0.68 |
| 1996 | 45,973 | 4,718 | -1,342 | 10.26 | 1,940 | -1150 | 4.22 | 311 | - 50 | 0.68 |
| 1997 | 51,260 | 3,780 | - 938 | 7.37 | 1,626 | - 314 | 3.17 | 480 | + 169 | 0.94 |
| 1998 | 68,277 | 6,018 | + 2,238 | 8.81 | 1,049 | - 577 | 1.54 | 562 | + 82 | 0.82 |
| 1999 | 71,142 | 6,211 | + 193 | 8.73 | 1,357 | +308 | 1.91 | 694 | + 132 | 0.98 |
| 2000 | 80,958 | 6,908 | + 697 | 8.53 | 1,716 | +359 | 2.12 | 899 | + 205 | 1.11 |
| 2001 | 82,491 | 6,034 | - 874 | 7.31 | 2,237 | +521 | 2.71 | 705 | - 194 | 0.85 |
| 2002 | 72,177 | 6,936 | + 902 | 9.61 | 2,663 | +426 | 3.69 | 743 | + 38 | 1.03 |
| 2003 | 87,409 | 8,420 | + 1,484 | 9.63 | 3,005 | + 342 | 3.44 | 653 | - 90 | 0.75 |
| 2004 | 97,631 | 8,207 | - 213 | 8.41 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 2005 | 48,582 | 10,041 | +1,834 | 20.67 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 2006 | 177,443 | 12,434 | +2,393 | 7.01 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 2007 | 229,273 | 14,726 | +2,292 | 6.42 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 2008 | 263860 | 17,681 | +2,955 | 6.70 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 2009 | 330448 | 22,105 | +4,423 | 6.69 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 2010 | 356519 | 24,865 | +24,865 | 6.97 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

Source: Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka, Various Issues, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

N.A. - Not Available

**Table 142: Total Budgetary Expenditure (Rs. Million) (Current and Capital) for Agriculture, 1971-2010**

| Year | Total Expenditure (Current and Capital) (Rs. Million) | Total Expenditure for Agriculture and Irrigation (including Mahaweli Project) | | | Expenditure for Fisheries | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Amount | Increase or Decrease | % of Total Expenditure | Amount | Increase or Decrease | % of Total Expenditure |
| 1971 | 3,899 | 206 | - | 5.28 | 4.7 | - | 0.19 |
| 1972 | 5,397 | 314 | +108 | 5.81 | 9.9 | +5.2 | 0.18 |
| 1973 | 7,220 | 245 | - 69 | 3.39 | 7.3 | +2.6 | 0.10 |
| 1974 | 10,386 | 336 | +91 | 3.24 | 17.8 | +10.5 | 0.17 |
| 1975 | 12,452 | 386 | +50 | 3.10 | 37.1 | +19.3 | 0.30 |
| 1976 | 14,255 | 509 | +123 | 3.57 | 44.8 | +7.7 | 0.31 |
| 1977 | 17,626 | 449 | -60 | 2.55 | 29.2 | -15.6 | 0.17 |
| 1978 | 27,159 | 495 | +46 | 1.82 | 42.8 | +13.6 | 0.16 |
| 1979 | 31,864 | 777 | +282 | 2.44 | 82.3 | +39.5 | 0.26 |
| 1980 | 41,995 | 1,165 | +388 | 2.77 | 1,85.1 | +102.8 | 0.44 |
| 1981 | 45,640 | 1,139 | -26 | 2.50 | 1,32.6 | -52.5 | 0.29 |
| 1982 | 36,192 | 9,237 | +8,098 | 25.52 | 1,84.2 | +51.6 | 0.50 |
| 1983 | 40,396 | 8,683 | -554 | 21.49 | 1,83.4 | -0.8 | 0.45 |
| 1984 | 45,447 | 9,860 | +1,177 | 21.69 | 1,85.9 | +2.5 | 0.40 |
| 1985 | 55,173 | 10,683 | +823 | 19.36 | 139 | -46.9 | 0.25 |
| 1986 | 59,871 | 9,553 | -1,130 | 15.96 | 261 | +10.5 | 0.44 |
| 1987 | 65,535 | 9,570 | +17 | 14.60 | 334 | +73 | 0.51 |
| 1988 | 74,103 | 7,811 | -1,759 | 10.54 | 180 | -154 | 0.24 |
| 1989 | 83,535 | 6,210 | -1,601 | 7.43 | 330 | +150 | 0.40 |
| 1990 | 98,157 | 6,197 | -13 | 6.31 | 179 | -151 | 0.18 |
| 1991 | 116,414 | 6,983 | +786 | 6.00 | 279 | + 100 | 0.24 |
| 1992 | 119,261 | 7,288 | +305 | 6.11 | 243 | - 36 | 0.20 |
| 1993 | 143,129 | 7,165 | -123 | 5.01 | 231 | - 12 | 0.16 |
| 1994 | 167,539 | 7,685 | +520 | 4.59 | 467 | + 236 | 0.28 |
| 1995 | 206,969 | 9,886 | +2,201 | 4.78 | 466 | - 1 | 0.23 |
| 1996 | 221,122 | 8,612 | -1,274 | 3.89 | 459 | -7 | 0.21 |
| 1997 | 236,009 | 7,503 | -1,109 | 3.18 | 636 | +177 | 0.27 |
| 1998 | 267,925 | 11,462 | +3,959 | 4.28 | 737 | +101 | 0.28 |
| 1999 | 278,413 | 11,223 | -239 | 4.03 | 874 | +137 | 0.31 |
| 2000 | 335,237 | 12,614 | +1,391 | 3.76 | 1,237 | +363 | 0.37 |
| 2001 | 385,853 | 14,001 | +1,387 | 3.63 | 1,013 | -224 | 0.26 |
| 2002 | 403,024 | 14,571 | +570 | 3.62 | 1,178 | +165 | 0.29 |
| 2003 | 422,102 | 15,422 | +851 | 3.65 | 1,226 | +48 | 0.29 |
| 2004 | 487,309 | 17,083 | +1,661 | 3.51 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 2005 | 540,981 | 23,541 | +6458 | 4.35 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 2006 | 718,503 | 34,607 | +11,066 | 4.82 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 2007 | 852,031 | 37,575 | +2,978 | 4.41 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 2008 | 1,007,570 | 59260 | +24,653 | 5.88 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 2009 | 1,210,023 | 66072 | +6,812 | 5.46 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 2010 | 1,293,613 | 68946 | +2,874 | 5.33 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

Source: Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka, Various Issues, Central Bank of Sri Lanka
N.A. - Not Available

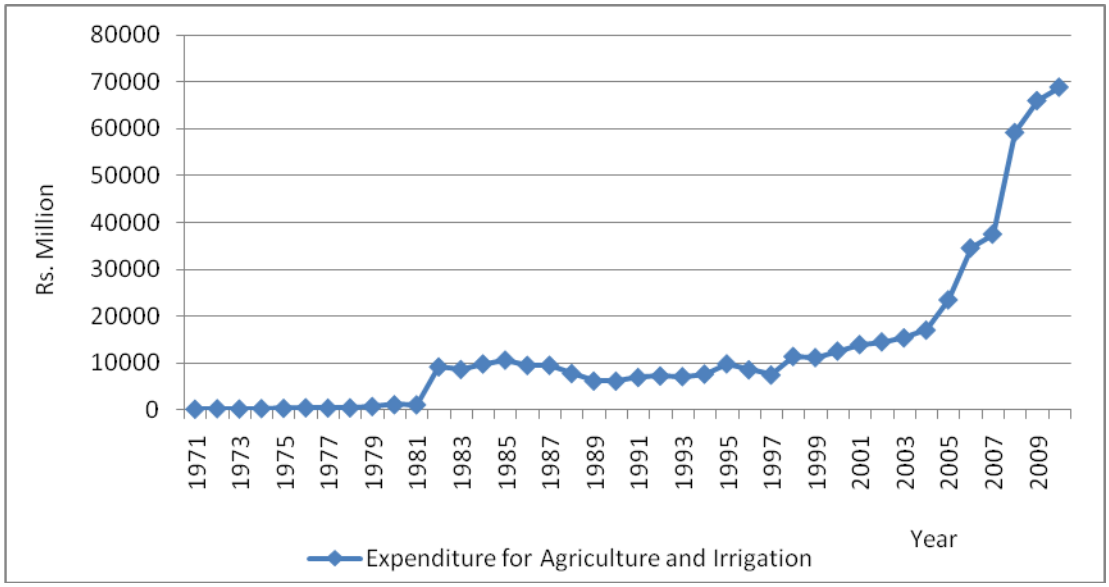
**Table 143: Total Expenditure for Agriculture as a Percentage of GDP, 1971-2010**

| Year | GDP at Current Prices (Rs. Million) | Total Expenditure for Agriculture and Irrigation (including Mahaweli Project) | | Expenditure for Fisheries | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Amount | % of GDP | Amount | % of GDP |
| 1971 | 13,674 | 206 | 1.50 | 4.7 | 0.03 |
| 1972 | 14,720 | 314 | 2.13 | 9.9 | 0.06 |
| 1973 | 17,920 | 245 | 1.37 | 7.3 | 0.04 |
| 1974 | 23,302 | 336 | 1.44 | 17.8 | 0.08 |
| 1975 | 25,691 | 386 | 1.50 | 37.1 | 0.14 |
| 1976 | 28,032 | 509 | 1.82 | 44.8 | 0.16 |
| 1977 | 34,684 | 449 | 1.29 | 29.2 | 0.08 |
| 1978 | 40,479 | 495 | 1.22 | 42.8 | 0.11 |
| 1979 | 49,782 | 777 | 1.56 | 82.3 | 0.17 |
| 1980 | 62,246 | 1,165 | 1.87 | 185.1 | 0.30 |
| 1981 | 79,337 | 1,139 | 1.44 | 132.6 | 0.17 |
| 1982 | 94,679 | 9,237 | 9.76 | 184.2 | 0.19 |
| 1983 | 113,878 | 8,683 | 7.62 | 183.4 | 0.16 |
| 1984 | 140,039 | 9,860 | 7.04 | 185.9 | 0.13 |
| 1985 | 148,321 | 10,683 | 7.20 | 139 | 0.09 |
| 1986 | 163,713 | 9,553 | 5.84 | 261 | 0.16 |
| 1987 | 177,731 | 9,570 | 5.38 | 334 | 0.19 |
| 1988 | 203,516 | 7,811 | 3.84 | 180 | 0.09 |
| 1989 | 228,138 | 6,210 | 2.72 | 330 | 0.14 |
| 1990 | 290,615 | 6,197 | 2.13 | 179 | 0.06 |
| 1991 | 337,399 | 6,983 | 2.07 | 279 | 0.08 |
| 1992 | 386,999 | 7,288 | 1.88 | 243 | 0.06 |
| 1993 | 453,092 | 7,165 | 1.58 | 231 | 0.05 |
| 1994 | 523,300 | 7,685 | 1.47 | 467 | 0.09 |
| 1995 | 598,327 | 9,886 | 1.65 | 466 | 0.08 |
| 1996 | 695,934 | 8,612 | 1.24 | 459 | 0.07 |
| 1997 | 803,698 | 7,503 | 0.93 | 636 | 0.08 |
| 1998 | 912,839 | 11,462 | 1.26 | 737 | 0.08 |
| 1999 | 994,730 | 11,223 | 1.13 | 874 | 0.09 |
| 2000 | 1,125,259 | 12,614 | 1.12 | 1,237 | 0.11 |
| 2001 | 1,245,599 | 14,001 | 1.12 | 1,013 | 0.08 |
| 2002 | 1,403,286 | 14,571 | 1.04 | 1,178 | 0.08 |
| 2003 | 1,562,737 | 15,422 | 0.99 | 1,226 | 0.08 |
| 2004 | 1,797,941 | 17,083 | 1.00 | N.A. | N.A. |
| 2005 | 2,439,328 | 23,541 | 0.97 | N.A. | N.A. |
| 2006 | 2,924,172 | 34,607 | 1.18 | N.A. | N.A. |
| 2007 | 3,577,438 | 37,575 | 1.05 | N.A. | N.A. |
| 2008 | 2,452,782 | 59,260 | 1.34 | N.A. | N.A. |
| 2009 | 2,938,680 | 66,072 | 1.37 | N.A. | N.A. |
| 2010 | 3,578,688 | 68,946 | 1.23 | N.A. | N.A. |

Source: Calculate based on Annual Report- Central Bank of Sri Lanka, Various Issues and Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka, Various Issues, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

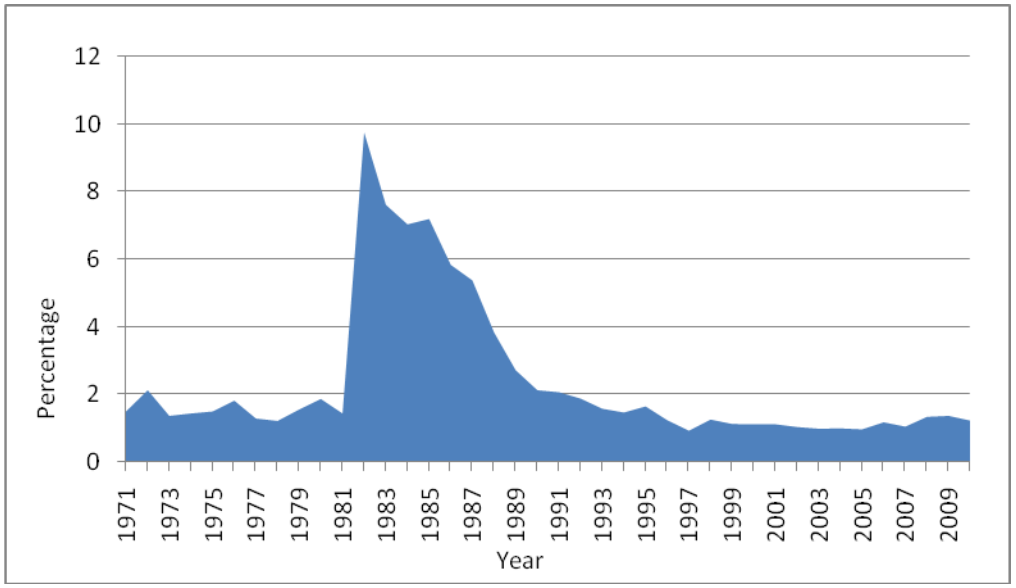
N.A. - Not Available

**Figure 55: Budgetary Expenditure for Agriculture and Irrigation, 1971-2009**




Source: Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka, Various Issues, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

**Figure 56: Budgetary Expenditure for Agriculture and Irrigation as a Percentage of GDP, 1971-2009**




Source: Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka, Various issues, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

## Table 144: New Land Cultivated under Mahaweli Programme

| Year | New Land Cultivated (Hectares) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | System H | | System C | | System B | | System G | | System L | | Total | |
| | Paddy | Other Crops | Paddy | Other Crops | Paddy | Other Crops | Paddy | Other Crops | Paddy | Other Crops | Paddy | Other Crops |
| 1985 | 32,666 | 8,962 | 10,913 | 1,489 | 4,533 | 248 | 4,139 | 1,225 | - | - | 52,251 | 11,924 |
| 1986 | 32,432 | 13,091 | 15,727 | 1,499 | 7,149 | 256 | 4,576 | 1,470 | - | - | 59,884 | 16,316 |
| 1987 | 26,612 | 7,962 | 18,738 | 715 | 10,746 | 1,108 | 6,090 | 2,063 | - | - | 62,186 | 11,848 |
| 1988 | 27,511 | 10,166 | 22,773 | 1,808 | 14,203 | 859 | 5,570 | 2,286 | - | - | 70,057 | 15,119 |
| 1989 | 18,815 | 4,398 | 23,974 | 1,899 | 17,357 | 963 | 5,944 | 2,260 | - | - | 66,092 | 9,520 |
| 1990 | 35,487 | 5,749 | 28,359 | 3,733 | 19,928 | 1,185 | 7,248 | 2,033 | - | - | 66,092 | 9,520 |
| 1991 | 38,568 | 12,623 | 50,640 | 4,074 | 20,749 | 1,149 | 7,630 | 2,101 | 483 | 515 | 91,505 | 13,215 |
| 1992 | 30,556 | 5,687 | 31,858 | 2,675 | 21,799 | 1,208 | 5,076 | 278 | 824 | 692 | 90,113 | 10,540 |
| 1993 | 31,408 | 13,642 | 38,378 | 3,119 | 24,469 | 1,716 | 7,365 | 1,781 | 726 | 451 | 102,346 | 20,709 |
| 1994 | 41,155 | 15,322 | 39,683 | 4,333 | 34,328 | 3,754 | - | - | 844 | 439 | 116,010 | 23,848 |
| 1995 | 42,558 | 9,308 | 40,297 | 5,190 | 25,329 | 3,125 | 9,029 | 1,485 | 816 | 291 | 118,029 | 19,399 |
| 1996 | 32,806 | 7,360 | 39,984 | 4,682 | 23,455 | 2,533 | 5,800 | 1,858 | 396 | 227 | 102,441 | 16,660 |
| 1997 | 28,423 | 6,972 | 40,189 | 4,660 | 26,129 | 1,918 | 7,448 | 1,752 | 519 | 369 | 102,700 | 15,671 |
| 1998 | 32,570 | 4,851 | 40,489 | 3,186 | 29,097 | 583 | 8,007 | 683 | 0 | 104 | 110,157 | 9,417 |
| 1999 | 42,586 | 7,582 | 40,993 | 1,895 | 30,009 | 800 | 9,684 | 984 | 176 | 181 | 123,448 | 11,442 |
| 2000 | 40,395 | 8,246 | 41,127 | 3,556 | 31,282 | 631 | 9,369 | 1,867 | 641 | 29 | 122,742 | 14,401 |
| 2001 | 41,046 | 11,467 | 41,833 | 2,027 | 29,285 | 734 | 9,353 | 755 | 585 | 150 | 122,102 | 15,133 |
| 2002 | 41,502 | 5,904 | 41,287 | 3,046 | 29,735 | 511 | 7,920 | 803 | 297 | 230 | 120,741 | 10,494 |
| 2003 | 42,843 | 11,615 | 41,165 | 2,306 | 33,226 | 998 | 9,518 | 935 | 861 | 275 | 127,613 | 16,129 |
| 2004 | 34,991 | 10,931 | 41,732 | 2,680 | 34,095 | 639 | 8,131 | 961 | 936 | 241 | 119,885 | 15,452 |
| 2005 | 48,566 | 16,463 | 41,309 | 2,010 | 33,980 | 1,657 | 9,497 | 1,277 | 1,038 | 180 | 134,390 | 21,587 |
| 2006 | 48,767 | 20,130 | 42,294 | 2,246 | 31,512 | 1,047 | 9,580 | 1,442 | 1,160 | 98 | 152,701 | 40,217 |
| 2007 | 44,156 | 26,299 | 43,187 | 2,435 | 31,269 | 3,182 | 9,235 | 1,888 | 951 | 314 | 147,709 | 51,771 |
| 2008 | 51,263 | 16,266 | 43,184 | 3,501 | 33,875 | 2,045 | 9,727 | 1,496 | 777 | 176 | 158,973 | 42,396 |
| 2009 | 36,729 | 13,235 | 31,949 | 3,864 | 30,370 | 2,654 | 7,641 | 855 | 1,121 | 315 | 129,393 | 39,734 |
| 2010 | 50,508 | 17,330 | 44,702 | 1,915 | 38,512 | 2,710 | 10,132 | 1,390 | 1,567 | 610 | 172,492 | 40,212 |

Source: Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka – 2005, 2008, 2011, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

**Table 145: Settlements under Mahaweli Programme**

| Year | Settlements (Families) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | System H | System C | System B | System G | System L | Total |
| 1976 | 2,383 | - | - | - | | 2,383 |
| 1977 | 3,141 | - | - | - | | 3,141 |
| 1978 | 2,754 | - | - | - | | 2,754 |
| 1979 | 5,290 | - | - | - | | 5,290 |
| 1980 | 7,407 | - | - | - | | 7,407 |
| 1981 | 2,389 | 2,777 | - | - | | 5,166 |
| 1982 | 1,449 | 2,683 | 1,918 | - | | 6,050 |
| 1983 | 1,077 | 1,988 | 1,938 | 1,319 | | 6,322 |
| 1984 | 1,956 | 1,992 | 1,381 | 446 | | 5,775 |
| 1985 | 44 | 823 | 3,423 | 1,045 | - | 5,335 |
| 1986 | 780 | 2,151 | 1,260 | 583 | - | 4,774 |
| 1987 | 182 | 1,407 | 857 | 274 | - | 2,720 |
| 1988 | 14 | 1,081 | 656 | 1,081 | 3,270 | 5,106 |
| 1989 | 09 | 1,008 | 324 | 1,305 | 94 | 2,740 |
| 1990 | 1,680 | 3,427 | 3,492 | 366 | - | 8,965 |
| 1991 | 1,151 | 3,240 | 1,468 | 126 | - | 5,985 |
| 1992 | 754 | 2,005 | 1,716 | 06 | - | 4,481 |
| 1993 | 283 | 1,500 | 3,190 | - | - | 4,973 |
| 1994 | 30 | 332 | 841 | - | - | 1,203 |
| 1995 | - | 68 | 132 | - | - | 200 |
| 1996 | - | - | 752 | - | - | 752 |
| 1997 | - | 392 | 157 | - | - | 549 |
| 1998 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1999 | - | 392 | 157 | - | - | 549 |
| 2000 | 88 | 1,348 | 2,203 | 113 | 195 | 3,947 |
| 2001 | 84 | 828 | 354 | 357 | 120 | 1,743 |
| 2002 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2003 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2004 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2005 | - | 361 | 1,082 | - | 37 | 1,480 |
| 2006 | - | 10 | - | - | - | 10 |
| 2007 | - | 25 | 2,217 | - | - | 2,242 |
| 2008 | 54 | 253 | 1,049 | - | - | 1,356 |
| 2009 | - | 107 | 396 | - | 569 | 503 |
| 2010 | - | 1,612 | 1,360 | 101 | 485 | 3,558 |
| Total | 32,999 | 31,810 | 32,323 | 7,122 | 4,733 | 107,459 |

Total number of families in Udawalawa project from 2005 to 2010 : 8,337
Total number of families in Victoria in 2010:26
Source: Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka, Various Issues, Central Bank of Sri Lanka
Annual Report-2000, 2007, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

**Table 146: Agriculture Sub Sectoral Growth Rates**

| Activities | 1976-1980 | 1981-1985 | 1986-1990 | 1991-1995 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Plantation crops | -3.4 | 6.1 | -1.5 | 2.4 | 5.2 | 5.4 |
| Paddy | 13.6 | 4.7 | 0.5 | 2.5 | -5.1 | 17.5 |
| Livestock | 1.4 | 2.0 | 5.5 | 0.5 | 6.2 | 2.9 |
| Fisheries | 7.1 | -0.1 | 1.5 | 5.4 | 6.9 | 12.2 |
| Other Agriculture | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 5.1 | 7.6 |
| Agriculture | 4.3 | 3.7 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 7.0 |

Source: Statistical Profile of Sri Lanka,(1998). Department of Census and Statistics
Annual Report-2010, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

**Table 147: Agriculture GDP, (Rs'000) 1980-2010**

| Year | Livestock Sector | | Agriculture (Including Livestock) | | Total G.D.P. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1) | (2) | (1) | (2) | (1) | (2) |
| 1980 | 1,024.7 | 439.8 | 17,900.0 | 9,537.3 | 68,337.7 | 35,307.5 |
| 1981 | 1,060.2 | 395.2 | 22,787.9 | 10,057.9 | 84,526.6 | 37,266.3 |
| 1982 | 1,267.9 | 410.4 | 25,257.9 | 10,371.7 | 97,527.5 | 39,198.8 |
| 1983 | 1,274.9 | 428.1 | 30,467.6 | 10,994.1 | 119,201.5 | 41,061.8 |
| 1984 | 1,424.4 | 474.5 | 37,292.9 | 10,200.0 | 147,343.5 | 43,135.7 |
| 1985 | 1,549.3 | 479.4 | 38,505.8 | 11,146.3 | 157,763.3 | 45,300.0 |
| 1986 | 1,723.1 | 483.9 | 39,529.4 | 11,223.8 | 172,440.3 | 47,237.5 |
| 1987 | 1,946.5 | 581.5 | 43,173.6 | 13,259.2 | 188,821.6 | 48,002.5 |
| 1988 | 2,399.8 | 586.5 | 51,074.4 | 10,836.9 | 218,774.0 | 49,336.2 |
| 1989 | 2,784.2 | 606.0 | 56,774.0 | 10,527.9 | 248,230.0 | 50,310.3 |
| 1990 | 3,195.0 | 3,195.0 | 72,788.0 | 72,788.0 | 317,904.0 | 317,904.0 |
| 1991 | 4,431.0 | 3,344.0 | 81,926.0 | 74,072.0 | 369,720.0 | 333,230.0 |
| 1992 | -5,395.0 | 3,134.0 | 88,840.0 | 72,722.0 | 421,755.0 | 347,822.0 |
| 1993 | 5,572.0 | 3,191.0 | 103,703.0 | 77,670.0 | 499,708.0 | 371,876.0 |
| 1994 | 5,905.0 | 3,240.0 | 115,996.0 | 80,204.0 | 579,159.0 | 392,884.0 |
| 1995 | 6,520.0 | 3,260.0 | 123,990.0 | 82,947.0 | 662,384.0 | 414,608.0 |
| 1996 | 7,476.0 | 3,222.0 | 141,589.0 | 79,564.0 | 771,414.0 | 430,186.0 |
| 1997 | 8,302.0 | 3,237.0 | 158,594.0 | 82,007.0 | 891,067.0 | 457,915.0 |
| 1998 | 10,825.0 | 3,425.0 | 175,478.0 | 84,010.0 | 1,018,330.0 | 479,663.0 |
| 1999 | 12,843.0 | 3,699.0 | 191,577.0 | 88,966.0 | 1,108,845.0 | 500,265.0 |
| 2000 | 13,332.0 | 3,810.0 | 200,964.0 | 90,923.0 | 1,253,622.0 | 530,039.0 |
| 2001 | 14,886.0 | 3,890.0 | 214,482.0 | 87,650.0 | 1,396,314.0 | 522,618.4 |
| 2002 | 15,245.0 | 3,929.0 | 237,282.0 | 89,666.0 | 1,570,260.0 | 543,523.2 |
| 2003 | 17,093.0 | 16,189.0 | 210,963.0 | 213,359.0 | 1,822,468.0 | 1,733,222.2 |
| 2004 | 21,318.0 | 16,270.0 | 228,760.0 | 213,246.0 | 2,090,841.0 | 1,827,597.0 |
| 2005 | 25,428.0 | 16,644.0 | 270,679.0 | 228,006.0 | 2,452,782.0 | 1,941,671.0 |
| 2006 | 39,006.0 | 17,992.0 | 297,887.0 | 235,872.0 | 2,938,680.0 | 2,090,564.0 |
| 2007 | 44,630.0 | 19,415.0 | 363,404.0 | 241,010.0 | 3,578,688.0 | 2,232,656.0 |
| 2008 | 100,013.0 | 20,495.0 | 522,180.0 | 258,881.0 | 4,410,682.0 | 2,365,501.0 |
| 2009 | 102,776.0 | 21,761.0 | 534,140.0 | 266,208.0 | 4,835,293.0 | 2,449,214.0 |
| 2010 | 113,884.0 | 22,397.0 | 623,116.0 | 283,236.0 | 5,602,321.0 | 2,645,432.0 |

Note:
(1) at current prices
(2) at constant 1975 prices (1975-1989 base year – 1975, 1990-2002 base year – 1990 and 2003-2010 base year -2002)

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock – Sri Lanka
Central Bank Annual Report-2010 and 2007, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

**Table 148: Agriculture and Livestock Contribution to GDP**

| Year | Value of livestock Products | Value of agriculture GDP | Livestock contribution to agriculture GDP |
|---|---|---|---|
| | SLR (Million) | SLR (Million) | % |
| 1998 | 10,825 | 175,478 | 6.2 |
| 1999 | 12,843 | 191,577 | 6.7 |
| 2000 | 13,332 | 200,964 | 6.6 |
| 2001 | 15,797 | 215,929 | 7.3 |
| 2002 | 15,981 | 233,615 | 6.8 |
| 2003 | 17,093 | 241,122 | 7.1 |
| 2004 | 21,318 | 262,271 | 8.1 |
| 2005 | 25,428 | 289,906 | 8.8 |
| 2006 | 29,829 | 333,114 | 9.0 |
| 2007 | 40,650 | 417,353 | 9.7 |

Source: Department of Census and Statistics
Gunaratne, S.P., Chandrasiri, A.D.N. and Gajanayake, S., (2009). Smallholder Pig Production in Livestock for Rural Development and Poverty Reduction, Colombo: Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute.

**Table 149: Livestock's Contribution to GDP**

| Year | Livestock Contribution to Agriculture GDP | | Livestock Contribution to Total GDP | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | Agriculture GDP SLR (millions) | % | Total GDP SLR (millions) |
| 1975 | 5.4 | 411 | 1.5 | 7,580 |
| 1980 | 5.7 | 1,024 | 1.5 | 19,900 |
| 1985 | 4.0 | 1,549 | 0.98 | 38,506 |
| 1990 | 4.36 | 3,195 | 1.0 | 72,788 |
| 1995 | 5.25 | 6,520 | 0.94 | 123,990 |
| 1998 | 6.44 | 11,311 | 1.12 | 175,562 |
| 1999 | 4.0 | - | 0.71 | - |
| 2000 | 4.1 | 13,332 | 0.71 | 200,964 |
| 2001 | 4.4 | - | 0.72 | - |
| 2002 | 4.4 | 15,245 | - | 237,282 |

Source: Abeyratne, A. S., 2007
Gunaratne, S.P., Chandrasiri, A.D.N. and Gajanayake, S., (2009). Smallholder Pig Production in Livestock for Rural Development and Poverty Reduction, Colombo: Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute.

**Table 150: Contribution of Different Sectors to the GDP at Current Price, 1950-2010**

| Year | Agriculture | Manufacturing | Services |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 46.3 | 19.6 | 36.9 |
| 1951 | 45.8 | 20.2 | 36.8 |
| 1952 | 45.5 | 17.0 | 39.5 |
| 1953 | 45.2 | 18.3 | 38.7 |
| 1954 | 46.5 | 17.9 | 38.1 |
| 1955 | 45.9 | 16.5 | 39.6 |
| 1956 | 43.0 | 17.6 | 40.9 |
| 1957 | 39.6 | 18.0 | 42.9 |
| 1958 | 39.2 | 16.9 | 44.0 |
| 1959 | 38.8 | 17.3 | 43.8 |
| 1960 | 37.8 | 16.8 | 45.4 |
| 1961 | 38.7 | 16.8 | 44.5 |
| 1962 | 36.5 | 17.3 | 46.2 |
| 1963 | 38.0 | 16.9 | 45.2 |
| 1964 | 36.4 | 16.6 | 47.0 |
| 1965 | 33.6 | 17.4 | 49.0 |
| 1966 | 33.8 | 16.7 | 49.6 |
| 1967 | 35.3 | 16.6 | 48.1 |
| 1968 | 37.2 | 17.9 | 44.9 |
| 1969 | 34.4 | 19.4 | 46.2 |
| 1970 | 28.3 | 23.8 | 47.9 |
| 1971 | 27.1 | 24.7 | 48.2 |
| 1972 | 26.3 | 24.2 | 49.5 |
| 1973 | 27.3 | 25.4 | 47.3 |
| 1974 | 33.2 | 25.1 | 41.8 |
| 1975 | 30.4 | 26.4 | 43.2 |
| 1976 | 29.0 | 27.1 | 43.9 |
| 1977 | 30.7 | 28.7 | 40.6 |
| 1978 | 30.5 | 28.2 | 42.3 |
| 1979 | 26.9 | 28.2 | 44.8 |
| 1980 | 27.6 | 29.6 | 42.8 |
| 1981 | 27.7 | 28.0 | 44.3 |
| 1982 | 26.4 | 26.3 | 47.3 |
| 1983 | 28.3 | 26.3 | 45.4 |
| 1984 | 28.7 | 26.3 | 45.0 |
| 1985 | 27.7 | 26.2 | 46.1 |
| 1986 | 27.1 | 26.6 | 46.3 |
| 1987 | 27.0 | 27.4 | 45.6 |
| 1988 | 26.3 | 26.7 | 47.0 |
| 1989 | 25.6 | 26.8 | 47.6 |
| 1990 | 26.3 | 26.0 | 47.7 |
| 1991 | 26.8 | 25.6 | 47.7 |
| 1992 | 25.9 | 25.6 | 48.5 |
| 1993 | 24.6 | 25.6 | 49.8 |
| 1994 | 23.8 | 26.2 | 50.1 |
| 1995 | 23.0 | 26.5 | 50.5 |
| 1996 | 22.4 | 26.4 | 51.1 |
| 1997 | 21.9 | 26.9 | 51.2 |
| 1998 | 21.1 | 27.5 | 51.4 |
| 1999 | 20.7 | 27.3 | 52.0 |
| 2000 | 19.9 | 27.3 | 52.8 |
| 2001 | 20.1 | 26.8 | 53.1 |
| 2002 | 14.3 | 28.0 | 57.7 |
| 2003 | 13.7 | 27.7 | 58.6 |
| 2004 | 13.0 | 27.7 | 59.3 |
| 2005 | 12.5 | 28.1 | 59.4 |
| 2006 | 12.3 | 28.2 | 59.5 |
| 2007 | 11.9 | 28.5 | 59.6 |
| 2008 | 12.1 | 28.4 | 59.5 |
| 2009 | 12.0 | 28.6 | 59.3 |
| 2010 | 11.9 | 28.7 | 59.3 |

Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka, Annual Report, Various Issues
Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka-2008, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

**Table 151: Sub Sectoral Shares in Agriculture Sector to GDP**

| Activities | 1976-1980 | 1981-1985 | 1986-1990 | 1991-1995 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Plantation crops | 20.2 | 17.6 | 17.6 | 25.3 |
| Paddy | 29.7 | 33.2 | 31.7 | 19.3 |
| Livestock | 4.9 | 4.1 | 5.3 | 4.2 |
| Fisheries | 5.2 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 9.1 |
| Other Agriculture | 40.0 | 39.5 | 40.3 | 42.2 |
| Agriculture | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Statistical Profile of Sri Lanka, Department of Census and Statistics, 1998

**Table 152: GDP and GNP at Current Market Prices for Selected Years**

| Item | 1990 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GDP at current market prices (Rs billion) | 322 | 1,258 | 2,453 | 4,825 |
| GNP at current market prices (Rs billion) | 319 | 1,233 | 2,423 | 4,769 |
| Per capita GDP at market prices (Rs) | 18,934 | 68,102 | 124,709 | 235,945 |
| Per capita GNP at market prices (Rs) | 18,791 | 66,790 | 123,181 | 233,216 |
| Per capita GDP at market prices ($) | 473 | 899 | 1,241 | 2,053 |
| Per capita GNP at market prices ($) | 469 | 881 | 1,226 | 2,029 |

Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka (a), Annual Report 2008.
Gamage, D., (2009). Introduction in Livestock for Rural Development and Poverty Reduction, Colombo: Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute.
Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka-2011, Central Bank of Sri Lanka.

**Table 153: Transformation of the Economic Structure in the Country**

| Item | 1981 | 1991 | 2000 | 2001 | 2005 | 2008 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | 27.7 | 26.8 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 17.2 | 12.1 |
| Industry | 28.0 | 25.6 | 27.5 | 26.7 | 27.0 | 28.4 |
| -of which Manufacturing | 16.2 | 14.8 | 16.9 | 15.8 | - | 17.5 |
| Services | 44.3 | 47.7 | 53.0 | 53.8 | 55.7 | 59.6 |

Source: Country Assistance Strategy of the World Bank Group 2003-2006, Sri Lanka,
Central Bank Annual Report 2008,
Economic and Social Statistics in Sri Lanka, 2007, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

**Table 154: Total Employed Population by Sector and Percentage Distribution by Major Industry Group**

| Year | Total Number of Employees | Agriculture | Industry | Service |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1990 | 5,047,000 | 47 | 18 | 35 |
| 1991 | 5,016,000 | - | - | - |
| 1992 | 4,924,130 | 42.2 | 20.1 | 37.7 |
| 1993 | 5,201,904 | 41.5 | 19.7 | 38.8 |
| 1994 | 5,281,279 | 39.5 | 19.8 | 40.7 |
| 1995 | 5,357,120 | 36.7 | 22.2 | 41.1 |
| 1996 | 5,536,216 | 37.4 | 22.0 | 40.6 |
| 1997 | 5,607,868 | 36.2 | 24.2 | 39.6 |
| 1998 | 6,049,388 | 39.3 | 21.9 | 38.8 |
| 1999 | 6,082,449 | 36.3 | 21.9 | 41.8 |
| 2000 | 6,310,247 | 36.0 | 23.6 | 40.3 |
| 2001 | 6,235,588 | 32.6 | 23.9 | 43.5 |
| 2002 | 6,519,415 | 34.5 | 22.4 | 43.1 |
| 2003 | 6,609,466 | 33.6 | 23.3 | 43.1 |
| 2004 | 6,704,006 | 33.0 | 24.8 | 42.1 |
| 2005 | 6,788,119 | 30.3 | 26.3 | 43.3 |
| 2006 | 7,105,322 | 32.2 | 26.6 | 41.2 |
| 2007 | 7,042,000 | 31.3 | 26.6 | 42.1 |
| 2008 | 7,148,318 | 31.8 | 26.4 | 41.8 |
| 2009 | 7,603,000 | 32.6 | 25.1 | 42.3 |
| 2010 | 7,707,000 | 32.7 | 24.2 | 43.1 |

Note: (a) Data Exclude both Northern and Eastern Provinces
(b) 1st quarter 2008
Source: Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka, Various Issues, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

**Table 155: GNP Per Capita Income at Constant Prices (USD)**

| Year | Per Capita Income ($) |
|---|---|
| 1995 | 755 |
| 2000 | 899 |
| 2005 | 1,160 |
| 2010 (a) | 2,368 |

(a) Provisional
Source: Gamage, D., (2009). Introduction in Livestock for Rural Development and Poverty Reduction, Colombo: Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute.
Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka-2011, Central Bank of Sri Lanka.

**Table 156: Average Monthly Household Income (Rs.) by Sector and Year (at 1980/81 constant price)**

| Year | Sector | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban | Rural | Estate | Sri Lanka |
| 1980/1981 | 1,274 | 795 | 753 | 881 |
| 1995/1996 | 2,044 | 1,064 | 738 | 1,177 |
| 2002 | 2,386 | 1,246 | 777 | 1,362 |
| 2005 | 2,594 | 1,533 | 993 | 1,649 |

Source: Gamage, D., (2009). Introduction in Livestock for Rural Development and Poverty Reduction, Colombo: Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute.

**Table 157: Mean Per capita Income Per Month in Sri Lanka, 1980-2010**

| Year | Per Capita Income (Rupees) |
|---|---|
| 1980/81 | 180 |
| 1985/86 | 395 |
| 1990/91 | 724 |
| 1995/96 | 1,439 |
| 2002 | 3,056 |
| 2005 | 4,896 |
| 2006/07 | 6,463 |
| 2009/10 | 9,104 |

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey-2009/10, Department of Census and Statistics

**Table 158: Per capita income per month by sector, 2002 -2010**

| Sector | Per capita income (Rupees ) | | Ratio of rural and estate income of urban income | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2002 | 2010 | 2002 | 2010 |
| Urban | 5,203 | 11,245 | - | - |
| Rural | 2,885 | 8,916 | 55.4 | 79.2 |
| Estate | 1,763 | 5,782 | 33.8 | 51.4 |

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey – 2002, 2009/10, Department of Census and Statistics
Gamage, D., (2009). Introduction in Livestock for Rural Development and Poverty Reduction, Colombo: Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute.

**Table 159: Gini Coefficient for Household Income by Sector, 1980-2010**

| | Survey Period | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sector | 1980/81 | 1985/86 | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | 2002 | 2005 | 2006 | 2010 |
| All Island | 0.43 | 0.46 | 0.47 | 0.46 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.48 | 0.49 |
| Urban | 0.44 | 0.48 | 0.62 | 0.47 | 0.48 | 0.48 | 0.55 | 0.48 |
| Rural | 0.38 | 0.43 | 0.42 | 0.46 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.49 |
| Estate | 0.27 | 0.31 | 0.25 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.41 | 0.43 |

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Surveys from 1980/1981, 1985/1986, 1990/1991, 1995/1996, 2002, 2005, 2006/2007, 2009/10, Department of Census and Statistics, www.statistics.gov.lk
Gamage, D., (2009). Introduction in Livestock for Rural Development and Poverty Reduction, Colombo: Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute.

**Table 160: Rice Imports and Exports, 1985-2010**

| Year | Rice Imports (Mt'000) | Rice Export (Mt'000) | Per Capita Availability (Kg/Yr) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1985 | 182.30 | N.A. | N.A. |
| 1986 | 220.10 | 0.06 | 113.00 |
| 1987 | 102.37 | 0.10 | 103.41 |
| 1988 | 188.58 | 0.14 | 94.43 |
| 1989 | 291.48 | 0.26 | 100.69 |
| 1990 | 131.76 | 0.26 | 91.86 |
| 1991 | 132.96 | N.A. | 101.45 |
| 1992 | 237.22 | N.A. | 102.93 |
| 1993 | 206.88 | 0.73 | 100.59 |
| 1994 | 58.43 | 35.30 | 98.80 |
| 1995 | 9.45 | 46.25 | 99.32 |
| 1996 | 339.68 | 1.26 | 95.64 |
| 1997 | 305.94 | 1.43 | 95.48 |
| 1998 | 167.57 | 1.52 | 97.47 |
| 1999 | 214.19 | 1.41 | 98.98 |
| 2000 | 14.85 | 2.01 | 107.25 |
| 2001 | 51.95 | 1.80 | 95.73 |
| 2002 | 95.10 | 2.15 | 94.53 |
| 2003 | 34.52 | 2.13 | 98.09 |
| 2004 | 221.61 | 2.38 | 94.08 |
| 2005 | 76.07 | 3.50 | 104.40 |
| 2006 | 12.00 | 5.99 | 104.57 |
| 2007 | 88.00 | 5.74 | 100.85 |
| 2008 | 84.00 | 5.72 | 122.58 |
| 2009 | 52.00 | N.A. | N.A. |
| 2010 | 126.00 | N.A. | N.A. |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various Issues, Department of Census and Statistics
Central Bank Annual Report-2008
Economic and Social Statistics-2011, Central Bank of Sri Lanka.
N.A. - Not Available

**Table 161: Composition of Consumer Goods Imports (Value in Rs. Million)**

| Category | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.Consumer Goods | 72,062 | 80,956 | 87,060 | 105,403 | 110,059 | 126,181 | 295,204 |
| (a) Food and Drink | 45,996 | 46,543 | 46,116 | 52,584 | 58,466 | 66,540 | 156,673 |
| Rice | 4,331 | 2,621 | 3,290 | 288 | 969 | 1,732 | 6,741 |
| Sugar | 10,788 | 8,384 | 7,448 | 10,777 | 10,289 | 12,634 | 41,117 |
| Wheat | 8,128 | 8,133 | 7,792 | 9,625 | 9,783 | 12,427 | 29,120 |
| Other foods | 22,749 | 27,405 | 27,586 | 31,894 | 37,425 | 39,746 | 64,841 |
| (b) Other consumer goods | 26,066 | 34,413 | 40,943 | 52,819 | 51,593 | 59,641 | 138,531 |
| 2.Intermediate goods | 182,754 | 192,494 | 210,439 | 287,196 | 296,522 | 334,357 | 875,991 |
| Petroleum | 31,828 | 22,275 | 30,124 | 68,381 | 65,190 | 75,627 | 341,307 |
| Fertilizer | 3,916 | 3,989 | 4,690 | 6,059 | 6,047 | 7,259 | 27,175 |
| Chemicals | 8,024 | 9,241 | 9,590 | 11,152 | 12,647 | 14,792 | 44,057 |
| Textile (Including clothing) | 81,816 | 90,099 | 93,105 | 111,386 | 117,993 | 126,438 | 195,549 |
| Other | 57,170 | 66,890 | 72,929 | 90,218 | 94,645 | 110,241 | 189,572 |
| 3. Investment goods | 78,232 | 95,322 | 110,599 | 130,889 | 96,185 | 112,046 | 335,410 |
| Machinery and Equipment | 43,853 | 50,592 | 47,736 | 59,538 | 54,287 | 61,296 | 136,154 |
| Transport Equipment | 12,276 | 17,098 | 37,191 | 39,489 | 11,469 | 14,449 | 72,538 |
| Building Materials | 16,030 | 19,590 | 18,296 | 23,087 | 22,145 | 26,013 | 91,491 |
| Other | 6,073 | 8,042 | 7,376 | 8,776 | 8,285 | 10,288 | 35,226 |
| 4. Unclassified Imports | 12,978 | 11,367 | 8,126 | 30,802 | 30,198 | 11,907 | 19,999 |
| 5. Total | 346,026 | 380,138 | 416,223 | 554,290 | 532,694 | 584,491 | 1,526,604 |

Source: Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka 2004 and 2011, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

**Table 162: Local Production, Imports and Per Capita Availability of Pulses**

| Year | Local Production (Mt'000) | % | Imports (Mt'000) | % | Per Capita Availability (Kg/Yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1985 | 44,340 | 66.52 | 22,320 | 33.48 | 4.24 |
| 1986 | 46,440 | 52.06 | 42,770 | 47.94 | 5.15 |
| 1987 | 46,160 | 50.39 | 45,440 | 49.61 | 5.12 |
| 1988 | 47,600 | 56.36 | 36,860 | 43.64 | 4.83 |
| 1989 | 41,060 | 47.91 | 44,650 | 52.09 | 4.90 |
| 1990 | 52,740 | 52.58 | 47,560 | 47.42 | 5.45 |
| 1991 | 51,010 | 46.68 | 58,260 | 53.32 | 6.21 |
| 1992 | 41,960 | 43.05 | 55,510 | 56.95 | 5.42 |
| 1993 | 41,750 | 46.20 | 48,620 | 53.80 | 5.36 |
| 1994 | 38,690 | 29.11 | 94,210 | 70.89 | 7.39 |
| 1995 | 34,520 | 33.20 | 69,450 | 66.80 | 6.09 |
| 1996 | 34,360 | 35.83 | 61,550 | 64.17 | 5.88 |
| 1997 | 29,420 | 26.08 | 83,390 | 73.92 | 5.95 |
| 1998 | 29,680 | 26.55 | 82,110 | 73.45 | 6.25 |
| 1999 | 26,730 | 24.30 | 83,280 | 75.70 | 5.84 |
| 2000 | 24,450 | 21.34 | 90,110 | 78.66 | 6.02 |
| 2001 | 20,180 | 16.40 | 102,840 | 83.60 | 6.34 |
| 2002 | 21,920 | 15.74 | 117,300 | 84.26 | 6.88 |
| 2003 | 26,470 | 20.83 | 100,590 | 79.17 | 6.36 |
| 2004 | 18,860 | 15.35 | 103,970 | 84.65 | 6.10 |
| 2005 | 25,170 | 20.57 | 97,170 | 79.43 | 6.00 |
| 2006 | 23,290 | 16.31 | 119,520 | 83.69 | 6.93 |

Source: Department of Census and Statistics - Food Balance Sheet, Various Issues

**Table 163: Local Production, Imports and Per Capita Availability of Potato, 1985-2006**

| Year | Local Production (Mt'000) | % | Imports (Mt'000) | % | Per Capita Availability (Kg/Yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1985 | 88,950 | 100.00 | N.A. | N.A. | 3.98 |
| 1986 | 82,390 | 99.98 | 20 | 0.02 | 3.52 |
| 1987 | 81,040 | 100.00 | 2 | 0.00 | 3.45 |
| 1988 | 87,530 | 99.98 | 20 | 0.02 | 3.71 |
| 1989 | 83,470 | 99.40 | 501 | 0.60 | 3.50 |
| 1990 | 87,200 | 99.95 | 40 | 0.05 | 4.44 |
| 1991 | 66,740 | 100.00 | N.A. | N.A. | 2.60 |
| 1992 | 78,560 | 100.00 | N.A. | N.A. | 3.08 |
| 1993 | 78,180 | 100.00 | N.A. | N.A. | 3.05 |
| 1994 | 79,390 | 91.00 | 7,849 | 9.00 | 3.59 |
| 1995 | 81,660 | 87.23 | 11,957 | 12.71 | 3.83 |
| 1996 | 100,760 | 79.65 | 25,740 | 20.28 | 5.35 |
| 1997 | 66,480 | 38.02 | 108,375 | 61.89 | 7.79 |
| 1998 | 25,900 | 18.32 | 115,610 | 81.78 | 6.83 |
| 1999 | 27,170 | 17.40 | 128,860 | 82.51 | 7.48 |
| 2000 | 48,410 | 29.38 | 116,450 | 70.67 | 7.63 |
| 2001 | 57,680 | 47.94 | 62,560 | 52.00 | 5.32 |
| 2002 | 88,710 | 70.02 | 38,000 | 29.99 | 5.30 |
| 2003 | 71,750 | 63.93 | 40,490 | 36.07 | 4.59 |
| 2004 | 81,270 | 74.37 | 28,010 | 25.63 | 4.49 |
| 2005 | 79,450 | 66.10 | 40,750 | 33.90 | 4.93 |
| 2006 | 78,490 | 62.77 | 46,550 | 37.23 | 5.12 |

Source : Department of Census and Statistics - Food Balance Sheet, Various Issues
N.A. - Not Available

**Table 164: Local Production and Imports of Onions and Per Capita Availability, 1985-2006**

| Year | Local Production (Mt'000) | % | Imports (Mt'000) | % | Per Capita Availability (Kg/Yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1985 | 45,380 | 42 | 61,632 | 58 | 4.03 |
| 1986 | 56,840 | 55 | 47,320 | 45 | 3.75 |
| 1987 | 60,780 | 64 | 34,402 | 36 | 3.31 |
| 1988 | 59,160 | 84 | 11,672 | 16 | 2.14 |
| 1989 | 77,200 | 77 | 22,950 | 23 | 3.07 |
| 1990 | 61,000 | 66 | 31,450 | 34 | 3.67 |
| 1991 | 55,680 | 53 | 48,690 | 47 | 4.05 |
| 1992 | 82,340 | 69 | 35,510 | 30 | 3.90 |
| 1993 | 72,860 | 68 | 34,230 | 32 | 3.41 |
| 1994 | 82,950 | 62 | 50,210 | 38 | 4.27 |
| 1995 | 78,110 | 50 | 78,470 | 50 | 5.17 |
| 1996 | 63,310 | 40 | 93,550 | 60 | 5.29 |
| 1997 | 73,940 | 38 | 122,430 | 62 | 6.77 |
| 1998 | 55,490 | 35 | 102,840 | 65 | 5.42 |
| 1999 | 105,380 | 55 | 86,050 | 45 | 6.26 |
| 2000 | 79,060 | 39 | 123,450 | 61 | 6.76 |
| 2001 | 68,830 | 38 | 112,890 | 62 | 5.88 |
| 2002 | 66,890 | 34 | 131,940 | 66 | 6.54 |
| 2003 | 67,820 | 34 | 130,810 | 66 | 6.47 |
| 2004 | 76,970 | 40 | 117,810 | 60 | 6.28 |
| 2005 | 109,280 | 47 | 120,950 | 53 | 7.20 |
| 2006 | 134,370 | 51 | 130,340 | 49 | 8.08 |

Source: Department of Census and Statistics - Food Balance Sheet, Various Issues

**Table 165: Imports of Wheat Flour and Per Capita Availability**

| Year | Imports (Mt) | Per Capita Availability (Kg/Yr) |
|---|---|---|
| 1965 | 316,940 | N.A. |
| 1966 | 268,290 | N.A. |
| 1967 | 525,430 | N.A. |
| 1968 | 365,150 | N.A. |
| 1969 | 394,670 | N.A. |
| 1970 | 374,550 | N.A. |
| 1971 | 335,770 | N.A. |
| 1972 | 401,960 | N.A. |
| 1973 | 436,910 | N.A. |
| 1974 | 495,150 | N.A. |
| 1975 | 528,240 | N.A. |
| 1976 | 479,490 | N.A. |
| 1977 | 604,980 | N.A. |
| 1978 | 693,560 | N.A. |
| 1979 | 530,270 | N.A. |
| 1980 | 419,520 | N.A. |
| 1981 | 380,250 | N.A. |
| 1982 | 373,290 | N.A. |
| 1983 | 423,040 | N.A. |
| 1984 | 433,700 | N.A. |
| 1985 | N.A. | N.A. |
| 1986 | 514,250 | 28.40 |
| 1987 | 438,160 | N.A. |
| 1988 | 488,830 | N.A. |
| 1989 | 584,240 | 33.98 |
| 1990 | 569,810 | 27.62 |
| 1991 | 494,700 | 36.28 |
| 1992 | 522,930 | 33.74 |
| 1993 | 570,540 | 32.90 |
| 1994 | 655,090 | 39.29 |
| 1995 | 782,470 | 44.88 |
| 1996 | 675,620 | 38.67 |
| 1997 | 599,930 | 35.50 |
| 1998 | 664,240 | 30.50 |
| 1999 | 682,520 | 40.53 |
| 2000 | 660,320 | 30.85 |
| 2001 | 649,490 | 40.67 |
| 2002 | 733,540 | 34.88 |
| 2003 | 710,070 | 34.41 |
| 2004 | 706,530 | 35.50 |
| 2005 | 842,060 | 42.07 |
| 2006 | 696,640 | 34.82 |
| 2007 | 626,080 | 30.20 |
| 2008 | 540,570 | 26.23 |

Source: Department of Census and Statistics, Statistical Abstract, Various Issues
N.A. - Not Available

**Table 166: Percentage Share of the Production in the Dairy Sector**

| Year | Local Production (%) | Imports (%) |
|---|---|---|
| 1982 | 66 | 34 |
| 2002 | 43 | 57 |
| 2006 | 20 | 80 |

Source: Sri Lanka Livestock Statistics, 1982, 2002, 2006, Department of Animal Production and Health
Chandrasiri, A.D.N., (2009). Smallholder Dairy Sector in Livestock for Rural Development and Poverty Reduction, Colombo: Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute.

**Table 167: Condensed Milk Production and Imports**

| Year | Local Production (Mt'000) | Imports (Mt'000) |
|---|---|---|
| 1980 | 3.97 | 1.22 |
| 1981 | 5.54 | 1.16 |
| 1982 | 4.30 | 0.38 |
| 1983 | 4.42 | 0.93 |
| 1984 | 2.16 | 0.33 |
| 1985 | 3.64 | 0.04 |
| 1986 | 3.83 | N.A. |
| 1987 | 3.70 | 0.02 |
| 1988 | 3.26 | 0.04 |
| 1989 | 4.03 | 0.11 |
| 1990 | 3.91 | 0.03 |
| 1991 | 4.39 | 0.04 |
| 1992 | 3.97 | 0.25 |
| 1993 | 4.21 | 0.03 |
| 1994 | 4.21 | 0.45 |
| 1995 | 4.38 | 0.29 |
| 1996 | 3.90 | 0.33 |
| 1997 | 4.09 | 0.25 |
| 1998 | 4.18 | 0.26 |
| 1999 | 4.24 | 0.17 |
| 2000 | 4.59 | 0.09 |
| 2001 | 4.43 | 0.08 |
| 2002 | 4.42 | 0.07 |
| 2003 | 4.73 | 0.05 |
| 2004 | 5.06 | 0.16 |
| 2005 | 5.27 | 0.01 |
| 2006 | 4.80 | N.A. |

Source: Department of Census and Statistics, Food Balance Sheet, Various Issues
N.A. - Not Available

## Table 168: Other Milk Production and Imports

| Year | Local Production (Mt'000) | Imports (Mt'000) |
|---|---|---|
| 1980 | 0.03 | N.A. |
| 1981 | N.A. | N.A. |
| 1982 | N.A. | N.A. |
| 1983 | N.A. | N.A. |
| 1984 | N.A. | N.A. |
| 1985 | N.A. | N.A. |
| 1986 | 0.30 | N.A. |
| 1987 | 0.40 | N.A. |
| 1988 | 0.55 | N.A. |
| 1989 | 0.57 | N.A. |
| 1990 | 1.34 | N.A. |
| 1991 | 1.75 | N.A. |
| 1992 | 1.41 | 0.05 |
| 1993 | 1.52 | 0.05 |
| 1994 | 1.76 | 0.21 |
| 1995 | 2.24 | 0.20 |
| 1996 | 1.71 | 0.07 |
| 1997 | 1.62 | 0.12 |
| 1998 | 1.51 | 0.32 |
| 1999 | 1.54 | 0.12 |
| 2000 | 1.20 | 0.19 |
| 2001 | 1.69 | 0.14 |
| 2002 | 1.74 | 0.28 |
| 2003 | 2.17 | 0.36 |
| 2004 | 2.54 | 0.38 |
| 2005 | 2.77 | 0.24 |
| 2006 | N.A. | 1.94 |
| 2007 | N.A. | 1.48 |
| 2008 | N.A. | 1.41 |
| 2009 | N.A. | 1.50 |
| 2010 | N.A. | 0.99 |

Source: Department of Census and Statistics, Food Balance Sheet, Various Issues.
Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka-2011, Central Bank of Sri Lanka.
N.A. - Not Available

## Table 169: Per Capita Availability of Milk

| Year | Fresh Milk (Kg/Yr) | Tinned Milk (Kg/Yr) | Condensed Milk (Kg/Yr) | Other Milk Production (Kg/Yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1980 | 13.61 | 1.59 | 0.36 | 0.01 |
| 1981 | 15.32 | 0.92 | 0.45 | N.A. |
| 1982 | 14.51 | 1.12 | 0.31 | 0.01 |
| 1983 | 15.40 | 1.87 | 0.35 | 0.00 |
| 1984 | 15.71 | 1.42 | 0.16 | 0.01 |
| 1985 | 17.25 | 1.61 | 0.23 | 0.02 |
| 1986 | 8.61 | 1.78 | 0.24 | 0.02 |
| 1987 | 12.34 | 2.33 | 0.23 | 0.02 |
| 1988 | 9.76 | 2.55 | 0.20 | 0.03 |
| 1989 | 9.28 | 2.94 | 0.25 | 0.03 |
| 1990 | 12.03 | 1.98 | 0.23 | 0.08 |
| 1991 | 11.23 | 2.80 | 0.27 | 0.11 |
| 1992 | 13.20 | 2.34 | 0.25 | 0.09 |
| 1993 | 12.81 | 2.44 | 0.25 | 0.09 |
| 1994 | 13.13 | 2.63 | 0.27 | 0.12 |
| 1995 | 12.06 | 2.83 | 0.25 | 0.13 |
| 1996 | 11.19 | 2.70 | 0.23 | 0.10 |
| 1997 | 11.14 | 2.59 | 0.24 | 0.09 |
| 1998 | 4.80 | 3.30 | 0.25 | 0.10 |
| 1999 | 4.99 | 3.16 | 0.24 | 0.09 |
| 2000 | 4.96 | 3.73 | 0.25 | 0.08 |
| 2001 | 4.90 | 3.64 | 0.24 | 0.10 |
| 2002 | 5.03 | 3.94 | 0.25 | 0.11 |
| 2003 | 5.47 | 4.10 | 0.24 | 0.13 |
| 2004 | 5.34 | 3.46 | 0.27 | 0.15 |
| 2005 | 5.37 | 3.63 | 0.27 | 0.15 |

Source: Department of Census and Statistics, Food Balance Sheet, Various Issues

**Table 170: Production, Imports and Availability of Dried Fish, 1985-2010**

| Year | Local Production (Mt) | % | Imports(Mt) | % | Total Supply (Mt) | Per Capita Availability (Kg/Yr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1985 | 5,920 | 19.36 | 24,660 | 80.64 | 30,580 | 1.93 |
| 1986 | 9,990 | 29.31 | 24,090 | 70.69 | 34,080 | 2.11 |
| 1987 | 5,360 | 13.16 | 35,370 | 86.84 | 40,730 | 2.49 |
| 1988 | 5,380 | 14.96 | 30,590 | 85.04 | 35,970 | 2.17 |
| 1989 | 6,080 | 22.91 | 20,460 | 77.09 | 26,540 | 1.58 |
| 1990 | 11,120 | 22.47 | 38,360 | 77.53 | 49,480 | 2.91 |
| 1991 | 12,930 | 22.76 | 43,890 | 77.24 | 56,820 | 3.45 |
| 1992 | 14,400 | 24.50 | 44,380 | 75.50 | 58,780 | 3.53 |
| 1993 | 15,500 | 19.29 | 64,840 | 80.71 | 80,340 | 4.77 |
| 1994 | 16,120 | 25.29 | 47,620 | 74.71 | 63,740 | 3.73 |
| 1995 | 12,090 | 20.06 | 48,190 | 79.94 | 60,280 | 3.50 |
| 1996 | 10,000 | 17.14 | 48,330 | 82.86 | 58,330 | 3.33 |
| 1997 | 12,000 | 19.75 | 48,782 | 80.25 | 60,782 | 3.62 |
| 1998 | 14,500 | 22.68 | 49,426 | 77.32 | 63,926 | 3.71 |
| 1999 | 16,750 | 28.94 | 45,312 | 71.06 | 63,762 | 3.63 |
| 2000 | 24,360 | 32.52 | 50,550 | 67.48 | 74,910 | 4.32 |
| 2001 | 17,640 | 28.04 | 45,280 | 71.96 | 62,920 | 3.84 |
| 2002 | 24,690 | 35.69 | 44,488 | 64.31 | 69,178 | 3.98 |
| 2003 | 21,480 | 32.43 | 45,512 | 67.57 | 67,352 | 3.81 |
| 2004 | 25,390 | 40.16 | 37,842 | 59.84 | 63,232 | 3.54 |
| 2005 | 7,560 | 14.49 | 44,608 | 85.51 | 52,168 | 2.96 |
| 2006 | 33,400 | 42.74 | 44,750 | 57.26 | 78,150 | 4.23 |
| 2007 | 36,200 | 42.95 | 48,092 | 57.05 | 84,292 | N.A. |
| 2008 | 42,320 | 48.54 | 44,863 | 51.46 | 87,183 | N.A. |
| 2009 | 43,790 | 48.99 | 45,605 | 51.01 | 89,395 | N.A. |
| 2010 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 60,782 | N.A. |

Source: Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
Socio Economic Data, Various Issues, Central Bank of Sri Lanka
Statistical Abstract-2010, Department of Census and Statistics.
N.A. - Not Available

**Table 171: Wholesale Price Index for Agricultural Commodities, 1980=100**

| Food Item | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imported Rice (1Mt) | 287.30 | 471.02 | 702.57 |
| Paddy G.P.S. (1Bu.) | 373.24 | 373.00 | N.A. |
| Paddy Open Market | 322.14 | 462.56 | 623.64 |
| Wheat Grain (1Mt) | 380.36 | 415.34 | 663.17 |
| Wheat Flour (1Mt) | 154.53 | 320.69 | 520.51 |
| Eggs (Each) | 354.54 | 500.00 | 779.22 |
| Fish G.M. of varieties (1Kg) | 508.64 | 675.63 | 978.53 |
| Potatoes (1Kg) | 673.18 | 568.29 | 978.26 |
| Non Seasonal Vegetables (G.M. of 3 varieties – 1Kg) | 717.50 | 819.50 | 1,350.00 |
| Seasonal Vegetables (G.M. of 3 varieties – 1Kg) | 958.92 | 1103.57 | 1,607.14 |
| Coconut (Each) | 290.4 | 378.4 | 1,019.20 |
| Coconut Oil (1Mt) | 401.17 | 543.84 | 1,113.72 |
| Dried Chillies (1Kg) | 488.89 | 479.19 | 517.58 |
| Mustard (1Kg) | 218.24 | 288.56 | 368.00 |
| Red Onions (1Kg) | 581.48 | 841.43 | 925.92 |
| High Grown Tea (1Kg) | 365.74 | 682.50 | 898.17 |
| Mid Grown Tea (1Kg) | 389.41 | 748.66 | 1,009.28 |
| Low Grown Tea (1Kg) | 379.70 | 712.72 | 977.88 |
| Sugar (1Mt) | 209.57 | 189.60 | 317.14 |

Source: Annual Report Central Bank of Sri Lanka, Various Issues
N.A. - Not Available

# CHAPTER NINE

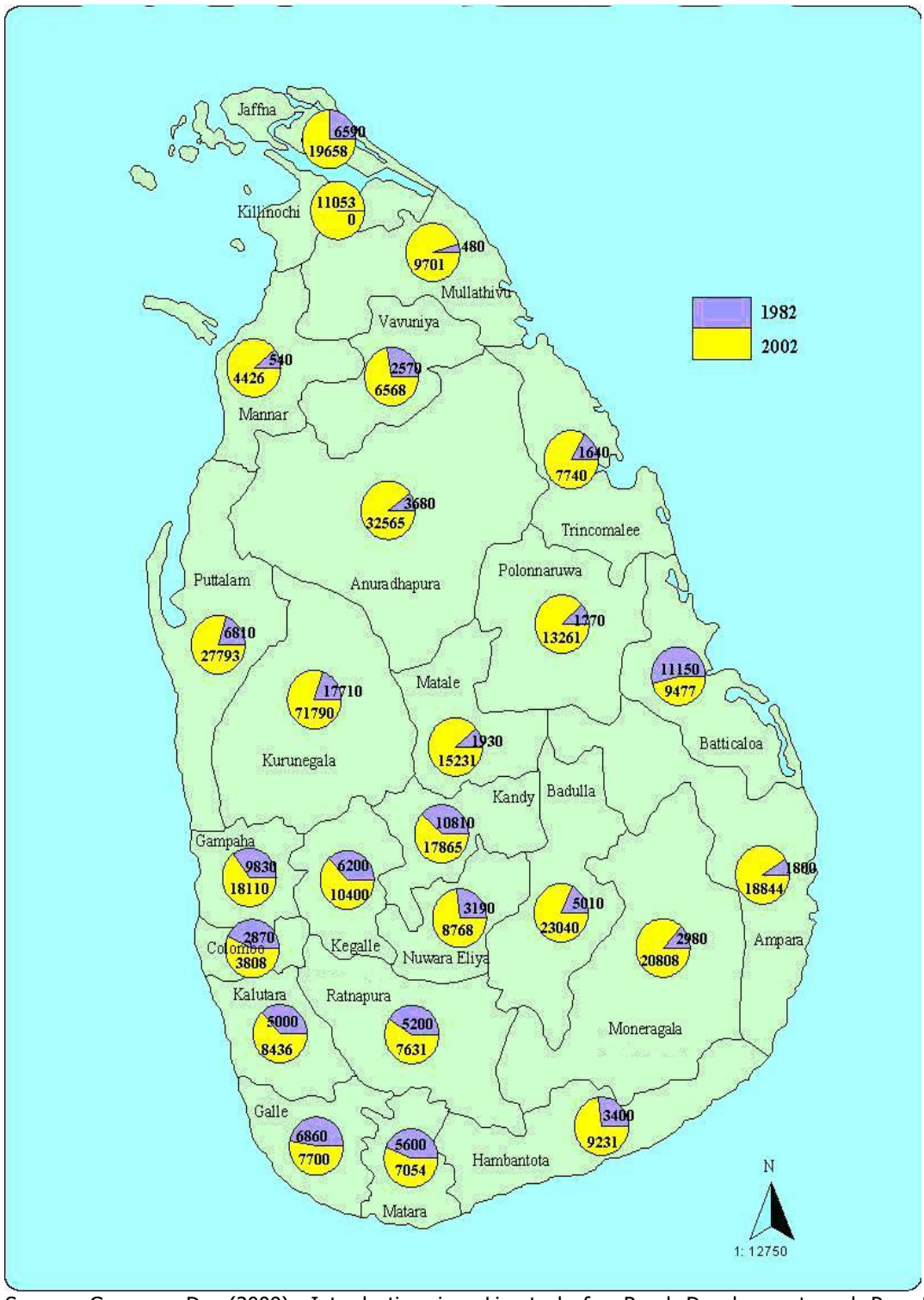
## Social and Institutional Domains of Agriculture Transformation

**Table 172: Distribution of Agricultural Holdings (Extent in ha), Type of Land Use and by Size Class in 2002**

| Size Class of the Holding | All Holdings | | Holdings with Crops and Livestock | | Holdings with Crops only | | Holdings with Livestock Only | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No | Extent | No | Extent | No | Extent | No | Extent |
| Less than 1 Ha | 1,270,308 | 548,279 | 238,858 | 112,201 | 1,027,119 | 434,999 | 4,331 | 1,079 |
| 1 - < 2 Ha | 374,397 | 491,814 | 105,801 | 141,198 | 268,178 | 350,251 | 418 | 366 |
| 2 - < 3 Ha | 91,687 | 210,576 | 30,914 | 71,194 | 60,630 | 139,181 | 143 | 201 |
| 3 - < 4 Ha | 22,074 | 74,347 | 7,565 | 25,447 | 14,473 | 48,830 | 36 | 70 |
| 4 - < 5 Ha | 11,861 | 51,605 | 3,775 | 16,472 | 8,053 | 35,077 | 33 | 56 |
| 5 - < 8 Ha | 9,323 | 56,974 | 2,948 | 18,072 | 6,353 | 38,841 | 22 | 61 |
| 8 Ha and Above | 3,823 | 42,402 | 1,097 | 12,311 | 2,715 | 29,985 | 11 | 106 |
| Sri Lanka | 1,783,473 | 1,475,997 | 390,958 | 396,895 | 1,387,521 | 1,077,164 | 4,994 | 1,939 |

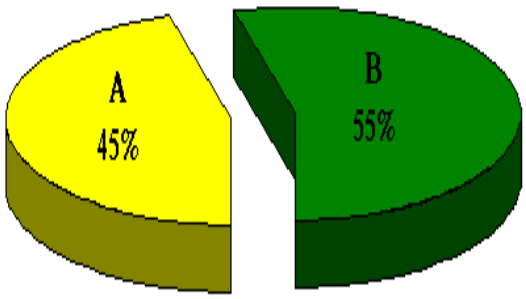
Source: Department of Census and Statistics, Census of Agriculture 2002
Gamage,D., (2009). Introduction in Livestock for Rural Development and Poverty Reduction, Colombo: Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute.

**Map 18: Number of Agricultural Holdings (Smallholding Sector) with Crops and Livestock in 1982 and 2002**




Source: Gamage, D., (2009). Introduction in Livestock for Rural Development and Poverty Reduction, Colombo: Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute.

**Figure 57: Distribution of Agricultural Holdings in Smallholding Sector in 2002**

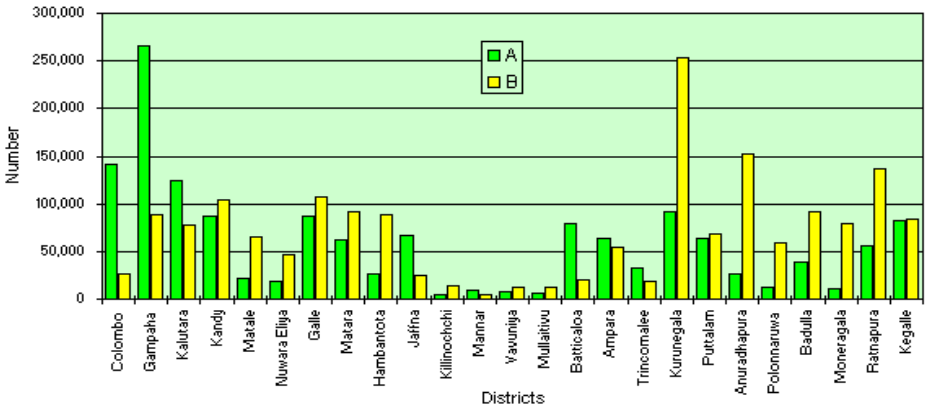



A. Holdings reporting extent less than or equal to 40 perches of land with agricultural produce mainly for home consumption

B. Holdings reporting extent more than 40 perches of land or producing agricultural output mainly for sale purposes

Source: Census of Agriculture 2002, Department of Census and Statistics
Gamage, D., (2009). Introduction in Livestock for Rural Development and Poverty Reduction, Colombo: Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute.

**Figure 58: Distribution of Agricultural Holdings in the Smallholding Sector by Districts in 2002**




A. Holdings reporting extent less than or equal to 40 perches of land with agricultural produce mainly for home consumption

B. Holdings reporting extent more than 40 perches of land or producing agricultural output mainly for sale

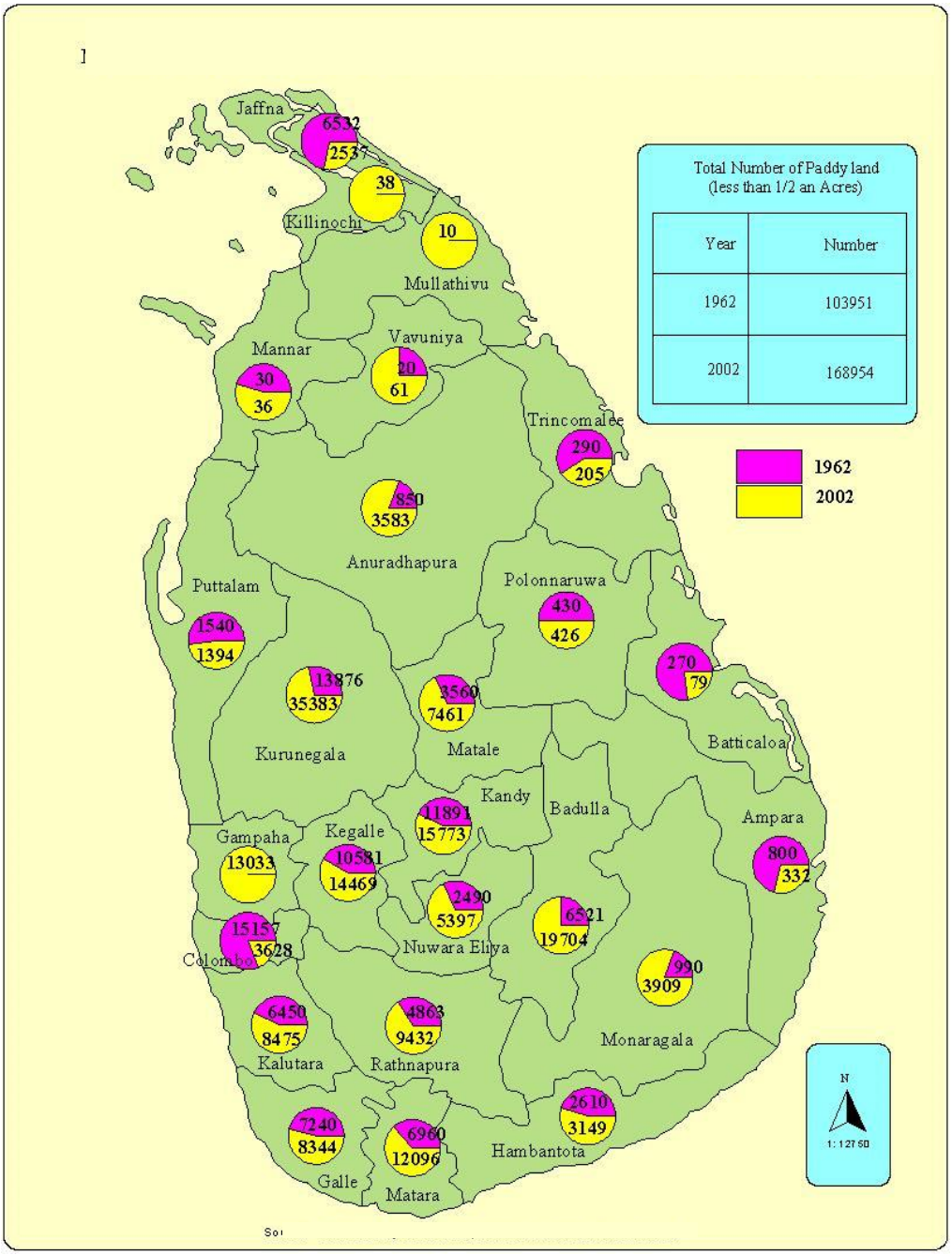
Source: Census of Agriculture 2002, Department of Census and Statistics.
Gamage, D., (2009). Introduction in Livestock for Rural Development and Poverty Reduction, Colombo: Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute.

**Table 173: Distribution of Extent under Rubber and Coconuts by Size Class of the Holdings in 2002**

| Size Class of the Holding | Total Extent (Hectares) | |
|---|---|---|
| | Rubber | Coconut |
| Less than 1Ha | 14,075 | 128,404 |
| 1 - < 2 Ha | 14,229 | 75,858 |
| 2 - < 3 Ha | 7,594 | 36,927 |
| 3 - < 4 Ha | 3,803 | 15,598 |
| 4 - < 5 Ha | 3,039 | 12,072 |
| 5 - < 8Ha | 4,502 | 16,953 |
| 8 Ha and above | 3,209 | 8,520 |
| Total | 50,451 | 294,963 |

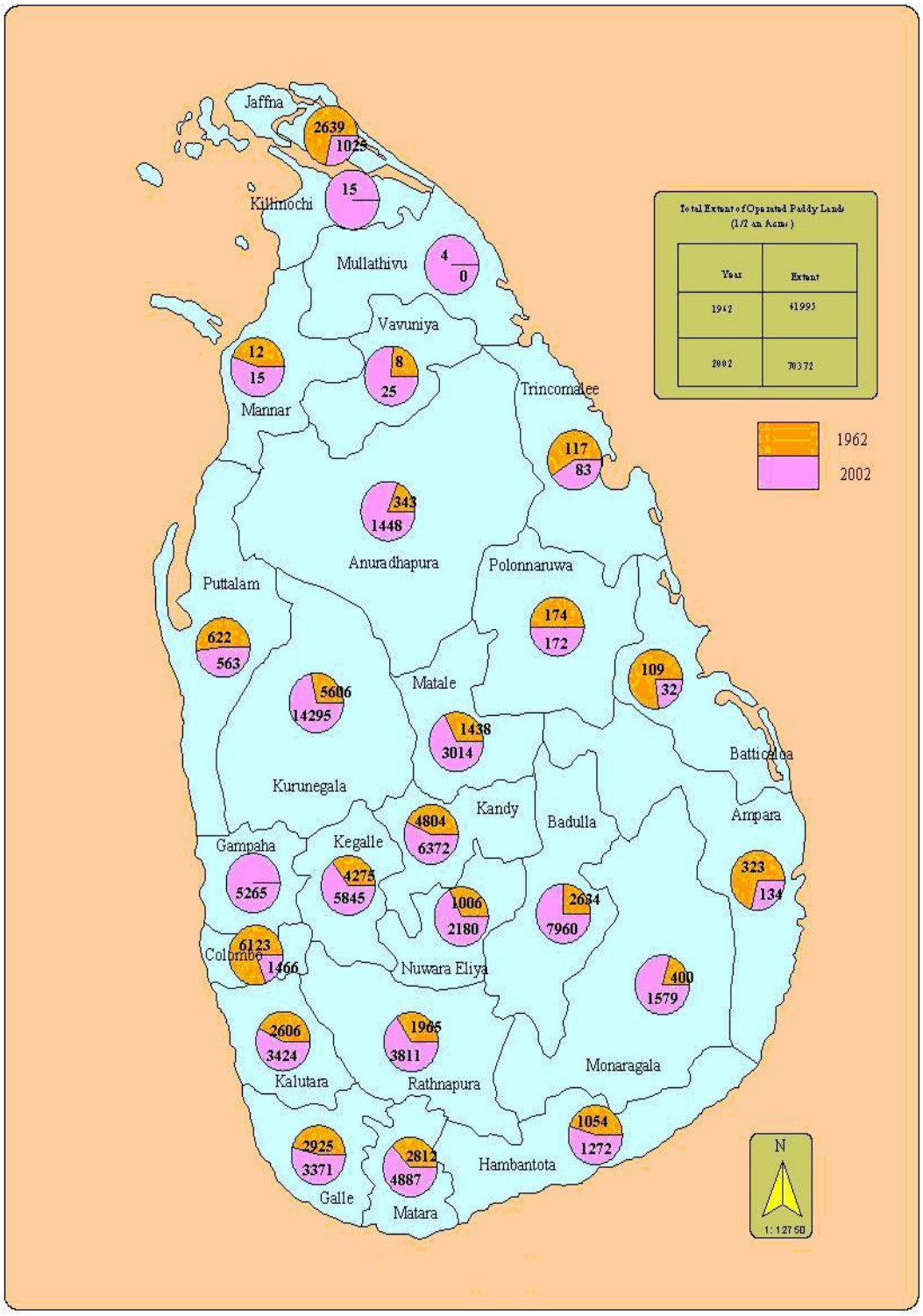
Source: Department of Census and Statistics, Census of Agriculture-2002

**Map 19: Number of Operated Paddy Lands that are Less than Half an Acre in 1962 and 2002**




Source: Prepared by APPE Division, HARTI On the basis of Department of Census and Statistics Data

**Map 20: Extent of Operated Paddy Land that are Less than Half an Acre in 1962 and 2002**




Source: Prepared by APPE Division, HARTI On the basis of Department of Census and Statistics Data

**Table 174: Number of Cattle, Buffalo and Goats by Operational Size of Landholdings**

| Size of Holding | Cattle | Buffalo | Goat |
|---|---|---|---|
| < 1/4 acre | 117,181 | 15,805 | 109,412 |
| ¼ – 20 acres | 1,038,368 | 281,454 | 264,584 |
| > 20 acres | 48,221 | 5,972 | 30,921 |
| Total | 1,203,770 | 303,281 | 404,917 |

Source: Department of Census and Statistics (2002), Census of Agriculture 2002
Gamage, D., (2009). Introduction in Livestock for Rural Development and Poverty Reduction, Colombo: Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute.

**Table 175: Distribution of Poultry Population by Size of Herd**

| Size Class of the Herd | Number of Poultry Farms | For Egg production | | For meat Production | Local | | Total Poultry |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Laying Hens | Chicks including brooders | Broilers including Brooders | Laying Hens | Cock Birds and Others | |
| Less than 100 | 160,120 | 206,118 | 79,344 | 75,522 | 698,925 | 486,651 | 1,546,560 |
| 100 - < 500 | 5,062 | 598,115 | 200,929 | 404,691 | 44,716 | 56,171 | 1,304,622 |
| 500 - < 1,000 | 2,097 | 494,605 | 201,803 | 661,258 | 35,593 | 55,942 | 1,449,201 |
| 1,000 - < 2,000 | 1,966 | 628,229 | 233,844 | 1,551,298 | 88,633 | 155,117 | 2,657,121 |
| 2,000 - < 5,000 | 830 | 826,823 | 209,204 | 1,217,595 | 318,676 | 318,701 | 2,890,999 |
| 5,000 - < 10,000 | 225 | 502,188 | 130,514 | 487,399 | 351,007 | 412,235 | 1,883,343 |
| 10,000 and Above | 60 | 335,200 | 133,500 | 536,000 | 192,003 | 175,000 | 1,371,700 |
| Total | 170,360 | 3,591,278 | 1,189,138 | 4,933,763 | 1,729,553 | 1,659,817 | 13,103,546 |

Source: Census of Agriculture 2002, Department of Census and Statistics
Gamage, D., (2009). Introduction in Livestock for Rural Development and Poverty Reduction, Colombo: Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute.

**Table 176: Number and Extent of Agricultural Holdings with Livestock only Reported by Agricultural Census of 1982 and 2002 by District (Extent in Hectares)**

| District | Number | | | Extent | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1982 | 2002 | Percentage Change | 1982 | 2002 | Percentage Change |
| Colombo | 360 | 82 | -77.22 | 232 | 23 | -90.09 |
| Gampaha | 460 | 177 | -61.52 | 434 | 51 | -88.25 |
| Kalutara | 330 | 139 | -57.88 | 181 | 11 | -93.92 |
| Kandy | 530 | 374 | -29.43 | 121 | 89 | -26.45 |
| Matale | 100 | 117 | 17.00 | 133 | 35 | -73.68 |
| Nuwara Eliya | 340 | 104 | -69.41 | 123 | 21 | -82.93 |
| Galle | 260 | 136 | -47.69 | 399 | 9 | -97.74 |
| Matara | 170 | 38 | -77.65 | 84 | 4 | -95.24 |
| Hambantota | 250 | 240 | -4.00 | 216 | 75 | -65.28 |
| Jaffna | 1,940 | 169 | -91.29 | 1,645 | 60 | -96.35 |
| Mannar | 140 | 33 | -76.43 | 143 | 29 | -79.72 |
| Vavuniya | 700 | 91 | -87.00 | 1,392 | 80 | -94.25 |
| Mullaitivu | 90 | 33 | -63.33 | 93 | 24 | -74.19 |
| Kilinochchi | 0 | 556 | - | 0 | 367 | - |
| Batticaloa | 200 | 55 | -72.50 | 256 | 32 | -87.50 |
| Ampara | 210 | 120 | -42.86 | 137 | 77 | -43.80 |
| Trincomalee | 100 | 109 | 9.00 | 219 | 41 | -81.28 |
| Kurunegala | 570 | 576 | 1.05 | 449 | 168 | -62.58 |
| Puttalam | 320 | 607 | 89.69 | 176 | 316 | 79.55 |
| Anuradhapura | 260 | 702 | 170.00 | 389 | 267 | -31.36 |
| Polonnaruwa | 100 | 184 | 84.00 | 75 | 65 | -13.33 |
| Badulla | 150 | 139 | -7.33 | 177 | 28 | -84.18 |
| Moneragala | 130 | 93 | -28.46 | 128 | 41 | -67.97 |
| Ratnapura | 260 | 55 | -78.85 | 175 | 13 | -92.57 |
| Kegalle | 280 | 65 | -76.79 | 83 | 13 | -84.34 |
| Sri Lanka | 8,250 | 4,994 | -39.47 | 7,463 | 1,939 | -74.02 |

Source: Department of Census and Statistics, Census of Agriculture -2002

**Table 177: Distribution of Livestock Population in Smallholding Sector**

| Type of Distribution | Cattle | Buffalo | Goat & Sheep | Swine | Chicks | Ducks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total population (1992) | 1,567,600 | 895,500 | 519,600 | 90,800 | 8,260,000 | 18,400 |
| Total population in smallholding sector | 1,263,614 | 534,263 | 246,912 | 28,510 | 3,622,421 | N.A. |
| % in smallholding sector | 80 | 60 | 48 | 31.8 | 44 | - |
| Total population (2002) | 1,565,000 | 661,000 | 501,700 | 67,000 | 10,611000 | 10,000 |
| Total population in smallholding sector | 1,067,160 | 2,766,72 | 2,382,75 | 35,000 | 4,868,840 | N.A. |
| % in smallholding sector | 68 | 42 | 65 | 53.2 | 44 | N.A. |

Source: Sri Lankan Livestock Statistics, 1992- 2002
Seresinhe, T. and Pathirana, K.K., (2009). Livestock for Food Security in Livestock for Rural Development and Poverty Reduction: Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute.

**Table 178: Number of Milch Cows and Their Production in the Smallholder Sector**

| Year | No of Milch Cows | % of the Total Population | Total Production/day (lit.) | Avg. Production /day/cow (lit) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1972 | 316,000 | 19.5 | 339,442.5 | 1.1 |
| 1982 | 423,000 | 24.9 | 641,377.5 | 1.5 |
| 1992 | 626,000 | 39.0 | 646,293.3 | 1.0 |
| 2002 | 648,000 | 42.9 | 738,423.3 | 1.1 |

Source: Based on Sri Lanka Livestock (2002), Smallholder Sector
Chandrasiri, A.D.N., (2009). Smallholder Dairy Sector in Livestock for Rural Development and Poverty Reduction, Colombo: Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute.

**Table 179: Number of Milch Buffalo and Their Production in the Smallholder Sector**

| Year | No of Milch Buffaloes | % of the Total Population | Total Production/day (lit.) | Avg. Production/ day/cow (lit) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1972 | 98,000 | 13.1 | 11,614.5 | 1.2 |
| 1982 | 133,000 | 15.1 | 193,200.0 | 1.5 |
| 1992 | 277,000 | 30.9 | 236,926.7 | 0.9 |
| 2002 | 221,000 | 34.4 | 230,316.7 | 1.0 |

Source: Based on Sri Lanka Livestock Statistics - Smallholder Sector, 2002.
Chandrasiri, A.D.N., (2009). Smallholder Dairy Sector in Livestock for Rural Development and Poverty Reduction, Colombo: Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute.

**Table 180: Land Owned (in hectares) and Operated by Expenditure Quintiles**

| | Poorest | Second | Third | Fourth | Richest | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Land owned | 0.46 | 0.47 | 0.53 | 0.55 | 0.86 | 0.56 |
| Net cultivated area | 0.58 | 0.62 | 0.75 | 0.84 | 1.09 | 0.77 |
| Gross cultivated area | 0.84 | 0.86 | 0.99 | 0.98 | 1.19 | 0.96 |
| Cropping Intensity | 1.45 | 1.39 | 1.32 | 1.17 | 1.09 | 1.25 |

Source: World Bank, 2003, Sri Lanka Integrated Survey, 1999 – 2000.
Dhanawardana Gamage, D., (2009). Introduction in Livestock for Rural Development and Poverty Reduction, Colombo: Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute.

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